

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 29: SỬA LỖI SAI

SỬA LỖI SAI TRONG CÂU

Exercise 1:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 1: While many people moved to big cities with a view to turning over a new leaf.
A B

some people flew the big cities in search of the rural idyll.
C D

Question 2: Take a couple of extra traditional Vietnamese gifts with you to Germany
A B
in case you may meet any other members of the Scholz family during your stay.
C D

Question 3: Although at that time my knowledge of German was very poor, I was
A B
understood most of what they said.
C D

Question 4: The boy swum the narrow canal in ten minutes to find himself in the base,
A B C
out of danger.
D

Question 5: At the corner of the street is a shop where you can buy something special
A B C
for your significant others.
D

Question 6: Since every penny of the grant had to spend on equipment, we started
A B C
looking for volunteers to do the cleaning.
D

Question 7: Although the exact origin of the game is unknown, people guess that it
A B
might have been originated among the native peoples of Alaska.
C D

Question 8: We always will remember our dear friends who are no longer with us, but
A B
we tend to take them for granted when they are with us.
C D

Question 9: Germany, in companion with France, has now lifted the ban on the export
A B C
of live animals to Europe.
D

Question 10: The problem of inadequate salaries for teachers not only exists in
A B
small communities but also in large cities.
C D

Question 11: I tried to explain the whole idea to her, but it's still difficult for me to
A B C

make myself understand.

D

Question 12: Such was the response to our appeal which we had to take on more staff.

A

B

C

D

Question 13: The detailed study of fossils, rather like a crime investigation, it

A

B

involves the piecing together of many diverse fragments of evidence.

C

D

Question 14: Over the past 30 years, the average robot price has been fallen by half in

A

B

real terms, and even further relative to labor costs.

C

D

Question 15: These finding suggest that there is not direct link between unemployment

A

B

C

and crime.

D

Question 16: The poor old man never was able to explain what was going on to his family.

A

B

C

D

Question 17: "Hollywood's Eve" fills in many of the gaps in our knowledges of

A

B

C

Babitz's life and work.

D

Question 18: It was in 1896 in Athens, Greece that the first modern Olympics was held.

A

B

C

D

Question 19: It was at the party that she attended, she saw a handsome boy.

A

B

C

D

Question 20: Ninety-seven percent of the world's water are salt water found in the oceans.

A

B

C

D

Question 21: Fred Astaire was not only said to be the most popular dancer

A

of his time, but he was also considered as a talented actor, singer, and choreographer.

B

C

D

Question 22: Jane's friends insist that she will stay at their house when she visits

A

B

C

Toronto next weekend.

D

Question 23: I saw the blind woman crossed the busy road without any help.

A

B

C

D

Question 24: A paragraph is a portion of a text consists of one or more sentences

A

B

C

related to the same idea.

D

Question 25: While the campaign, young volunteers helped build bridges, roads and

A

B

C

houses for some of Viet Nam's most disadvantaged families.

D

Question 26: We should participate in the movement is organized to conserve the

A

B

C

D

natural environment.

Question 27: Buying clothes are often a very time-consuming practice because those clothes that a person likes are rarely the one that fit him or her.

Question 28: This is equivalent to create an imaginative sphere around each singular point which the measurement points cannot move into during optimization.

Question 29: It is important that the heater be turned off every morning before leaving for class.

Question 30: The children had such difficult time when they began school in their new neighborhood that their parents decided never to move again.

Question 31: Like other forms of energy, natural gas maybe used to heat homes, cook food, and even run automobiles.

Question 32: My friends and I go usually to the park on the weekend.

Question 33: Information on the Romans can find not only in these books but also on the Internet.

Question 34: There are a number of updated entrances in the latest edition of the encyclopedia.

Question 35: What great joy it were to receive the news he had been waiting for such a long time!

Question 36: Every member of the class were invited to the party by the former teacher.

Question 37: Historically, it was the 3rd Asian Games in Japan that tennis, volleyball, table tennis and hockey were added.

Question 38: Though formally close friends, they have now been estranged from each other due to some regrettable misunderstandings.

Question 39: Drawing on her own experience in psychology, the writer successfully portrayed a volatile character with dramatic alternatives of mood.

Question 40: My close friends spends most of their free time helping the homeless people in the community.

Question 41: They have carried out exhausting research into the effects of smartphones on schoolchildren's behavior and their academic performance.

Question 42: The keynote speaker started with some complementary remarks about the organizers of the conference, and then proceeded with her speech.

Question 43: It concerns many sociologists that inadequate parents skills may lead to an increase in the number of incidents of juvenile delinquency.

Question 44: Many living organisms depend largely on the environment for the satisfaction of its needs.

Question 45: Working as a doctor would give me a chance taking care of people's health.

Question 46: A number of wildlife habitat reserves have been established in order to saving endangered species from extinction.

Question 47: Before TV, the common man had never the opportunity to see and hear his leaders express their views.

Question 48: All of the book were very interesting. I am surprised you didn't like it.

Question 49: She had a chilly quarrel with her husband over some money three years ago and they haven't spoken to each other since.

Question 50: If you are tired of books on happiness, you may prefer books which give step-by-step constructions on how to redecorate or enlarge a house.

Exercise 2:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 1: Education in Vietnam has been improved since the government started a programme of educational reform.

Question 2: Publishing in the UK, the book has won a number of awards in recent regional book fairs.

Question 3: When we were in London, we went to high school together. I haven't seen

her for years, although.

D

Question 4: She simply took it for grant that the check was good and did not ask him any questions about it.

D

Question 5: The number of higher education applicants had risen this year for the first time in more than a decade.

A

B

C

D

Question 6: What the film's director, Ben Affleck, was famously left off the 85th Oscar's Best Director list of nominees surprised everyone.

A

B

C

D

Question 7: Before the mid-nineteenth century, people in the United States had eaten most foods only in season.

A

B

C

D

Question 8: The world is becoming more industrialized and the number of animal species that have become extinct have increased.

A

B

C

D

Question 9: Because the highway system was built 40 years ago, most of the roads now need to repair.

A

B

C

D

Question 10: If a student makes a course on Computer Science, it will take him four years to do the course.

A

B

C

D

Question 11: Last Sunday was such beautiful a day that we took a drive in the country.

A

B

C

D

Question 12: After twenty years collecting stamps, Mike no longer is interested in them.

A

B

C

D

Question 13: The wooden fence surrounded the factory is beginning to fall down because of the rain.

A

B

C

D

Question 14: A turtle differs from other reptiles in that its body is encased in a protective shell of their own.

A

B

C

D

Question 15: It is a good idea to be careful in buying or purchasing magazines from salespersons who may come to your door.

A

B

C

D

Question 16: Air pollution poses a risk to both human health and our environment.

A

B

C

D

Question 17: United Nations is aimed at developing friendly relations among nations

based on respect for the principal of equal rights and self-determination of people.

Question 18: His driving ambition was entering one of the top universities in the city.

Question 19: The annual increase in the world's population has peaked at about 88 million in the late 1980s.

Question 20: How she manages to fit so much into a working day is beyond my apprehension.

Question 21: I see sometimes him in the street but we never say hello to each other.

Question 22: Since they would study in the same primary school, they have known each other.

Question 23: The first time that Gertrude went skiing, she bruised one of her legs and broke another.

Question 24: That the patient's condition had worsened so quickly surprising the doctor.

Question 25: "Where's Mikey?" "How should I know? He's ever hardly in the office these days."

Question 26: Though the police tried their best to catch the thief, he was escaped.

Question 27: I'm sorry to inform that he can have done very well, but he was lazy.

Question 28: The lesions caused by the activity of the scolytid create an entry site for secondary infection by bacterium and fungi.

Question 29: I check always that I've shut the windows before I leave the house.

Question 30: In South Korea, the national government has been built English immersion schools all over the country.

Question 31: In the United States, the burning of fossil fuels making electricity is the largest source of heat-trapping pollution.

Question 32: Raw chemical litter is being pumped into the sea, from where it pollutes our beaches.

Question 33: The Department of Foreign Languages are not located in the new

building opposite the old one.

D

Question 34: Urban legends are funny, surprising or scary stories that told again and again,

A

B

often by people saying that they happen to 'a friend of a friend'.

C

D

Question 35: His ambition and doggy determination ensured that he rose to the top of his profession.

A

B

C

D

Question 36: The Angkor complex represented the entire range of Khmer art from the

A

B

C

9th to the 14th centuries.

D

Question 37: Special attention needs for the development of a risk-preparedness and

A

B

local people should also involve themselves in the protection of the property.

C

D

Question 38: Contrary to that the papers claim, they are not going to reconstruct the

A

B

C

ancient houses.

D

Question 39: Over 20 years went by but I never forgot the time we first met each other.

A

B

C

D

Question 40: It's believed that young kids should have taught to make peace

A

B

C

rather than war.

D

Question 41: By 2050, the population in this area is expected to double what of 2002.

A

B

C

D

Question 42: It is necessary that the use of public transport is encouraged to reduce

A

B

C

traffic jam and air pollution.

D

Question 43: People who spend too much time on the Internet run the risk of getting

A

B

C

addiction to it.

D

Question 44: She didn't get a high mark because she had made the classical mistake

A

B

of forgetting to put the "s" on the verb in the third person singular.

C

D

Question 45: Basing on the clues found, the police managed to apprehend the suspect

A

B

C

a few days after the murder.

D

Question 46: There was a live debate about the Middle East, then they moved to a vote.

A

B

C

D

Question 47: My mother was coming across a ring that she had lost months ago when

	A	B	C	D
she was cleaning the attic.				

A **B** **C** **D**

A **B**

Question 40: There were too many books on the shelves that I didn't know which

D

Question 1: Rita enjoyed to be able to meet several Parliament members during

her holiday.

Question 2: Nutritionists recommend that foods from each of the four basic

Question 3: Before TV, the common man seldom never had the opportunity to see

and hear his leaders express their views.

Question 4: Thanks to advances in medical science, life expectation for both men

and women has improved greatly over the past decades.

Question 5: Not until the plane had taken off Paul realized that he was on the

wrong flight.

A **B** **C** **D**

Question 7: Plastic bags are harmful to the environment so they should replace by

paper bags.

Question 8: The plan was developed systematical by a team of experts.

A **B** **C** **D**

Question 9: All of the food has been sold by the time we arrived at the restaurant.

A **B** **C** **D**

Question 10: It was not until 1915 when the cinema became an industry.

A	B	C	D				

Question 11: Yuri Gagarin was the first person travelling into space.

A B C D

Question 12: Like everyone else, Sue has her up-and-down, of course, but on the whole,

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
----------	----------	----------

she's quite satisfied with life.

D

Question 13: The Prime Minister congratulated the team in winning the match.

A

B

C

D

Question 14: Comparing with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountains do

A

B

C

not seem high at all.

D

Question 15: Medical researchers are continually looking for ways to control,

A

B

preventing and cure diseases.

C

D

Question 16: Students are not allowed to handle these chemicals if they are under the

A

B

C

supervision of a teacher.

D

Question 17: You will have to pull out your socks if you want to pass the final exam.

A

B

C

D

Question 18: They have considered all the 100 applications, none of them seem

A

B

C

suitable for the position.

D

Question 19: Next week, when there will be an English Club held here. I will give you

A

B

C

more information about it.

D

Question 20: It is of great importance that he speaks to the Dean before leaving for

A

B

C

D

his location.

Question 21: A lot needs be done to the house before anyone can start living in.

A

B

C

D

Question 22: Your trip to DaLat sounds absolutely fascinated. I'd love to go there.

A

B

C

D

Question 23: There are very large rooms with beautiful decorated walls in her new house.

A

B

C

D

Question 24: Several people have apparent tried to change the man's mind, but he

A

B

C

refuses to listen.

D

Question 25: Taking a trip to the foreign country is a good way to practice a second

A

B

C

language, but it is too expensive for many people.

D

Question 26: Students suppose to read all the questions carefully and find out the

A

B

C

answers to them.

D

Question 27: The disposable camera, a single- use camera preloaded with print film

A

B

C

has appeared in the late 1980s and has become very popular.

D

Question 28: Public health experts say that the money one spends avoiding illness is

A

B

less than the cost of to treat sickness.

C

D

Question 29: The money raised in the appeal will use to help those in need in remote areas.

A

B

C

D

Question 30: My mother gets up usually early to prepare breakfast for the whole family.

A

B

C

D

Question 31: At the beginning of the ceremony, there was a respectable one-minute

A

B

silence in remembrance of the victims of the earthquake.

C

D

Question 32: With his important contributions, Albert Einstein considered one of the

A

B

C

greatest physicists of all time.

D

Question 33: Our grandfather, who had an excellent memory when young, has become

A

B

very forgettable in recent years due to his old age.

C

D

Question 34: The villagers are highly appreciable of the volunteers' efforts in

A

B

reconstructing their houses after the devastating storm.

C

D

Question 35: Reading books has been always my hobby since I was very young.

A

B

C

D

Question 36: Household chores should share among members of the family.

A

B

C

D

Question 37: Electric wires carry current for lighting and outlets designing for

A

B

C

D

household appliances.

Question 38: Our bodies send out messages constantly and sometimes we do not recognize

A

B

C

that we are using many non-verbal language.

D

Question 39: Most bothersome flies belong to the family Sarcophagidae and are

A

popular known as flesh flies because the larvae feed on flesh.

B

C

D

Question 40: Rarely the Park Service allows dogs to visit the national parks

A

B

except those kept on a leash at all times.

C

D

Question 41: Pasteurization is the process of heating milk to destroy disease-caused

A

B

C

organisms and bacteria

D

Question 42: Astronomers do not have sufficient information to determine what the solar system was created.
A B C

Question 43: A five-thousand-dollars reward was offered for the capture of the escaped criminals.
A B C D

Question 44: My sister told me that she had met my teacher at the supermarket yesterday.
A B C D

Question 45: Kelly reacts like a true professional and keeps smiling as if her music is the only thing that matters with her.
A B C D

Question 46: The village has 60 historical buildings, many of which were carefully transported from various locations to help recreate the seaport as it used to be.
A B C D

Question 47: It can be an amazing experience for those who have the encouragement to leave their family and friend and live in a new place.
A B C D

Question 48: Tuan, along with his friends, are going on a picnic in Pu Mat National Park at the end of this month.
A B C D

Question 49: People advised to cut down on smoking because of its harm to their health.
A B C D

Question 50: The older the children get, the complex games they play.
A B C D

Exercise 4:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 1: Make sure you have your assignment before you go to bed.
A B C D

Question 2: Mr. Peter is the big apple in the company as he has just been promoted to the position of Managing Director.
A B C D

Question 3: The Red Cross all over the world has carried on a lot of missions.
A B C D

Question 4: My teeth were a little yellow so I had them clean by the dentist.
A B C D

Question 5: The song was chosen by our listeners as their favorite of the week is "Goodbye Baby" by the Tunesmiths.
A B C D

Question 6: The flower girl wore a silk pretty white dress at the wedding ceremony last night.
A B C D

Question 7: If I had had breakfast. I wouldn't have been hungry now.

A B C D

Question 8: Some crimes seem to be much little common in this country than in others.

A B C

D

Question 9: I shouldn't drink so much coffee last night. I was wide awake till four

A B C

in the morning.

D

Question 10: Of course an encyclopedia is not a book you read from cover to end.

A B C

D

Question 11: It took Ted a long time to get by the breakup of his marriage.

A B C D

Question 12: It gets more difficult and more difficult to understand what the professor

A B C

has explained.

D

Question 13: The Boeing 747 is twice bigger than the Boeing 707.

A B C D

Question 14: I will stand here and wait for you so you come back.

A B C D

Question 15: A poor always need the help from all people in the society.

A B C D

Question 16: Of all the factors affecting agricultural yields, weather is the one that

A

B

influence farmers the most.

C

D

Question 17: My student practices to speak English with her friends every day.

A B C D

Question 18: There's somebody walking behind us. I think we are being following.

A B C D

Question 19: Difficult as was the homework, we tried our best to complete it.

A B C D

Question 20: It is necessary that children took care of their old parents.

A B C D

Question 21: Had you arrive ten minutes earlier, you would have got a better seat.

A B C D

Question 22: The song has official been selected for the 22nd Sea Games, Vietnam.

A B C D

Question 23: Edith Harlow has kindly agreed helping. You should ask him.

A B C D

Question 24: People usually can get sufficient number of the calcium their bodies

A B

need from the food they consume.

C

D

Question 25: It is possible to lose leaves may assist some trees in saving water

A B C

in the winter.

D

Question 26: The weather is going to change soon; I feel it in my skin.

Question 27: ^A In the ^B preparation of ^C fibrous material for production ^D uses, stiff woody
^A fibers from plants need ^B more heat as ^C fibers ^D from animal sources.

Question 28: ^A A ^B partnership is an ^C association of two or more individuals ^D who worked
^A together to develop a business. ^B ^C ^D

Question 29: ^A Chosen as the nation's capital at the end of ^B the American Civil War,
^C Washington, DC, the city of ^D over a million people.

Question 30: It is ^A a ^B top secret. You ^C needn't tell anyone ^D about it.

Question 31: The cosmopolitan ^A flavor of San Francisco is ^B enhanced by ^C its many
^D ethnicity shops and restaurants.

Question 32: Studies ^A indicate that there ^B are more people ^C collect art today than ^D ever before.

Question 33: Dinosaurs were reptiles ^A that lived ^B during a period of earth's history
^C was called the Mesozoic Era, ^D which is known as the Age of Reptiles.

Question 34: ^A The ^B first dinosaurs ^C appeared rather than 200 ^D million years ago.

Question 35: Chaplin was ^A a ^B comedian ^C whose was best known ^D for his work in silent movies.

Question 36: I'm terrified ^A with breaking down on a motorway ^B at night. ^C ^D

Question 37: Scandinavia ^A consists of four countries. ^B One is Denmark, ^C others are ^D
Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Question 38: ^A I wish you ^B can stop complaining about the weather. ^C ^D

Question 39: She ^A got up early; ^B otherwise she ^C would miss her bus. ^D

Question 40: ^A No matter ^B what hard he tried his father ^C didn't let him ^D run the company.

Question 41: ^A When I came to his house. I ^B didn't see him. He ^C might be ^D away.

Question 42: ^A To our surprise, the ^B so-called cheap shop was ^C as twice as expensive it
was ^D expected.

Question 43: ^A As well as ^B having worked in an office, he ^C used to have a part-time job as ^D
a waiter.

Question 44: At no time China will be the first to use nuclear weapons.

A B C D

Question 45: She was bitterly disappointed when she learned that she was turned up

A B C

for the post.

D

Question 46: I was just about leaving the office when the telephone rang.

A B C D

Question 47: Your pounds should be exchanged for dollars before going to New York.

A B C D

Question 48: His sister's marriage has been arranged by her family. She is marrying a

A B

man whom she hardly knows him.

C D

Question 49: Instead being excited about the good news, Peter seemed to be indifferent.

A B C D

Question 50: She nearly lost her own life on attempting to save the child from drowning.

A B C D

Exercise 5:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 1: There are several means of mass communication. The newspaper is one.

A B C

Television is other.

D

Question 2 : Tom never comes to class on time and neither doesn't Peter.

A B C D

Question 3: We had won the game if we'd had a few more minutes.

A B C D

Question 4: All the boys are good at cooking, but neither is as good as the girls.

A B C D

Question 5: So angry he was that he burst into tears.

A B C D

Question 6: It was clear that the young couple was capable of taking charge of

A B C D

the restaurant.

Question 7: Nam painted the room black. It looks dark and dreary. He must have

A B C D

chosen a different color.

Question 8: That book is written by a famous author. It's about life in Paris which

A B C

she has lived for two years.

D

Question 9: Although it's a long day for us, we feel we are contented about what we

A B C D

have had.

Question 10: I can't stand people who treat animals cruel.

A B C D

Question 11: Many doctors want to see a law banning all tobacco advertisements.

Question 12: By making the household chores, he can help his mother after going home from school.

Question 13: An endangered species is a species which population is so small that it is in danger of extinction.

Question 14: When she graduated in the university she got her degree.

Question 15: The telephone rang and interrupted his line of thought.

Question 16: This book provides students for useful tips that help them to pass the coming exam.

Question 17: Slightly over half of the population of El Paso, Texas, says both English and Spanish.

Question 18: Digital clocks, however precise, they cannot be perfectly accurate because the earth's rotation changes slightly over years.

Question 19: On the floor of the Pacific Ocean is hundreds of flat-topped mountains more than a mile beneath sea level.

Question 20: Whether life in the countryside is better than that in the city depend on each individual's point of view.

Question 21: There are many different ways of comparing the economy of one nation with those of another.

Question 22: Mining over 2,000 years ago, copper is one of the earliest known metals.

Question 23: It is important that cancer is diagnosed and treated as soon as possible in order to assure a successful cure.

Question 24: The cars in garage were badly in need of to be repaired.

Question 25: Van Cliburn who studied piano from 1951 to 1954 and won multiple awards between 1958 and 1960.

Question 26: U.S President Donald Trump, accompanied by hundreds of bodyguards,

have paid a visit to Vietnam for the APEC Summit this year.

Question 27: The economy of Maine is based to a great extent in its forest, which over 80 percent of its surface area.

Question 28: In studies conducted on gazing behaviour, it has been founded that listeners gaze at speakers more than speakers gaze at listeners.

Question 29: There are more than eight million specimens in the National Museum of Natural History's collection of biological, geological, anthropology treasures.

Question 30: On the morning of April 26th, 2019, Ton Due Thang University gratefully held a Graduation Celebration for 117 master's degree holders and 968 bachelor's degree holders completing the study program.

Question 31: The innovators behind objects like the cellphone or the helicopter took inspiration from work like "Star Trek" and "War of the Worlds".

Question 32: How many people know that the Brooklyn Bridge, built in 1883, were the world's first suspension bridge?

Question 33: Fertilizer, which is added to the soil to replace or increase plant nutrients, include animal and green manure, fish and bone meal and compost.

Question 34: An X-ray microscope enables a person seeing through solid materials such as metal and bone.

Question 35: Bacteria lived in the soil play a vital role in recycling the carbon and nitrogen needed by plants.

Question 36: Inventor Granville Woods received him first patent on January 3rd, 1884, for a steam boiler furnace.

Question 37: Statistics are now compulsory for all students taking a course in engineering.

Question 38: It considers rude to ask a Western personal questions such as age, marriage and income.

D

Question 39: A basic knowledge of social studies, such as history and geography, are considered a basic part of the education of every child.

A

B

C

D

Question 40: Hardly he had entered the office when he realized that he had forgotten his office key.

A

B

C

D

Question 41: I can't find the letter I received from my boss some days ago.

A

B

I might throw it into the waste paper bin yesterday.

C

D

Question 42: She asked why did I look so embarrassed when I saw her.

A

B

C

D

Question 43: There was a very interesting news on the radio this morning about the earthquake in Mexico.

A

B

C

D

Question 44: Could you mind telling me the way to the nearest post office?

A

B

C

D

Question 45: The children were playing last night outdoors when it began to rain very hard.

A

B

C

D

Question 46: I'd prefer to do it on myself because other people often make me nervous.

A

B

C

D

Question 47: Miss Lan sang very beautiful at my birthday party last night.

A

B

C

D

Question 48: The lecturer said that he would attend a conference on how to develop renewable energy technology next day.

C

D

Question 49: One of the principle of ecotourism is to preserve cultural integrity because human value cannot be separated from natural value.

A

B

C

D

Question 50: Each country has their own traditions, some of which have existed for ages.

A

B

C

D

Exercise 6:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 1: About two-fifth of my students wish to get a scholarship to study abroad.

A

B

C

D

Question 2: The highway patrol advises to take the old route through the city because the interstate highway is under major repairs.

A

B

C

D

Question 3: Louisa May Alcott, she best known for her books for children, served as a nurse during the Civil War.

A

B

C

D

Question 4: Fifteen hundred dollars a year were the per capital income in the United States in 1950.

D

Question 5: The teacher asked him why hadn't he done his homework, but he said nothing.

A

B

C

D

Question 6: If you live with a local family, you would experience local lifestyles and customs first-hand.

A

B

C

D

Question 7: As you use them, remember that this glossary is intended to be a guide and that nothing in it is absolute.

A

B

C

D

Question 8: So extensive the lakes are that they are viewed as the largest bodies of fresh water in the world.

A

B

C

D

Question 9: If I have much money, I would set up a travel agent organizing eco tours to ecological interests.

A

B

C

D

Question 10: Some researchers believe that other types of wireless technology may also be dangerous to human health, includes cordless phones.

A

B

C

D

Question 11: The students who are revising for their exams are used to stay up late.

A

B

C

D

Question 12: She studied very hard, so she passed the exam easy.

A

B

C

D

Question 13: I get quite depressed when I think about the damage we are making to the environment.

A

B

C

D

Question 14: Only after announcing the winner of the best picture in Oscar 2017

A

B

Warren Beatty realized that he had read out the wrong film name.

C

D

Question 15: The most visible remind of the close relationship between the United States and France is the famous Statue of Liberty, which stands in New York harbor.

A

B

C

D

Question 16: Regarding as one of the leading figures in the development of the short story, O Henry is the author of many well-known American novels.

A

B

C

D

Question 17: You should stop wasting your time and doing something useful instead.

A

B

C

D

Question 18: UNICEF uses the term 'child protection' to refer for preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children and teenagers.

Question 19: Of every the major traditions of wood carving, the one that is closest in structure to the tree is the crest pole made by the Native Americans of the Northwest coast.

Question 20: The early forms of R&B are loud and lively and mostly played on drums, bass, double and electric guitar.

Question 21: The popularity of artists is usually measured by the amount of singles and albums they sell, and sales are listed in the music charts.

Question 22: It is believed that in the near future more robots will be used to doing household chores.

Question 23: Between all the photographs she showed me, there was only one of her husband.

Question 24: All the judges paid the dancer compliments on their excellent performance in the competition.

Question 25: Some bacteria are extremely harmful, but others are regular used in producing foods.

Question 26: Unemployment is a serious problem in the area; there are little jobs for the people there.

Question 27: Schools require that every student registered before September 1st.

Question 28: No matter how interested the news was, it could not interest Mai who cared for nothing else but her collection.

Question 29: Ninety minutes are the maximum length of time allowed for entrance exams to this university.

Question 30: Of the six outer planets, Mars, commonly called the red planet, which is the closest to Earth.

Question 31: The number of homeless people have increased dramatically since 2000.

Question 32: Staying in a hotel costs twice more than renting a room in a dormitory
A B C D
for a week.

Question 33: They have the same language, but in other respects they are as different as
A B C D
cheese and chalk.

Question 34: I have a good job with good salary. You mustn't send me any money,
A B C D
my lovely mother.

Question 35: He listened so attentively that not a word he missed.

Question 36: Computerized robots can save human labor, so people will have free time
A B C D
to do creative work or enjoy life.

Question 37: The more difficult part of running a business is keeping up-to-date with
A B C D
the client's needs and desires.

Question 38: The increase in imports from consumer goods has had an impact on the
A B C D
balance of trade.

Question 39: Our main crop in the region is wheat; currently we are one of the
A B C D
country's largest producer.

Question 40: I usually buy my clothes off the beg. It's cheaper than going to the dress maker.
A B C D

Question 41: The activities of the international marketing researcher are
A B
frequently much broader than that of the domestic marketer.

Question 42: Overpopulation tends to create conditions which may result into
A B C D
shortage of food in developing countries.

Question 43: Although my village is not far away from the city centre, we had no
A B
electricification until recently.

Question 44: Thousand of people are going starving because of the failure of this
A B C D
year's harvest.

Question 45: Let's wait here for her. I'm sure she'll turn out before 8 a.m.
A B C D

Question 46: The smell of the sea took him back his childhood.
A B C D

Question 47: We spent nearly 3 hours waiting outside the station, then out the star came.

A B C D

Question 48: Larry drove all night to get here for his sister's wedding. He could be

A B C

exhausted by the time he arrived.

D

Question 49: We are below no obligation to change goods which were not purchased here.

A B C D

Question 50: Not only did she pass the exam but did she also get a scholarship.

A B C D

Exercise 7:

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 1: "You mustn't put the car in the garage. I'm going out in it later".

A B C D

Question 2: Despite all the interruptions, he pressed in with his work.

A B C D

Question 3: The number of people which asked for the discount was low but grew

A B C D

during the summer period.

Question 4: My father is getting old and forgetful. Be that as it can, he is

A B C

experienced and helpful.

D

Question 5: Many a pop star find it difficult to avoid the interference of mass media

A B C D

in their life.

Question 6: The board decided opening a new business which will give the necessary

A B C

support to the IT arm of the group.

D

Question 7: Women whose husbands do not contribute to the household chores are

A B

more vulnerable to illness and tend to thinking more about divorce.

C D

Question 8: Children whose fathers share housework with their mothers are likely

A B

to become responsible and independent person.

C D

Question 9: The maintenance of strong social relationships, volunteering, and other

A B

social activities are linked to positive mental health and even increased longevity.

C D

Question 10: Sports and games allow the body to use up energy, increasing blood

A B C

circulation and eliminate harmful fats in the body.

D

Question 11: The early forms of R&B were loud and live and mostly played on

A B C

drums, double bass, and electric guitar.

D

Question 12: The cultural diversity of India can be understood by means of the languages,

A

B

festivals, religions, foods, dressing styles, and many others noticeable facts.

C

D

Question 13: In society today, most people view diversity as the good thing because it

A

B

gives people the chance to experience different things outside of what they are normally

C

accustomed to.

D

Question 14: They believe that everything must be cleaned before the first day of a new year arrives as a tardy cleanse can sweep away all of the family's good luck

A

B

C

and prosperous.

D

Question 15: Michael and Jim are both excellent at Vietnamese studies, but Jim is

A

B

the best as he has a methodical mind.

C

D

Question 16: It is also true that some teachers who do not use technology in their lessons

A

B

because they do not feel comfortable in this field.

C

D

Question 17: Everyone can play an important role by always doing their best to help

A

B

C

their families flourishes.

D

Question 18: Each family member need to develop certain traits and skills and then

A

B

practice being a strong and supportive member of the family.

C

D

Question 19: There are many different ways that family members show their love for

A

B

C

one other.

D

Question 20: People feel secure when they know that their physical needs are being

A

B

made and that they are protected and safe from harm.

C

D

Question 21: Of all the billions of people in the world, no two are exactly like.

A

B

C

D

Question 22: Properly intake of water, salt and minerals can prevent chronic illnesses

A

B

C

and even reverse the damage already done.

D

Question 23: The pharmaceutical industry would lose billions in profits if people

A

B

relied on the natural healing properties of water other than expensive and toxic drugs.

C

D

Question 24: The reasons why lack of water causes the body to become stressed and diseased, as well as very simple methods to ensure your own vibrant health, are all explained in details.

A

B

C

D

Question 25: In dehydration, even the body has a lot of water in it, it is the lack of free water that constitutes dehydration.

A

B

C

D

Question 26: You need to replace the water loss from your body with fresh intake of water in order to supply the body with free water to perform new functions.

A

B

C

D

Question 27: The music industry has undergoing significant change over the past few years, with declining volumes of music sold through an ownership model (such as downloads)

A

B

C

and rapid growth in usage models (such as streaming).

D

Question 28: Music has been used as a mean of communication and healing since the beginning of mankind.

A

B

C

D

Question 29: Music Therapy, that involves the music therapist, the client and the music in an ever-evolving relationship, is rooted in the ancient literate societies.

A

B

C

D

Question 30: The conductor stands in the front of the orchestra, on a podium, and conducts by using hand and body motions.

A

B

C

D

Question 31: Technology became an increasingly important tool for composers, which have known to use recording tape as a compositional tool.

A

B

C

D

Question 32: Volunteer work, understood in its traditional meaning, as unpaid activity oriented to help others and to improve society, have existed throughout the history of humanity.

A

B

C

D

Question 33: In order to start doing volunteer work, many organizations require that prospective volunteers complete a background check, which usually includes reference checks and criminal history check.

A

B

C

D

Question 34: The connections between informal learning with volunteer work are rarely discussed, or even acknowledged.

A

B

C

D

Question 35: Volunteerism refers to all forms of voluntary activity, whether
formally or informally, full-time or part-time, at home or abroad.

Question 36: An important aspect of the informal learning acquired through volunteering
is their transferability to other dimensions of people's life, like paid employment or the civic
sphere.

Question 37: Joseph Priestley was 18th-century clergyman and scientist fascinated by
chemistry, electricity, optics and many other subjects.

Question 38: The first fully operational telegraph ran from 1839 between Paddington
and West Drayton railway station in London, but at first it was slow to catch on.

Question 39: Carbon fibre is one of many inventions developed by military that
are incredibly useful for us all.

Question 40: After the invention of the electric motor - which transforms rotation
into electrical power - the next step was a device to drive it.

Question 41: Invention of penicillin is credited to Scottish scientist Alexander
Fleming in 1928, when he discovered that certain mold could kill bacterium.

Question 42: "Gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental to
the global mission of the United Nations to achieving equal rights and dignity for all."

Question 43: Organizations will to have a duty to promote gender equality.

Question 44: The gender gaps was visible in the way men and women voted during
the presidential elections.

Question 45: About one third of developing country have not achieved gender parity
in primary education.

Question 46: Not only men and women do have many differences, but they also have
many similarities.

Question 47: She teaches the students to have respect for different races and
appreciate a diversity of other cultures.

Question 48: It is the city of huge musical and artistic diversity, where every taste is catered for.

A

B

C

D

Question 49: Does television adequately reflects the ethnic and cultural diversity of the country?

A

B

C

D

Question 50: People are encouraging to celebrate the diversity of their communities.

A

B

C

D

Question 51: Educational technology encompass several domains, including learning theory, computer-based training, online learning, and, where mobile technologies are used, m-learning.

A

B

C

D

Question 52: According to the latest Speak Up survey, sixty percent of students are using mobile devices for anytime research, 43 percent for educational games and 40 percent for collaborating with their peers.

A

B

C

D

Question 53: The use of electronic devices and resources in the classroom is part of the daily activity for lecturers and students.

A

B

C

D

Question 54: If students are really excited and engaged in learning inside of the classroom, they are likely to continue to learn outside of the classroom and they can do so with mobile technology.

A

B

C

D

Question 55: As our actions have been not in favor of protect this planet, we have seen natural disasters striking us more often in the form of flash floods, tsunamis and cyclones.

A

B

C

D

Question 56: Different environmental groups on the world play their role in educating people as to how their small actions when combined together can play a big role in protecting this planet.

A

B

C

D

Question 57: If you look at the environment around us, you can see that there is a number of issues that come to our attention.

A

B

C

D

Question 58: Soil contamination is majorly created by mechanical waste that takes supplements out of soil.

A

B

C

D

Question 59: Wherever people go, we leave behind garbages - and even if it is left

A

in bins, it can still create a dangerous imbalance.

B

C

D

Question 60: As an eco-tourist, you decide to travel in a way that show respect to

A

B

C

nature and does not contribute to its degradation.

D

Question 61: When you meet people as you travel sustainably, mutual understanding

A

B

allows all parties involved learn about one another.

C

D

KEY:

Exercise 1

ĐÁP ÁN

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

Câu 1

Đáp án C

Dịch: Trong khi nhiều người chuyển đến các thành phố lớn với mong muốn đổi đời thì lại có một số người muốn thoát khỏi những thành phố lớn tìm kiếm chốn thanh tịnh.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa ta thấy C sai. Vì lí do con người không thể bay được.

=> Đáp án: C(flew => fled)

Flee => fled => fled: thoát khỏi

Một số cấu trúc cần lưu ý:

Turn over a new leaf: đổi đời, thay đổi

in search of: tìm kiếm

with a view to doing st: với mục đích làm gì

Câu 2

Đáp án C

Dịch: Hãy mang theo thêm vài món quà truyền thống của người Việt Nam đến Đức phòng khi bạn gặp bất kì thành viên nào khác của gia đình Scholz trong suốt thời gian bạn ở lại đó.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì có "in case" rồi nên không dùng may nữa.

=> Đáp án: C (may => bỏ)

***Note:** - Ở thì tương lai ta dùng: In case + S + Vo

- Cấu trúc câu mệnh lệnh: Vo + O(tân ngữ)...:hãy làm gì đấy...

Câu 3

Đáp án B

Dịch: Mặc dù tại thời điểm đó kiến thức tiếng Đức của tôi rất nghèo nàn, nhưng tôi vẫn hiểu hầu hết những gì họ nói.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì nếu dùng "was" thì câu sẽ mang nghĩa bị động trong khi câu chỉ là câu chủ động- Là tôi có thể "hiểu hầu hết những gì họ nói" chứ không phải "được hiểu hết những gì họ nói!"

(was => bỏ)

Câu 4

Đáp án A

Dịch: Cậu bé đã bơi trong con kênh hẹp với chỉ 10 phút để lặn mình xuống đáy kênh, bất chấp nguy hiểm.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì “swum” là quá khứ phân từ của “swim” nên kiểu gì trước nó cũng phải có “had” hoặc “was/were”

=> **Đáp án: A (swum=> swam)**

*Note: Swim- Swam- Swum (v): bơi

Câu 5

Đáp án D

Dịch: Ở góc phố có một cửa hàng nơi bạn có thể mua một thứ gì đó đặc biệt cho người thương của mình.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy D sai. Vì có cụm từ cố định cần lưu ý:

Significant other (coll): người thương, người yêu

(others => other)

Câu 6

Đáp án C

Dịch: Kể từ khi mọi đồng tiền trợ cấp phải được chi tiêu cho các trang thiết bị, chúng ta bắt đầu tìm kiếm tình nguyện viên để làm sạch chúng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì chủ ngữ là “*penny of the grant- tiền trợ cấp*” phải dùng ở dạng bị động là “*had to be spent- được chi tiêu*” chứ không thể tự chi tiêu “*had to spend*” được.

(had to spend => had to be spent)

Câu 7

Đáp án C

Dịch: Mặc dù nguồn gốc chính xác của trò chơi đó không được biết đến, nhưng mọi người đoán rằng nó có thể bắt nguồn từ những người bản địa Alaska.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu từ ta thấy C sai. Vì bản thân từ “originate” đã mang nghĩa là bắt nguồn từ cái gì và nó là một ngoại động từ (không bao giờ dùng ở dạng bị động khi mang nghĩa này)

Sửa lỗi: have been originated => have originated

*Note: “People” trong nghĩa “tất cả những người sống ở một nơi cụ thể, chủng tộc cụ thể,....” là một danh từ đếm được nên ta có thể dùng “peoples”.

Câu 8

Đáp án A

Dịch: Chúng tôi sẽ luôn nhớ những người bạn thân yêu của chúng tôi- những người mà không còn ở bên chúng tôi nữa, nhưng chúng tôi lại có xu hướng coi họ là điều hiển nhiên khi họ ở bên chúng tôi.

=> Dựa vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì trạng từ chỉ tần suất đứng giữa trợ động từ và động từ thường.

(always will remember => will always remember)

*Note cụm: Take sth/ sb for granted (coll)- xem ai/ cái gì là điều hiển nhiên

Câu 9

Đáp án A

Dịch: Đức cùng với Pháp hiện đã dỡ bỏ lệnh cấm xuất khẩu động vật sống sang châu Âu.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc cụm từ ta thấy A sai. Vì ta có cụm “in company with sb/sth”- cùng với ai/cái gì....

Sửa lỗi: in companion with => in company with

Câu 10

Đáp án B

Dịch: Vấn đề lương thường không thích đáng cho giáo viên không chỉ tồn tại ở các cộng đồng nhỏ mà còn ở các thành phố lớn.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc tương xứng trong câu trúc: Not only A but also B.

=> Khi dùng cấu trúc này, A và B đều có chức năng và vai trò tương đương. Do đó trong câu này sau “but also” là một cụm danh từ nên sau “not only” cũng phải là một cụm danh từ (**not only exists => exists not only**).

Câu 11

Đáp án D

Dịch: Tôi đã cố gắng giải thích toàn bộ ý tưởng cho cô ấy, nhưng nó vẫn thật khó cho tôi để làm cho tôi được hiểu (làm cho mọi người hiểu mình).

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy D sai. Vì ta có cụm: “Make oneself understood”- làm cho ai đó hiểu mình (**understand => understood**).

Câu 12

Đáp án C

Dịch: Sự hưởng ứng với lời kêu gọi của chúng tôi lớn đến nỗi mà chúng tôi phải thuê thêm nhân công.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu “such....that”: **Such + V + N/ N phr. that.... (quá....đến nỗi mà....)** (**which => that**)

Câu 13

Đáp án B

Dịch: Nghiên cứu chi tiết về hóa thạch, khá giống với một cuộc điều tra tội phạm, liên quan đến việc nhiều mảnh bằng chứng đa dạng khác nhau.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy B sai. Vì câu chỉ có một V- involves mà có đến hai chủ ngữ “The detailed study of fossils” và “It”.

**Note: Nếu không cẩn thận sẽ rất dễ nhầm. Vì cụm “rather like a crime investigation” chỉ là mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định rút gọn để làm rõ nghĩa cho “the detailed study of fossils”*
(it => bỏ).

Câu 14

Đáp án B

Dịch: Trong suốt 30 năm qua, giá robot trung bình đã giảm một nửa so với giá thực của nó và thậm chí còn rất cân xứng với chi phí lao động.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy B sai. Vì từ “fall” là một nội động từ (sau nó không dùng tân ngữ) nên không bao giờ dùng nó ở dạng bị động

**Note: Fall by (amount/ number): giảm đến số lượng bao nhiêu*
(**has been fallen => has fallen**)

Câu 15

Đáp án A

Dịch: Những phát hiện này cho thấy không có mối liên hệ trực tiếp giữa thất nghiệp và tội phạm.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy A sai. Vì sau “these” là danh từ số nhiều và V-suggest không chia nên “finding” phải thêm “s”
(**finding => findings**)

Câu 16

Đáp án B

Dịch: Ông lão nghèo khổ đã không bao giờ có thể giải thích những gì đang diễn ra với gia đình mình.
=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy đáp án B sai. Vì trạng từ chỉ tần suất phải đứng sau động từ tobe, đứng trước động từ thường.
(never was => was never)

Câu 17

Đáp án C

Dịch: “Đêm giao thừa của Hollywood ” đã lấp đầy những khoảng trống trong kiến thức về cuộc sống và công việc của Babitz.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ vựng ta thấy C sai. Vì “knowledge” là danh từ không đếm được, một loại danh từ trừu tượng, do đó không thể dùng nó ở dạng số nhiều bằng cách thêm “s”
(knowledges => knowledge)

Câu 18

Đáp án D

Dịch: Chính vào năm 1896 tại Athens, Hy Lạp thể vận hội hiện đại đầu tiên được tổ chức.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu chủ: **It is/was + thành phần nhấn mạnh + that/who +**

Ta thấy A,B,C không sai

=> **Đáp án D** (Vì “Olympics” là danh từ số nhiều nên phải chia là “were”)

Câu 19

Đáp án B

Dịch: Chính là ở bữa tiệc mà cô ta tham dự, cô ta thấy một anh chàng rất đẹp trai.

Giải thích:

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu và cách dùng từ ta thấy đáp án B sai. Vì theo cấu trúc câu chủ:

It + tobe + (đối tượng nhấn mạnh) + that/who +

- Ta có: attend + place (tức là sau attend + O)

=> **Đáp án B (at the party => the party)**

Câu 20

Đáp án C

Dịch: Chín mươi bảy phần trăm nước trên thế giới là nước mặn được tìm thấy trong các đại dương.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc sự hòa hợp giữa chủ ngữ và động từ ta thấy đáp án C sai. Vì theo quy tắc, khi chủ ngữ là bao nhiêu phần trăm cái gì thì động từ luôn chia dạng số ít

*Note: Muốn nói bao nhiêu phần trăm thì chỉ dùng “xxx percent”, không dùng số nhiều với dạng “percents” cho dù số lượng nhiều cỡ nào.

(are => is)

Câu 21

Đáp án A

Dịch: Fred Astaire được cho không chỉ là vũ công nổi tiếng nhất trong thời đại của ông, mà ông còn được coi là một diễn viên, ca sĩ, và biên đạo múa tài năng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì trong cấu trúc “*Not only A but (...) also B*” thì A-B có vai trò, chức năng tương xứng nhau, nên sau “*But...also*” là cụm “*được coi như là một....*” thì sau “*Not only*” cũng phải “*là vũ công nổi tiếng nhất...*” để đảm bảo tính cân xứng và phù hợp về cấu trúc ngữ pháp.

Sửa lỗi: was not only said to be => was said not only to be

Câu 22

Đáp án A

Dịch: Bạn bè Jane cứ khẳng định rằng cô sẽ ở lại nhà của họ khi cô đến Toronto vào cuối tuần tới.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy A sai. Vì cấu trúc câu của thì hiện tại giả định với “insist” là : **S+ insist + that + S + (should) do sth (will stay => stay)**

Câu 23

Đáp án B

Dịch: Tôi thấy người phụ nữ mù (đang) băng qua đường đông nghịt mà không hề có bất kì sự giúp đỡ nào.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ ta thấy B sai. Vì với các động từ chỉ nhận thức trong đó có “see” sẽ có hai cách dùng sau:

- see + Ving: nhìn thấy một phần của sự việc đang diễn ra

- see + V: chứng kiến toàn bộ sự việc từ đầu đến cuối

Do đó, trong câu này phải dùng theo cách thứ nhất (hoặc thứ hai cũng có thể chấp nhận được; vì còn chưa rõ ngữ cảnh nhìn thấy toàn bộ hay chỉ bắt gặp giữa chừng), chứ không thể dùng Ved ở đây.

(**crossed => crossing/ cross**)

Câu 24

Đáp án B

Dịch: Một đoạn văn là một phần của một bài văn mà bao gồm một hoặc nhiều câu có liên quan đến cùng một chủ đề.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu rút gọn trong mệnh đề quan hệ ta thấy B sai. Vì câu có đến hai động từ (consist và is) trong khi chỉ có một chủ ngữ (a paragra), nên câu chắc chắn phải sử dụng đến cấu trúc mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ở đây câu dùng dạng rút gọn vì không xuất hiện đại từ quan hệ. Xét về nghĩa, động từ ở dạng chủ động nên cần dùng dạng bỏ đại từ quan hệ và thêm Ving.

Sửa lỗi: consists of => consisting of

***Note:** Về “related to the same idea” cũng là một mệnh đề khác nữa dùng theo dạng rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ, “related” ở đây là tính từ nên theo quy tắc, ta bỏ đại từ quan hệ và to be

Câu 25

Đáp án A

Dịch: Trong suốt chiến dịch này, các tình nguyện viên trẻ đã giúp xây dựng cầu, đường và nhà cho một số gia đình khó khăn nhất của Việt Nam.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy A sai. Vì ta có cách dùng “while” mang nghĩa “trong khi” và có vài cách dùng phổ biến như sau:

- While + S + Ving, S + Ving.....(xảy ra song song)

- While + Ving/ Ved....., S + V..... (cùng S)

.....

và while không bao giờ đi với N/ cụm N như trong câu trên.

(**while => during**) ●

***Note:** Ta có “During” dùng với N/ cụm N: During + N/ cụm N (trong suốt....)

Câu 26

Đáp án C

Dịch: Chúng ta nên tham gia vào những phong trào được tổ chức để bảo vệ môi trường tự nhiên.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn ta thấy C sai. Vì mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn về dạng Vpp (bỏ luôn to be) khi động từ mang nghĩa bị động và rút về dạng Ving khi động từ mang nghĩa chủ động đồng thời bỏ ĐTQH. Trong câu trên nhận thấy có một chủ ngữ-we nhưng có hai động từ (organize & participate) và động từ mang nghĩa bị động nên cần chia ở dạng Vpp.

(**is organized => organized hoặc which/that is organized**)

Câu 27

Đáp án A

Dịch: Việc mua sắm quần áo thường là hoạt động rất tốn thời gian bởi vì những bộ quần áo mà ai đó thích thường hiếm khi vừa vặn với họ.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì S là danh động từ thì V sẽ chia ở dạng số ít. Nó không phụ thuộc vào N sau Ving là số nhiều hay ít.

(are => is)

Câu 28

Đáp án B

Dịch: Điều này tương đương với việc tạo một quả cầu tưởng tượng xung quanh từng điểm đơn lẻ mà các điểm đó không thể di chuyển trong quá trình tối ưu hóa.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy B sai. Ta có hai tính từ sau:

- Imaginative (a): giàu trí tưởng tượng (dùng cho người)
- Imaginary (a): không có thực, tưởng tượng (tính chất sự vật/ người)

Trong câu đang muốn nói đến “quả cầu tưởng tượng” nên ta dùng “*imaginary sphere*”

=> Đáp án B (imaginative => imaginary)

Câu 29

Đáp án D

Dịch: Điều quan trọng là bạn cần phải tắt lò sưởi mỗi sáng trước khi bạn rời lớp.

Giải thích:

- Về nguyên tắc khi hai mệnh đề đồng chủ ngữ thì ta mới lược bỏ chủ ngữ của một vế và thay bằng Ving
- Theo quy tắc đó, ta có thể hiểu chủ ngữ của vế trước và sau **before** là **the heater**
- Thế nhưng **the heater** không thể tự rời khỏi lớp mà là **ai đó** rời khỏi lớp

=> **Đáp án D**

(before leaving for => before you leave for)

Câu 30

Đáp án A

Dịch: Những đứa trẻ đã có một khoảng thời gian khó khăn khi chúng bắt đầu đi học ở vùng mới đến nỗi cha mẹ chúng quyết định không bao giờ chuyển nhà lần nữa.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì “time” trong trường hợp này mang nghĩa là khoảng thời gian-là danh từ đếm được nên cần có mạo từ, theo cấu trúc:

" Such + (a/an)+ adj + Nthat.....: quá....đến nỗi mà....."

Sửa lỗi: such difficult time => such a difficult time

Câu 31

Đáp án B

Dịch: Giống như các dạng năng lượng khác, khí tự nhiên có thể được sử dụng để sưởi ấm nhà, nấu thức ăn và thậm chí là để chạy động cơ.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp và từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn ta chọn được:

- Vì câu cần ở thể bị động (có thể được sử dụng chứ không thể tự sử dụng) và mang nghĩa “có thể” chứ không phải là “có lẽ”

(maybe used => may be used)

***Note: Chú ý hai từ dễ nhầm:**

- Maybe (adv): có lẽ
- May be Vp2: có thể được làm gì

Câu 32

Đáp án B

Dịch: Bạn bè của tôi và tôi thường đến công viên vào cuối tuần.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì trạng từ chỉ tần suất đứng trước động từ thường.
(go usually => usually go)

Câu 33

Đáp án B

Dịch: Thông tin về người La Mã không chỉ được tìm thấy trong sách mà còn cả trên Internet.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì câu đang cần từ chia ở dạng bị động (được tìm thấy chứ không phải tự tìm thấy.)

(can find => can be found)

Câu 34

Đáp án B

Dịch: Có một số mục được cập nhật trong phiên bản mới nhất của bách khoa toàn thư.

=> Căn cứ vào từ vựng và ngữ nghĩa ta thấy B sai. Vì dựa theo nghĩa thì từ "entrances" làm câu khó hiểu và sai nghĩa.

(entrances => entries)

*Note: Hai từ dễ nhầm lẫn:

-Entrance (n): lối vào, cổng vào

-Entry (n): lối vào; sự ghi vào (sổ sách), mục từ (từ điển, sổ sách)

Câu 35

Đáp án B

Dịch: Thật là một niềm vui lớn khi nhận được tin tức mà anh ấy đã chờ đợi trong một thời gian dài.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì chủ ngữ là một mệnh đề nên V sẽ chia ở dạng số ít.
(were => was)

Câu 36

Đáp án B

Dịch: Mọi thành viên của lớp đều được cựu giáo viên mời đến bữa tiệc.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc sự hòa hợp giữa chủ ngữ - động từ ta thấy B sai. Vì theo nguyên tắc, ta có:

Every N of N + V (chia ở dạng số ít): Mỗi, mọi.....

(were => was)

Câu 37

Đáp án B

Dịch: Trong lịch sử, chính tại Thế vận hội châu Á lần thứ 3 tại Nhật Bản các môn quần vợt, bóng chuyền, bóng bàn và khúc côn cầu đã được thêm vào.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp trong câu chẻ, ta thấy B sai. Vì ta có cấu trúc câu chẻ nhấn mạnh thành phần trạng ngữ như sau:

It + to be + [thành phần trạng ngữ muốn nhấn mạnh] that S+ V.....:

=> Trong đó, ở thành phần trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn, cần có giới từ, đồng thời phù hợp với động từ ở sau "that".

Ở đây, muốn nói "Tại thế vận hội" diễn ra..... nên phải có giới từ.

(the 3rd Asian Games => at the 3rd Asian Games)

Câu 38

Đáp án A

Dịch: Mặc dù trước đây là những người bạn thân, nhưng họ đã trở nên xa lạ với nhau bởi một số hiểu lầm đáng tiếc.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy A sai. Vì theo dịch nghĩa như câu gốc sẽ không phù hợp với ngữ cảnh và ngữ nghĩa.

Sửa lỗi: formally => formerly

**Note hai từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn:*

- *formally (adv): trang trọng*

- *formerly(adv): cũ, trước đây*

Câu 39

Đáp án D

Dịch: Bằng kinh nghiệm trong lĩnh vực tâm lý, tác giả đã xây dựng thành công một nhân vật nhạy cảm với diễn biến thay đổi đầy xúc động trong cảm xúc.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy D sai. Vì cách dùng từ sai dẫn đến câu vô lí và ngữ nghĩa không phù hợp (**dramatic alternatives => dramatic alternation**)

**Lưu ý hai từ dễ nhầm lẫn:*

- *Alternative (n): phương án, sự lựa chọn, các khả năng; sự luân phiên, thay thế*

- *Alternation (n): hành động hay quá trình thay thế hoặc được thay thế*

** Note:* Draw on sth (phr.v): bằng cách, sử dụng kiến thức hoặc thông tin gì mà bạn có để giúp ích gì

Câu 40

Đáp án B

Dịch: Những người bạn thân của tôi dành phần lớn thời gian rảnh rỗi của họ để giúp đỡ những người vô gia cư trong cộng đồng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc sự hòa hợp giữa S-V ta thấy B sai. Vì “My close friends” là danh từ số nhiều nên chia động từ ở dạng nguyên thể

(*spends => spend*)

Câu 41

Đáp án A

Dịch: Họ đã tiến hành một nghiên cứu toàn diện về những ảnh hưởng của điện thoại thông minh tới hành vi ứng xử và thành tích học tập của trẻ em.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy A sai. Vì từ ở câu gốc bị dùng sai khi nhầm lẫn với từ cùng họ với nó.

(*exhausting => exhaustive*)

**Note hai từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn:*

- *Exhausting (a): gây kiệt sức, tốn kém công sức*

- *Exhaustive (a): toàn diện, chuyên sâu*

Câu 42

Đáp án B

Dịch: Người diễn giả chủ chốt bắt đầu với một vài lời khen ngợi về ban tổ chức của hội thảo và sau đó tiến hành trình bày bài phát biểu của mình.

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ nghĩa và các từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn ta thấy B sai. Vì theo cách dùng từ trong câu gốc là không chính xác, hợp lí về nghĩa.

(*complementary remarks => complimentary remarks*)

**Note hai từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn:*

-Complementary (a): mang tính bổ sung, bổ khuyết
-Complimentary (a): bày tỏ sự ngưỡng mộ, khen ngợi
=> Hai từ này được gọi là "homophone"-từ đồng âm khác nghĩa

Câu 43

Đáp án B

Dịch: Nhiều nhà xã hội học quan tâm rằng các kỹ năng làm cha mẹ không đầy đủ có thể dẫn đến gia tăng số lượng các vụ tội phạm của vị thành niên.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy B sai. Vì ta có:

Cụm từ cố định: "**parenting skills**": kỹ năng làm cha làm mẹ
(parents skills => parenting skills)

*Note: Hai từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn:

-Parental (a): liên quan hoặc thuộc về cha mẹ (ex: parental responsibility/ influence...)

- Parenting (a): liên quan đến việc nuôi dưỡng con cái hay mọi việc liên quan

Câu 44

Đáp án D

Dịch: Nhiều sinh vật sống phụ thuộc phần lớn vào môi trường để thỏa mãn nhu cầu của chúng.

=> Vì tính từ sở hữu đứng trước **needs** là thay thế cho "**many living organisms**"- ở dạng số nhiều nên sẽ dùng "**their**" thay vì "**its**"

(its => their)

Câu 45

Đáp án C

Dịch: Làm bác sĩ sẽ cho tôi cơ hội chăm sóc sức khỏe cho con người.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy C sai. Vì cấu trúc như sau:

*Give sb a chance to do sth: cho ai cơ hội làm gì

Sửa lỗi: taking => to take

Câu 46

Đáp án C

Dịch: Nhiều khu bảo tồn môi trường sống của động vật hoang dã đã được thành lập để bảo vệ các loài đang gặp nguy hiểm khỏi sự tuyệt chủng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy C sai. Vì theo cấu trúc:

*In order to do sth = To do st = so as to do st: để làm gì

Đáp án C (saving => save)

Câu 47

Đáp án B

Dịch: Trước khi có ti vi, người bình thường hiếm có cơ hội nhìn thấy và nghe các nhà lãnh đạo bày tỏ quan điểm của họ.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì trạng từ chỉ tần suất đứng trước động từ thường và sau động từ to be.

Đáp án B (had never => never had)

Câu 48

Đáp án B

Dịch: Tất cả cuốn sách đều rất thú vị. Tôi rất ngạc nhiên khi bạn lại không thích nó.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì theo cấu trúc:

***All of the + N + V(chia theo N- N số ít thì V chia số ít và ngược lại)**

Do đó ở đây “the book” là N số ít nên chia V theo số ít: Was

Đáp án B (*were* => *was*)

Câu 49

Đáp án A

Dịch: Cô ấy đã có một trận cãi nhau quyết liệt với chồng hơn ba năm trước về chuyện dăm ba đồng tiền và họ không nói chuyện với nhau kể từ đó.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy A sai. Vì khi muốn nói “cãi nhau quyết liệt” ta không dùng “chilly quarrel”, mà sẽ dùng cụm từ cố định: “bitter quarrel”

=> Đáp án A (*chilly* => *bitter*)

Câu 50

Đáp án C

Dịch: Nếu bạn cảm thấy mệt mỏi với những cuốn sách viết về hạnh phúc, bạn có thể thích những cuốn sách hướng dẫn từng bước về cách trang trí lại hoặc mở rộng một ngôi nhà.

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ nghĩa của câu từ cho thấy C sai. Vì sự nhầm lẫn giữa hai từ gần giống nhau làm câu sai đi.

**Note: hai từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn:*

- *construction (n): sự xây dựng*

- *instruction (n): sự hướng dẫn, chỉ bảo*

(constructions => Instructions)

**Note cấu trúc: to be tired of sth/ doing sth: cảm thấy chán ngấy cái gì hay làm gì*

Exercise 2

ĐÁP ÁN

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

Câu 1

Đáp án A

Dịch: Giáo dục Việt Nam đã được cải thiện kể từ khi chính phủ bắt đầu chương trình cải cách giáo dục.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy A sai. Vì từ “improve” vốn là một Nội động từ (sau nó không có tân ngữ) nên từ này không bao giờ dùng ở dạng bị động

(has been improved => has improved)

Câu 2

Đáp án A

Dịch: Được xuất bản tại Anh, cuốn sách đã đạt được nhiều giải thưởng tại hội chợ sách trong khu vực gần đây.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì theo cấu trúc câu gián lược mệnh đề:

**V1(p.p)....., S + V2..... : sử dụng cho trường hợp cùng S và V1 mang nghĩa bị động*

Trong câu này S hai vế đều là “the book” và V mang nghĩa bị động (được xuất bản)

(publishing => published)

**Note: Ngoài ra, khi V1 mang nghĩa chủ động thì ta dùng với cấu trúc:*

- *V1_ing....., S + V2.....(cùng S)*

Câu 3

Đáp án D

Dịch: Khi còn ở London, chúng tôi đã đi học cùng nhau. Mặc dù vậy, nhưng tôi đã không gặp cô ấy nhiều năm rồi.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy D sai. Vì “although” mang nghĩa “mặc dù” nhưng nó chỉ là một liên từ để nối hai mệnh đề tương phản, nó không đóng vai trò làm trạng từ để đứng được trong vị trí này.

(although => though)

**Note: “Though” vừa là một liên từ có cách dùng như “although” và cùng mang nghĩa “mặc dù, nhưng” đồng thời nó còn mang nghĩa “mặc dù vậy” đóng vai trò là ADV trong câu.*

Câu 4

Đáp án B

Dịch: Cô ta chỉ xem đó là hiển nhiên về việc kiểm soát, kiểm tra là tốt và không hỏi anh ta bất kì câu hỏi nào về nó.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy B sai. Vì ta có cụm sau:

**Take sth for granted (coll): xem cái gì là hiển nhiên*

(for grant => for granted)

Câu 5

Đáp án C

Dịch: Số lượng ứng viên vào giáo dục đại học đã tăng trong năm nay lần đầu tiên nhiều hơn trong một thập kỷ.

=> Căn cứ vào thì và sự hòa hợp giữa chủ ngữ và động từ ta thấy C sai. Vì sự việc vừa mới xảy ra (this year) và chủ ngữ là “the number of...” nên động từ chia số ít (theo quy tắc hòa hợp S-V)

=> **Đáp án C (had risen => has risen)**

**Note: - The number of + N(số nhiều) + V(số ít): số lượng cái gì đó*

- A number of + N(số nhiều) + V(số nhiều) = Many + N(số nhiều): rất nhiều cái gì đó

Câu 6

Đáp án A

Dịch: Việc đạo diễn phim, ông Ben Affleck, không được bao gồm trong danh sách những người được bình chọn là đạo diễn phim giỏi nhất Oscar lần thứ 85 đã làm ai cũng kinh ngạc.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc dùng mệnh đề danh từ ta thấy A sai. Vì trong trường hợp này, cần dùng “that” để trả lời cho câu hỏi “việc gì, cái gì”; nếu dùng “what”- cái trả lời cho câu hỏi “làm gì” là không phù hợp.

(what => that)

Câu 7

Đáp án C

Dịch: Trước giữa thế kỉ 19, người ở Mỹ hầu hết chỉ ăn thức ăn theo mùa.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc thì động từ, ta thấy C sai. Vì trong bài đang hoàn toàn nói đến mốc thời gian trong quá khứ và chỉ có một mệnh đề duy nhất, nên sẽ là không phù hợp để dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành ở đây (dùng nhấn mạnh một hành động đã xảy ra trước hành động khác trong quá khứ), vì thế chỉ cần dùng thì quá khứ đơn.

(had eaten => ate)

**Note: Eat- ate- eaten*

Câu 8

Đáp án D

Dịch: Thế giới đang ngày càng công nghiệp hóa và số lượng các loài động vật đã trở nên tuyệt chủng đang tăng dần lên.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc sự hòa hợp S-V ta thấy D sai. Vì theo quy tắc:

* *The number of + N(nhiều/ ít) + V (ít): số lượng cái gì...*

(have increased => has increased)

**Note: Cần lưu ý cấu trúc trên với cấu trúc dưới đây, tránh nhầm lẫn:*

- *A number of + N(nhiều) + V (nhiều): Rất nhiều cái gì....*

Câu 9

Đáp án D

Dịch: Bởi vì hệ thống đường quốc lộ được xây dựng cách đây 40 năm, nên hầu hết những con đường đó bây giờ cần được tu sửa lại.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy D sai. Vì theo nghĩa, cần dùng cấu trúc ở dạng bị động; cần được sửa lại chứ không thể tự sửa.

(to repair => to be repaired/ repairing)

**Note: Cấu trúc bị động với need có thể dùng theo 2 cách:*

- *Need to be Vp2*

- *Need Ving*

Câu 10

Đáp án B

Dịch: Nếu một sinh viên tham gia khóa học về Khoa học Máy tính, anh ta sẽ mất bốn năm để hoàn thành khóa học.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định, ta thấy B sai. Vì có cụm từ sau:

* *Take a course on sth (coll): tham gia khóa học về lĩnh vực gì*

(makes => takes)

Câu 11

Đáp án B

Dịch: Chủ nhật tuần trước là ngày tuyệt đẹp đến nỗi chúng tôi đã lái xe phượt khắp đất nước.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu So/such....that:

S + to be + so + adj + (a/an + N) + that + S + V.....: quá...đến nỗi mà....

= S + to be + such + (a/an) + (adj) + N + that + S + V : quá....đến nỗi mà.....

Sửa lỗi: so => such

Câu 12

Đáp án C

Dịch: Sau 20 năm thu thập tem, Mike không còn hứng thú với chúng nữa.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì với “no longer” ta dùng theo cấu trúc:

S + to be + no longer + adj: bây giờ không còn.....

(no longer is => is no longer)

**Note: No longer = Not any longer*

S + V_not +any longer: bây giờ không làm gì nữa....

Câu 13

Đáp án B

Dịch: Hàng rào gỗ bao quanh nhà máy đang bắt đầu mục nát, rơi xuống vì mưa.

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ nghĩa và cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì câu chỉ có một S (the wooden fence) nhưng có đến 2 V (surround và is beginning) nên khẳng định câu sử dụng MĐQH ở dạng rút gọn. Do câu mang nghĩa chủ động nên rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ về dạng Ving.

(surrounded => surrounding)

Câu 14

Đáp án D

Dịch: Một con rùa khác với các loài bò sát khác ở chỗ cơ thể của nó được bọc trong một lớp vỏ bảo vệ của chính nó.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai. Vì chủ ngữ ở đây là a turtle (số ít) nên tính từ sở hữu thay thế cho nó phải là "its", không thể dùng "their"-số nhiều

(their => its)

***Note:** Đừng nhầm đáp án C vì nhiều bạn sẽ nghĩ lỗi sai ở đây do sử dụng **prep + that** trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Nhưng ở đây không có bất kì mệnh đề quan hệ nào vì câu có 2 chủ ngữ và hai động từ rất rõ ràng. Và **"in that"** ở đây mang nghĩa là **"ở chỗ"/ "bởi vì"**.

Câu 15

Đáp án C

Dịch: Một ý tưởng rất tốt là hãy thận trọng trong việc mua những cuốn tạp chí từ những người bán hàng đến trước cửa nhà bạn.

=> Căn cứ vào việc dùng từ trong câu ta thấy C sai. Vì hai từ "buying" và "purchasing" là như nhau, đều là V mang nghĩa "mua" nên việc dùng đồng thời hai từ là thừa và sai cách dùng từ trong câu.

(bỏ buying hoặc purchasing)

Câu 16

Đáp án B

Dịch: Ô nhiễm không khí gây ra hiểm họa cho cả sức khỏe con người và cả môi trường của chúng ta.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy B sai. Vì ta có cụm từ cố định sau:

**Pose a threat to sth (coll): gây ra hiểm họa, vấn đề, nguy hiểm cho cái gì*

(risk => threat)

Câu 17

Đáp án D

Dịch: Liên Hợp Quốc nhằm mục đích phát triển quan hệ hữu nghị giữa các quốc gia dựa trên sự tôn trọng nguyên tắc quyền bình đẳng và quyền tự quyết của con người.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ và ngữ nghĩa ta thấy D sai. Vì ở đây cần từ mang nghĩa là "nguyên tắc, quy định" chứ không phải là "hiệu trưởng"- principal

(principal => principle)

**Note hai từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn:*

-principle (n): nguồn gốc; nguyên lý, nguyên tắc....

-principal (n); người đứng đầu, giám đốc, hiệu trưởng...

Hai từ này được gọi là "homophone"- từ đồng âm khác nghĩa

Câu 18

Đáp án C

Dịch: Tham vọng mãnh liệt của anh ta là phải bước vào được một trong những trường đại học top đầu trong thành phố.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì theo cấu trúc ta có:

**To be to do sth: mang nghĩa vụ phải làm gì*

Vì thế, ở đây dùng V-ing là không phù hợp

(entering => to enter)

Câu 19

Đáp án C

Dịch: Sự tăng trưởng hàng năm của dân số thế giới đã đạt mức cao nhất khoảng 88 triệu người vào những năm 1980

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp thì V ta thấy C sai. Vì sự việc xảy ra và đã kết thúc ở quá khứ, có thời gian cụ thể nên phải chia ở QKĐ (has peaked => peaked.)

Câu 20

Đáp án D

Dịch: Việc cô ta đã xoay xở để cân bằng lượng công việc rất lớn mỗi ngày như thế nào vượt quá khả năng lĩnh hội của tôi.

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ nghĩa và từ vựng ta thấy D sai. Vì theo nghĩa từ "apprehension" ở đó là không phù hợp (apprehension => comprehension)

*Note hai từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn:

- comprehension (n): sự lĩnh hội, hiểu được cái gì
- apprehension (n): nỗi lo âu, phiền muộn về điều không lành sắp xảy ra

Câu 21

Đáp án A

Dịch: Thỉnh thoảng tôi gặp anh ta trên đường nhưng chúng tôi không bao giờ nói lời chào với nhau.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì trạng từ chỉ tần suất bao giờ cũng đứng trước động từ thường.

(see sometimes => sometimes see)

Câu 22

Đáp án A

Dịch: Kể từ khi họ học cùng một trường tiểu học, họ đã quen biết nhau.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì cấu trúc với "since" trong thì HTHT như sau: "Since + S + V (past simple) ..., S + have/ has + Vp2" (would study => studied)

Câu 23

Đáp án D

Dịch: Lần đầu tiên Gertrude đi trượt tuyết, cô ấy bị bầm tím một chân và gãy chân còn lại.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai. Vì với "another" + Nít " ám chỉ đang còn nữa trong khi người chỉ có 2 chân mà đã biết 1 chân thì chân còn lại đã xác định nên dùng "the other" (another => the other)

*Note:

- The other + Nít: cái còn lại trong bộ nhiều cái (xác định)
- Another + Nít: một cái trong bộ nhiều cái (không xác)

Câu 24

Đáp án D

Dịch: Việc tình trạng bệnh nhân đó đang trở nên tồi tệ hơn một cách nhanh chóng thì đã làm bác sĩ rất ngạc nhiên.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai. Vì theo cấu trúc câu, cả cụm từ “That the patient’s condition.....so quickly” đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ và động từ của nó là “surprise” đang ở thì quá khứ đơn nên phải chia thành “surprised”.

=> Nếu chia như câu gốc thì đồng nghĩa với việc câu đang sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ, trong khi câu chỉ có một chủ ngữ-vị ngữ rất rõ ràng. Cần lưu ý trong chủ ngữ- nó là một dạng thuộc “mệnh đề danh từ” nên chủ ngữ của nó lại bao gồm chủ ngữ-động từ nên sẽ dễ gây nhầm lẫn...

(surprising => surprised)

Câu 25

Đáp án C

Dịch: -“Mikey đâu rồi?”

- “Làm sao tôi biết được? Anh ta hầu như chẳng hề đến văn phòng mấy ngày nay.”

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì theo cấu trúc với “ever” khi đi với một adv khác trong câu: “S + to be + adv + ever....”

(ever hardly => hardly ever).

Câu 26

Đáp án D

Dịch: Mặc dù cảnh sát đã cố gắng hết mình để tóm lấy tên trộm, nhưng hắn đã tẩu thoát.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp, ta thấy D sai. Vì từ mang nghĩa chủ động nên V phải chia ở thể chủ động.

Vì tên trộm “tự tẩu thoát” được chứ không phải là “được tẩu thoát”

(was => bỏ đi)

Câu 27

Đáp án B

Dịch: Thật tiếc để nói rằng anh ấy có thể có khả năng hoàn thành việc tốt, nhưng anh ấy rất lười biếng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì theo cấu trúc ta có: “Could have p2”- sử dụng diễn tả khả năng việc gì có khả năng xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không có cơ sở rõ ràng.

(can => could)

**Note: Chúng ta không dùng Can have p2 (dạng này không tồn tại), mà chỉ dùng Can’t have p2 để diễn tả chắc chắn 100% điều gì không xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc quá khứ.*

Câu 28

Đáp án D

Dịch: Các tổn thương gây ra bởi hoạt động của scolytid tạo ra một vị trí xâm nhập thứ cấp do vi khuẩn và nấm.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc song song bởi từ nối “and” ta thấy D sai. Vì theo nguyên tắc, khi được nối với “and” thì cụm từ/ từ đứng trước -sau liên từ này đều phải tương xứng về chức năng và vai trò, tức là phải đồng dạng. Do đó, trong câu này vì sau “and” là từ “Fungi” (Nhiều) của fungus) nên trước “and” cũng phải dùng dạng N (nhiều)

(bacterium => bacteria)

**Note N số ít => số nhiều không theo quy tắc thêm “s/es”:*

- Fungus (Nít) => Fungi (N nhiều) (n): nấm

- Bacterium (Nít) => Bacteria (N nhiều) (n): vi khuẩn

Câu 29

Đáp án A

Dịch: Tôi luôn kiểm tra rằng tôi đã đóng các cửa sổ trước khi ra khỏi nhà.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì theo quy tắc trạng từ tần suất luôn đứng trước V thường.

(check always => always check)

Câu 30

Đáp án B

Dịch: Tại phía Nam Hàn Quốc, chính phủ quốc gia đã xây dựng nhiều trường học tiếng Anh trên toàn quốc.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì câu mang nghĩa chủ động (chính phủ xây trường học) chứ không phải ở thể bị động (chính phủ được xây trường học).

(has been built => has built).

Câu 31

Đáp án C

Dịch: Tại Hoa Kỳ, việc đốt nhiên liệu hóa thạch để sản xuất điện là nguồn gây ô nhiễm lớn nhất cho bầu nhiệt.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu và nghĩa của nó ta thấy C sai. Vì V ở đây cần chia ở dạng “to V” để chỉ mục đích (để sản xuất điện). Cần lưu ý để không nhầm với dùng theo dạng rút gọn MĐQH vì xét theo cấu trúc thì câu có 1S- 2V. Tuy nhiên, nếu dùng theo kiểu MĐQH như thế thì nghĩa câu sẽ khác đi và không phù hợp. Cụ thể:

- Dùng “making”- MĐQH: Việc đốt cháy nhiên liệu cái mà làm điện là nguồn gây ô nhiễm lớn nhất cho bầu nhiệt => sai về nghĩa vì cả cụm “việc đốt cháy nhiên liệu” không thể dùng tạo ra điện, mà phải là “để tạo ra điện”

- Dùng “to make” - chỉ mục đích: Việc đốt cháy nhiên liệu để làm điện là nguồn gây ô nhiễm lớn nhất cho bầu nhiệt => việc đốt cháy nhiên liệu ĐỂ LÀM ĐIỆN là nguồn gây ô nhiễm bầu nhiệt

(making => to make)

Câu 32

Đáp án B

Dịch: Rác thải hóa học còn nguyên chất đang được thải ra biển, từ đó nó sẽ làm ô nhiễm những bãi biển của chúng ta.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy B sai. Cần lưu ý vài từ cùng trường nghĩa sau:

- Litter (n): rác công cộng (giấy, chai, thùng....)

- Waste (n): rác thải công nghiệp (chất liệu, vật chất, ...)

(litter => waste)

Câu 33

Đáp án B

Dịch: Khoa Ngoại ngữ không nằm trong tòa nhà mới đối diện với tòa nhà cũ.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì S là “the Department of Foreign Languages” là dạng số ít nên V phải chia số ít

*Note: The N1 of N2 + V (theo N1)

(are => is)

Câu 34

Đáp án B

Dịch: Những huyền thoại về thành thị là những câu chuyện rất thú vị, gây ngạc nhiên hoặc gây kinh sợ cái mà được kể đi kể lại thường là bởi những người nói rằng chúng đến từ “một người bạn của một người bạn”.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì theo nghĩa, động từ cần chia ở thể bị động (những câu chuyện được kể chứ không phải tự kể)

(told again and again => are told again and again)

Câu 35

Đáp án A

Dịch: Tham vọng và quyết tâm kiên định của anh ấy đảm bảo rằng anh ấy đã vươn lên dẫn đầu trong sự nghiệp của mình.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy A sai. Vì hai từ dễ nhầm lẫn:

- *doggy (a): chó má, khôn nạn; thích chó*

- *dogged (a): kiên cường, bền bỉ*

Khi nói “quyết tâm bền bỉ” ta dùng “dogged determination” chứ không thể dùng “doggy determination”!
(doggy => dogged)

Câu 36

Đáp án B

Dịch: Quần thể Angkor đại diện cho toàn bộ nghệ thuật của người Khơ-me từ thế kỉ 14 đến thế kỉ 19.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Mặc dù nhìn qua có dấu hiệu “TK14 => TK19” nhưng đây không phải mốc thời gian mà động từ đang nói đến. Cụ thể, mốc thời gian đó chỉ là khoảng thời gian mà “toàn bộ nghệ thuật của người Khơ-me” lần lượt ra đời, tức là nhằm ý bổ sung cho nó; trong khi đó, động từ của câu là “đại diện- represent” đang hướng tới “nhóm Angkor”- một loại hình nghệ thuật nào đó ở mà bao trùm tất cả phong cách hay tác phẩm từ TK14=>TK19.

Để dễ hiểu hơn, ta coi “nhóm Angkor” như một cuốn sách. Và trong cuốn sách đó có nội dung viết về nền nghệ thuật của TK14=> TK19. Thì khi nói cuốn sách đó đại diện cho nền nghệ thuật của TK14=>TK19 sẽ chẳng liên quan đến mốc thời gian này, mà đó chỉ đơn thuần như một sự thật.
(represented => represents)

Câu 37

Đáp án A

Dịch: Việc đặc biệt chú ý là cần thiết cho sự phát triển của sự chuẩn bị rủi ro và người dân địa phương cũng nên tham gia vào việc bảo vệ tài sản.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Cần lưu ý vài cấu trúc với “need” như sau:

- *Need (v): + to do sth: cần làm gì*

- *Need (model. V): + do sth: cần làm gì*

- *Need (v): + doing/ to be p2: cần được làm gì*

- *To be needed for doing/ sth (adj): cần thiết cho cái gì*

Vì thế, ở đây mang nghĩa “cần thiết cho” chứ không phải “cần cái gì”, hơn nữa, nếu là V thì “need” không đi với “for”=> Vị trí chỉ có thể là 1 adj

(needs => is needed)

Câu 38

Đáp án A

Dịch: Trái với những gì trên giấy tờ đã khẳng định, họ sẽ không tái xây dựng lại những ngôi nhà cổ xưa nữa.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc mệnh đề danh ngữ ta thấy A sai. Vì ở đây cần dùng “what” để trả lời cho câu hỏi “nói gì”, “làm gì” thay vì “that”- trả lời cho câu hỏi “việc gì”, “cái gì”

Vì ở đây muốn đề cập đến “trên giấy nói gì” nên:

(that => what)

Câu 39

Đáp án B

Dịch: Đã hơn 20 năm trôi qua nhưng tôi không bao giờ quên khoảng thời gian chúng tôi gặp nhau lần đầu.

Giải thích:

- Căn cứ vào trạng từ thời gian “over 20 years” nên động từ cần phải được chia ở thì **hiện tại hoàn thành**

=> **Đáp án B** (went by => has gone by)

Câu 40

Đáp án B

Dịch: Người ta tin rằng trẻ con nên được dạy để hòa hợp thay vì tranh cãi nhau.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì V cần chia ở thể bị động (trẻ con được dạy chứ không thể tự dạy)

(should have taught=> should be taught)

**Note: Theo cấu trúc “câu bị động đặc biệt”, câu này chỉ cần dùng với “be p2” thay vì “have been p2”.*

Câu 41

Đáp án D

Dịch: Đến trước năm 2050, dân số trong khu vực này được cho là sẽ gấp đôi với dân số năm 2002.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai. Vì khi dùng cấu trúc so sánh nhưng không muốn nhắc lại N trước đó ta dùng từ quy chiếu tương xứng với N đó. Trong câu này, cần từ quy chiếu cho cụm “the population in this area” thì ta dùng “that”(vì số ít; nếu số nhiều sẽ dùng “those”) thay vì “what”.

(what => that)

Câu 42

Đáp án C

Dịch: Điều cần thiết là việc sử dụng giao thông công cộng được khuyến khích để giảm mức độ kẹt xe và ô nhiễm không khí.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu bị động và dạng câu giả định ta thấy C sai. Vì theo nghĩa thì V cần chia ở dạng bị động (được khuyến khích) và với cấu trúc giả định:

** It + tobe + adj that S (should) do sth.....*

nên bị động ở đây sẽ dùng dạng “be Vp2”

(is encouraged => be encouraged)

Câu 43

Đáp án D

Dịch: Những người dành quá nhiều thời gian trên Internet có nguy cơ bị nghiện nó.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc với từ vựng ta thấy D sai. Vì ta có cấu trúc sau:

**Get adj = tobe adj: bị gì hay như thế nào...*

(addiction => addicted)

**Note: -addiction (n): sự nghiện ngập*

-addicted (a): nghiện ngập

Câu 44

Đáp án B

Dịch: Cô ấy đã không đạt được điểm cao vì cô ấy đã mắc một sai lầm cơ bản là quên đặt chữ “s” trên động từ ở ngôi thứ ba số ít.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ vựng ta thấy B sai. Vì ta có cụm từ cố định: “classic mistake”- lỗi sai cơ bản (classical => classic)

**Note hai từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn:*

- classical (a): mang phong cách cổ điển, truyền thống

- classic (n): tác phẩm kinh điển, tiêu biểu

(a): chất lượng cao; điển hình

Câu 45

Đáp án A

Dịch: Dựa trên các manh mối được tìm thấy, cảnh sát đã tìm cách bắt giữ nghi phạm vài ngày sau vụ giết người.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc giản lược mệnh đề ta thấy A sai. Theo quy tắc giản lược, với điều kiện đồng chủ ngữ thì vế 1 bỏ S, thêm Ving khi chủ động, thêm Vp2 khi bị động, và bỏ "tobe" để mỗi adj khi là một ADJ và lưu ý về cấu trúc "base":

- *Base sth on sth (phr.v): dựa, căn cứ cái gì trên cơ sở cái gì*

=> Nhận thấy câu gốc không đáp ứng về cấu trúc nên "base" ở đây không thể làm V => A sai

- *Be based on sth (adj): dựa trên cái gì*

=> TH này thỏa mãn nên theo công thức giản lược tính từ: bỏ S, be và giữ nguyên adj (basing on => based on)

Câu 46

Đáp án B

Dịch: Có một cuộc tranh luận sôi nổi về Trung Đông, sau đó họ chuyển sang một cuộc bỏ phiếu.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa của câu thấy B sai về cách dùng từ. Vì căn từ mang nghĩa "sống động, sôi nổi" (live => lively)

*Note hai từ dễ nhầm:

- *Live (v): sống*

(a): còn sống, còn hoạt động

- *Lively (a): sống động, sôi nổi*

Câu 47

Đáp án A

Dịch: Mẹ tôi đã tình cờ thấy một chiếc nhẫn mà bà đã mất cách đây nhiều tháng khi bà đang lau dọn gác mái.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc thì động từ, ta thấy A sai. Vì theo cấu trúc diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra có hành động khác chen vào như sau:

- *S + V(thì đơn), when S + be + Ving*

=> Trong câu này đang ở thì quá khứ nên chia ở quá khứ đơn.

(was coming => came)

Câu 48

Đáp án D

Dịch: Lá thư anh ta nhận được sáng nay nói rằng đơn ứng cử của anh ta đã bị từ chối.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa câu và cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai. Vì câu cần V chia ở thể bị động (had rejected => had been rejected)

Câu 49

Đáp án D

Dịch: Mục sư kiêm Tiến sĩ Martin Luther King đã chiến đấu để chấm dứt sự phân biệt chủng tộc ở Hoa Kỳ.

=> Căn cứ vào kiến thức mạo từ, ta thấy D sai. Trước tên các quốc gia không có mạo từ, ngoại trừ các nước liên bang, trong đó có US.

(United States => the United States)

Câu 50

Đáp án B

Dịch: Có quá nhiều sách trên kệ đến nỗi mà tôi chẳng biết nên chọn cuốn nào.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì theo cấu trúc "so...that":

**S + to be + so adj N that: quá....đến nỗi mà.....*

=> Đáp án B (too => so)

Exercise 3

ĐÁP ÁN

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

Câu 1

Đáp án A

Dịch: Rita muốn có thể gặp được nhiều thành viên trong Nghị Viện suốt kì nghỉ của mình.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ vựng ta thấy A sai. Vì: "Enjoy + Ving: thích, muốn làm gì"

=> Đáp án A (to be able => being able)

*Note: Vẫn có thể dùng các từ như "enjoy, like, ..." + to V trong trường hợp đó là sở thích nhất thời hoặc không lâu dài.

Câu 2

Đáp án C

Dịch: Các chuyên gia dinh dưỡng khuyên rằng thức ăn từ một trong bốn nhóm cơ bản nên được ăn đều đặn hàng ngày.

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì đã có từ "daily" rồi nên việc có cả "regularly" làm câu thừa từ và không phù hợp.

-Daily (a,adv,n): hằng ngày

-Regularly (adv): một cách đều đặn

*Cụm: on a regular/ daily basis (idm): thường xuyên, đều đặn

(regularly => bỏ đi)

Câu 3

Đáp án A

Dịch: Trước khi có ti vi, người bình thường hiếm khi có cơ hội nhìn thấy và nghe các nhà lãnh đạo bày tỏ quan điểm của họ.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì seldom và never đều có nghĩa phủ định là "hiếm khi, không bao giờ" nên không sử dụng cùng lúc với nhau. Mà chỉ dùng 1 trong 2 từ.

(seldom never => seldom/ never)

Câu 4

Đáp án B

Dịch: Nhờ những tiến bộ trong khoa học y tế, tuổi thọ cho cả nam và nữ đã được cải thiện rất nhiều trong những thập kỷ qua.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy B sai.

*Ta có danh từ ghép: Life expectancy (n): tuổi thọ

(life expectation => life expectancy)

*Note: "Improve" vừa là một nội động từ vừa là một ngoại động từ nên ta có thể chia bị động hoặc không cho động từ này khi nó mang nghĩa bị động, nhưng thông thường thì chỉ dùng bình thường mà không dùng "be Vp2" để hay hơn và tránh rườm rà.

Câu 5

Đáp án C

Dịch: Mãi đến khi máy bay cất cánh Paul mới nhận ra rằng anh ấy đã nhầm chuyến bay.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc đảo ngữ với “not until” ta thấy C sai. Ta có cấu trúc:

**Not until + time/ time clause + aux + S + Vo...: mãi đến khi.....thì.....*

(Paul realized => did Paul realize)

Câu 6

Đáp án C

Dịch: Trời xám xịt và nhiều mây. Tuy nhiên, chúng tôi vẫn đi biển.

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ nghĩa câu thấy dùng liên từ nối hai mệnh đề không phù hợp nên C sai.

Vì là hai mệnh đề mang tính tương phản nên không thể dùng “consequently”- cho quan hệ nhân-quả được.

(consequently => however)

Câu 7

Đáp án D

Dịch: Túi nhựa rất có hại cho môi trường, vì thế chúng nên được thay thế bởi túi giấy.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa của câu cho thấy V cần chia ở thể bị động (được thay thế)

(should replace => should be replaced)

Câu 8

Đáp án B

Dịch: Kế hoạch được một đội các chuyên gia phát triển một cách có hệ thống.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì đứng sau V (was developed) phải là một ADV, không thể dùng ADJ ở đây.

**Note: ADJ + LY = ADV*

(systematical => systematically).

Câu 9

Đáp án B

Dịch: Tất cả thức ăn được bán đi trước khi chúng tôi đến nhà hàng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc thì động từ ta thấy B sai. Vì theo cấu trúc:

** S + QKHT.... by the time + S + QKD....*

Do đó, ta sử dụng quá khứ hoàn thành (diễn tả sự việc xảy ra trước 1 sự việc khác trong quá khứ)

(has been sold => had been sold)

Câu 10

Đáp án C

Dịch: Mãi cho đến năm 1915 thì điện ảnh mới trở thành ngành công nghiệp.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc: “It was not until that + S + V....”: Mãi cho đến khi.... thì....

nên ta thấy đáp án C sai.

(when => that)

Câu 11

Đáp án C

Dịch: Yuri Gagarin là người đầu tiên du hành vào vũ trụ

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ ta thấy C sai. Vì khi rút gọn MĐQH mà trước đó có “the first, the only,...” thì phải dùng “to V”

(travelling => to travel)

Câu 12

Đáp án B

Dịch: Giống như bao người khác, Sue dĩ nhiên cũng có những thăng trầm, khó khăn, nhưng nhìn chung, cô ấy khá hài lòng với cuộc sống của mình.

=> Căn cứ vào từ vựng ta thấy B sai. Vì có cụm: “ups and downs”-những thăng trầm (up-and-down => ups and downs)

Câu 13

Đáp án C

Dịch: Thủ tướng chúc mừng đội tuyển về việc đã thắng trận đấu.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc: “congratulate sb on doing sth- chúc mừng ai vì đã làm gì” ta thấy C sai.
(in => on)

Câu 14

Đáp án A

Dịch: Khi được so sánh với kích thước của toàn bộ trái đất, những ngọn núi cao nhất dường như lại chẳng cao chút nào.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc giản lược mệnh đề:

$SI + V1 + \dots, SI + V2 \dots$

-> $V1_ing \dots, SI + V2 \dots$ (mang nghĩa chủ động)

-> $V1_p2 \dots, SI + V2 \dots$ (mang nghĩa bị động)

Theo nghĩa câu thì V cần chia ở dạng bị động nên A sai.

(comparing => compared)

Câu 15

Đáp án C

Dịch: Các nhà nghiên cứu y học không ngừng tìm cách để kiểm soát, phòng ngừa và chữa trị các căn bệnh.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc song song trong câu ở dạng liệt kê A,B....and C. Khi dùng với dạng này, A,B,C... đều phải đảm bảo tính tương xứng nhau về chức năng và dạng thức của nó. Do đó, trong câu này được liệt kê các động từ ở dạng nguyên thể nên C sai.

(preventing => prevent)

Câu 16

Đáp án C

Dịch: Các học sinh không được động vào các hóa chất trừ khi dưới sự giám sát của giáo viên

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 1 và nghĩa của câu ta thấy C sai. Vì theo nghĩa phải dùng ở dạng phủ định “nếu không có sự giám sát của giáo viên” nên dùng “unless” là dạng phủ định trong câu đk loại 1.

*Note: Unless = IfVnot.....

(if => unless)

Câu 17

Đáp án B

Dịch: Bạn sẽ phải nỗ lực hơn nếu bạn muốn qua bài thi cuối kì.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy B sai. Ta có cụm: “pull up your socks”- nỗ lực nhiều hơn để cải thiện một công việc gì vì bạn chưa đủ tốt.

(pull out => pull up)

Câu 18

Đáp án C

Dịch: Họ đã xem xét tất cả 100 đơn xin việc, nhưng không cái nào có vẻ phù hợp với vị trí đó.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Xét trong câu, ta sẽ dùng theo cách:

“S + V + Ns..., none of which (vật) + Vs.....”

*Note: “S + V + Ns..... None of them + Vs.....”

Lưu ý sự khác nhau giữa hai cấu trúc này. Chỉ là sự khác biệt giữa dấu “.” và dấu “,” nhưng cách dùng cấu trúc của chúng sẽ khác nhau.

(them => which)

Câu 19

Đáp án A

Dịch: Tôi sẽ báo tin cho bạn khi có một câu lạc bộ tiếng Anh được tổ chức ở đây vào tuần tới.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì theo quy tắc, sau “when” nếu động từ đang ở ngữ cảnh tương lai thì vẫn chỉ chia động từ ở thì hiện tại đơn. Nói cách khác, mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian không tồn tại thì tương lai đơn, thay vào đó ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn.

(will be => is)

Câu 20

Đáp án C

Dịch: Điều rất quan trọng rằng anh ấy nên nói chuyện với trưởng khoa trước lúc rời đi.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu giả định, ta thấy C sai. Theo cấu trúc trong câu:

“It is of great importance + that + S + (should) + V0: điều rất quan trọng là ai đó nên làm gì”

(speaks => speak)

Câu 21

Đáp án B

Dịch: Rất nhiều thứ cần được làm cho ngôi nhà trước khi ai đó có thể bắt đầu sống trong đó.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng bị động của từ “need”:

*Thể bị động của need: need + Ving/ to be V(p2)

=> Nên B sai.

(be done => to be done/doing)

Câu 22

Đáp án C

Dịch: Chuyến đi Đà Lạt của bạn đã làm tôi vô cùng tò mò, thích thú. Tôi rất muốn đến đó.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng adj đuôi -ing và đuôi -ed:

- Adj với đuôi -ing: do chủ thể của hành động gây ra

- Adj với đuôi -ed: chủ thể bị tác động bởi hành động đó.

Trong câu này, ý đang muốn nói đến chuyến đi Đà Lạt rất thú vị. Cái “thú vị” ở đây là bản chất của “chuyến đi Đà Lạt” gây ra cho người nghe nên câu C sai.

(fascinated => fascinating)

Câu 23

Đáp án C

Dịch: Có rất nhiều phòng lớn với những bức tường được trang trí rất đẹp trong căn nhà mới của cô ấy.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì theo quy tắc trật tự từ loại:

TOBE + ADV + Vp2 -> adv để nhấn mạnh và bổ sung cho Vp2

(beautiful => beautifully)

Câu 24

Đáp án B

Dịch: Rất nhiều người có vẻ như đang cố gắng thay đổi suy nghĩ của anh ta, những anh ta từ chối lắng nghe.
=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc trật tự từ loại ta thấy B sai. Vì trạng từ đứng trước hoặc sau động từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ đó. Ở đây "apparent" là adj trong khi "adj + N" mà sau nó lại là V- tried nên cần thay thế bằng 1 ADV.

(apparent => apparently)

Câu 25

Đáp án A

Dịch: Một chuyến đi nước ngoài là một cách tốt để thực hành ngôn ngữ thứ hai, nhưng nó quá tốn kém với nhiều người.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng mạo từ ta thấy A sai. Vì "the" đi với danh từ xác định. Đây là một nước ngoài quốc nói chung, chưa xác định → dùng mạo từ "a".

(the => a)

Câu 26

Đáp án A

Dịch: Học sinh được cho là phải đọc tất cả các câu hỏi cẩn thận và tìm ra câu trả lời.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc: "to be supposed to do sth: có bổn phận làm gì" ta thấy A sai.

(suppose => are supposed)

Câu 27

Đáp án D

Dịch: Máy ảnh dùng 1 lần, với camera có sẵn cuộn phim, đã xuất hiện vào cuối những năm 1980 và đã trở nên rất phổ biến.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc thì V ta thấy D sai. Vì có dấu hiệu thời gian xác định "in the late 1980s" nên dùng thì quá khứ đơn.

(has appeared => appeared)

Câu 28

Đáp án D

Dịch: Các chuyên gia y tế công cộng nói rằng số tiền người ta bỏ ra để tránh bệnh tật là ít hơn chi phí điều trị bệnh.

=> Căn cứ vào câu trúc sau giới từ ta thấy D sai. Vì sau giới từ + Ving. Trong câu này có giới từ "of"

(to treat sickness => treating sickness)

Câu 29

Đáp án B

Dịch: Số tiền được quyên góp trong cuộc kêu gọi sẽ được dùng cho những người cần ở vùng xa.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc bị động ta thấy B sai. Vì xét về nghĩa cần chia V ở dạng bị động (được sử dụng).

(will use => will be used)

Câu 30

Đáp án A

Dịch: Mẹ của tôi thường dậy sớm để chuẩn bị bữa sáng cho cả nhà.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì trạng từ chỉ tần suất đứng trước động từ thường.

(gets up usually => usually gets up)

Câu 31

Đáp án B

Dịch: Bắt đầu buổi lễ là một phút mặc niệm đáng kính để tưởng nhớ những nạn nhân của trận động đất.

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ nghĩa và cách dùng từ ta thấy B sai. Cần lưu ý hai adj sau:

- *respectable (a)*: đáng kính, đáng được tôn trọng
 - *respectful (a)*: (thể hiện, bày tỏ) lòng thành kính, tôn kính ai...
- (respectable => respectful)

Dựa vào ngữ cảnh câu dễ thấy cần dùng từ “respectful” mới phù hợp.

Câu 32

Đáp án C

Dịch: Với những đóng góp quan trọng của mình, Albert Einstein được xem là một trong những nhà vật lý học xuất sắc mọi thời đại.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu bị động ta thấy C sai. Vì theo nghĩa của câu thì động từ cần chia ở dạng bị động (được xem là)

(considered => was considered)

Câu 33

Đáp án C

Dịch: Ông nội của tôi, người mà có trí nhớ rất tốt khi còn trẻ, đã trở nên hay quên trong những năm gần đây vì tuổi già.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa của câu ta thấy C dùng từ sai. Cần lưu ý hai tính từ sau:

- *Forgettable (a)*: có thể quên được
 - *Forgetful (a)*: hay quên, dễ dàng trí
- (forgettable => forgetful)

Câu 34

Đáp án A

Dịch: Người dân rất lấy làm cảm kích sự nỗ lực của các tình nguyện viên trong việc dựng lại nhà sau cơn bão khủng khiếp.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa của câu nhận thấy A sai cách dùng từ. Cần lưu ý hai adj sau:

- *appreciable (a)*: có thể thấy được, đủ rõ ràng
 - *appreciative (a)*: (+of sth) cảm thấy hay thể hiện lòng biết ơn, cảm kích với điều gì
- (appreciable => appreciative)

*Note: ngoài ra cụm “be highly appreciative -rất cảm kích, biết ơn ai” còn là cụm từ cố định cần nhớ.

Câu 35

Đáp án B

Dịch: Đọc sách luôn là sở thích của tôi kể từ khi tôi còn rất trẻ

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì trạng từ chỉ tần suất luôn đứng trước động từ chính và đứng sau trợ động từ.

(has been always => has always been)

Câu 36

Đáp án B

Dịch: Việc nhà nên được chia sẻ cho các thành viên trong gia đình.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì theo nghĩa cần chia V ở dạng bị động (được chia sẻ).

(should share => should be shared)

Câu 37

Đáp án D

Dịch: Dây điện mang dòng điện để thắp sáng bóng đèn và ổ cắm điện cái mà được thiết kế cho việc sử dụng các thiết bị gia dụng.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cấu trúc ngữ pháp trong câu ta thấy D sai. Vì theo quy tắc rút gọn MĐQH, động ở đây mang nghĩa bị động nên bỏ ĐTQH và tobe, giữ nguyên Vp2.

(designing => designed)

Câu 38

Đáp án D

Dịch: Cơ thể chúng ta liên tục đưa ra các thông điệp và đôi khi chúng ta không nhận ra rằng chúng ta đang sử dụng nhiều ngôn ngữ không lời (phi ngôn ngữ).

=> Căn cứ vào kiến thức danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được ta thấy D sai. Vì “language” là một danh từ không đếm được nên không thể dùng “many”, thay vào đó chúng ta dùng “much”.

*Note: -Many + N(đếm được số nhiều) = Much + N(không đếm được): nhiều cái gì

(many => much)

Câu 39

Đáp án B

Dịch: Hầu hết những loài ruồi thuộc họ Sarcophagidae và được biết đến rộng rãi như ruồi ăn thịt vì ấu trùng ăn thịt.

=> Căn cứ vào trật tự từ loại trong câu ta thấy B sai. Ta có trật tự sau:

"TOBE + ADV + Vp2" => ADV sẽ bổ nghĩa cho V

(popular known => popularly known)

Câu 40

Đáp án A

Dịch: Hiếm khi dịch vụ công viên cho phép chó vào công viên quốc gia trừ những con luôn luôn được xích lại.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì khi “rarely” đứng đầu câu ta dùng đảo ngữ: “Rarely + aux + S + Vo.....”

Đáp án A (the Park Service allows => does the Park Service allow)

Câu 41

Đáp án C

Dịch: Tiệt trùng là quá trình đun nóng sữa để tiêu diệt các sinh vật gây bệnh và vi khuẩn.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì theo cách cấu tạo danh động từ: N-Ving (Động từ V là chủ thể gây ra N)

(disease- caused => disease – causing)

Câu 42

Đáp án C

Dịch: Các nhà thiên văn học không có đủ thông tin để xác định hệ thống Mặt trời đã được tạo ra như thế nào.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cách dùng mệnh đề danh từ ta thấy C sai. Vì ở đây đang trả lời cho câu hỏi “như thế nào” chứ không phải “nói gì, làm gì” nên không dùng “what”

(what => how)

Câu 43

Đáp án B

Dịch: Một phần thưởng trị giá năm nghìn đô la đã được trao cho người bắt giữ được tội phạm trốn ngục.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì theo quy tắc thành lập tính từ ghép về lượng : " *A/ An + [lượng] + danh từ số ít*" nên cho dù lượng đó là bao nhiêu thì N đứng sau luôn là N số ít và đếm được.
(dollars => dollar)

Câu 44

Đáp án D

Dịch: Chị tôi đã bảo với tôi rằng chị ấy đã gặp cô giáo của mình ở chợ hôm qua.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc đổi chuyển câu trực tiếp-> gián tiếp ta thấy D sai. Vì khi đổi câu trực tiếp -> gián tiếp thì *yesterday* => *the previous day/ the day before*.
(*yesterday* => *the previous day/ the day before*).

Câu 45

Đáp án D

Dịch: Kelly phản ứng như một chuyên gia thực thụ và tiếp tục mỉm cười như thể âm nhạc của cô là điều duy nhất quan trọng đối với cô.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ ta thấy D sai. Vì "*Matter to sb: quan trọng đối với ai*"

*Note: *Matter with (v): có vấn đề hay xảy ra chuyện gì với ai/ cái gì*
(*with* => *to*)

Câu 46

Đáp án A

Dịch: Ngôi làng có 60 tòa nhà nổi tiếng trong lịch sử, nhiều trong số đó được vận chuyển cẩn thận từ các địa điểm khác nhau để giúp tái tạo cảng biển như nó đã từng.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ và nghĩa của câu ta thấy A sai.

*Note hai tính từ:

-*Historical (a): thuộc về hay liên quan đến các sự kiện đã qua trong lịch sử*

-*Historic (a): nổi tiếng và quan trọng trong lịch sử*

Theo nghĩa và ngữ cảnh ở đây ta thấy dùng "*historic*" sẽ phù hợp hơn.

(*historical* => *historic*)

Câu 47

Đáp án C

Dịch: Đó có thể là một trải nghiệm tuyệt vời cho những người có đủ can đảm để rời xa gia đình và bạn bè để chuyển tới một nơi ở mới.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cách dùng từ ta thấy C sai. Vì câu cần từ mang nghĩa "*can đảm*" thay vì "*sự khuyến khích*"

*Note hai từ dễ nhầm:

- *Encouragement (n): sự khuyến khích, khích lệ*

- *Courage (n): lòng can đảm, dũng cảm*

(*encouragement* => *courage*)

Câu 48

Đáp án A

Dịch: Tuần cùng với những người bạn của anh ấy sẽ đi dã ngoại ở vườn quốc gia Pu Mat vào cuối tháng này.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc sự hòa hợp S-V ta thấy A sai. Vì trong câu khi có: *S1 + "as well as/along with", 'together with' + S2 + V (chia theo S1)*

(*are* => *is*)

Câu 49

Đáp án A

Dịch: Mọi người được khuyên là nên cắt giảm việc hút thuốc vì nó có hại cho sức khỏe.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa câu và cấu trúc bị động ta thấy A sai. Vì câu cần V chia ở thể bị động (được khuyên). (advised => are advised)

Câu 50

Đáp án C

Dịch: Bọn trẻ càng lớn thì chúng càng chơi những trò chơi phức tạp hơn.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc so sánh tăng tiến:

"The + dạng so sánh hơn (more + adj1 hoặc adj1_er) + S + V, the + dạng so sánh hơn (more + adj2 hoặc adj2_er) + S + V" :càng.....càng.....

Do đó đáp án C sai.

(the complex => the more complex)

Exercise 4

ĐÁP ÁN

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

Câu 1

Đáp án B

Dịch nghĩa: Hãy chắc chắn rằng bạn làm xong bài tập trước khi đi ngủ.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy B sai. Vì theo cụm:

* "do the assignment" (coll): làm nhiệm vụ, làm bài tập.

(have => do)

Câu 2

Đáp án A

Dịch nghĩa : Ông Peter là người đóng vai trò quan trọng trong công ty bởi vì anh ấy vừa được thăng chức đến vị trí Giám đốc Quản lý.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy A sai.

*Note cụm: **Big cheese (coll): người đóng vai trò quan trọng của một công ty hay tổ chức có nhiều tầm ảnh hưởng.**

(apple => cheese)

Câu 3

Đáp án C

Dịch: Hội chữ thập đỏ trên toàn quốc đã thực hiện rất nhiều sứ mệnh khác nhau.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cách dùng từ ta thấy C sai.

*Note hai phrase verbs:

-Carry out (phr.v): thực hiện, tiến hành

-Carry on (phr.v): tiếp tục

(carried on => carried out)

Câu 4

Đáp án D

Dịch nghĩa : Răng của tôi hơi bị ố vàng, vì thế tôi đã cho nó được làm sạch bởi nha sỹ.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu bị động với “have” ta thấy D sai. Vì theo cấu trúc:
"Have sth done: cho cái gì được làm (bởi ai)"
(clean => cleaned)

Câu 5

Đáp án A

Dịch nghĩa: Bài hát được chọn bởi những thính giả của chúng ta như là bài hát yêu thích của tuần là “Goodbye Baby” bởi Tunesmiths.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc rút gọn MĐQH ta thấy A sai. Nhận thấy câu chỉ có 1 chủ ngữ (the song) nhưng có đến 2 động từ (choose và is) nên phải sử dụng dạng MĐQH. Và động từ ở dạng bị động nên khi dùng với dạng rút gọn MĐQH phải bỏ ĐTQH cùng to be, để nguyên Vp2
(was chosen => chosen/ which was chosen)

Câu 6

Đáp án C

Dịch nghĩa : Cô gái xinh đẹp đã mặc một chiếc váy lụa xinh màu trắng ở lễ kỉ niệm ngày cưới tối qua.

=> Căn cứ vào trật tự tính từ OSASCOMP: (Opinion- Size – Age – Shape – Color – Origin – Material – Purpose) ta thấy C sai.

Theo đó: O- pretty; C- white; M- silk

(silk pretty white > pretty white silk)

Câu 7

Đáp án D

Dịch: Nếu tôi ăn sáng thì bây giờ tôi đã không đói đến nỗi này.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu điều kiện trộn (2-3) ta thấy D sai. Vì theo cấu trúc:

S + had + Vp2....., S + would/ could (not) + Vo.....(điều kiện trộn)

Trong câu này là về đầu đang nói đến thời điểm quá khứ, về hai nói đến thời điểm hiện tại (now) nên phải dùng theo điều kiện loại trộn

(wouldn't have been => wouldn't be)

Câu 8

Đáp án C

Dịch nghĩa : Một vài tội danh thì ít phổ biến hơn nhiều ở nước này so với ở các nước khác.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu so sánh ta thấy C sai. Vì theo cấu trúc so sánh:

S + (to be/ V) + more + (adj/adv) than.....

Trong câu xuất hiện “than” nên phải có “more” trước đó để đảm bảo cấu trúc

(little => less)

Câu 9

Đáp án A

Dịch: Tôi đáng lẽ không nên uống quá nhiều cà phê đêm hôm qua. Tôi đã thức trắng đêm đến 4h sáng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu giả định trong quá khứ với “should”:

Should(not) + have + Vp2: đáng lẽ (không) nên làm gì nhưng đã làm

(shouldn't drink => shouldn't have drunk)

Câu 10

Đáp án D

Dịch: Cuốn sách bách khoa toàn thư tất nhiên không phải là cuốn sách cho bạn đọc từ đầu đến cuối.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy D sai.

**Note cụm: Read sth from cover to cover (coll): đọc cái gì (sách, báo...) theo cách xuyên suốt từ đầu đến cuối.*

(end => cover)

Câu 11

Đáp án B

Dịch: Phải mất một thời gian dài Ted mới có thể vượt qua được vụ tan vỡ trong hôn nhân của mình.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cụm động từ ta thấy B sai.

**Note:*

-Get by (v): cố gắng, xoay xở làm gì

-Get over (v): vượt qua (khó khăn,...), bình phục trở lại (ốm yếu...)

do đó dùng “get by” ở đây là không phù hợp

(get by => get over)

Câu 12

Đáp án B

Dịch: Càng ngày càng khó để hiểu được giáo sư đang giải thích cái gì.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc so sánh kép ta thấy B sai. Vì đối với dạng so sánh kép 1 về thì ta có cấu trúc: “S + tobe (v) + more and more + ADJ (ADV).....”-.....càng ngày càng.....

(difficult and more => more and more difficult)

Câu 13

Đáp án C

Dịch nghĩa: Boeing 747 thì to gấp đôi Boeing 707.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc so sánh bằng ta thấy C sai. Vì khi trong câu so sánh xuất hiện số lần phải sử dụng so sánh bằng:

“S1 + V + số lần + as + adj/adv + as + S2”

(bigger than => as big as)

Câu 14

Đáp án C

Dịch nghĩa : Tôi sẽ đứng ở đây và đợi và bạn cho đến khi bạn đến.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa của câu ta thấy C sai. Nếu dùng “so”- mang nghĩa “cho nên, vì thế” sẽ không phù hợp với nghĩa của câu.

(so => until)

Câu 15

Đáp án A

Dịch nghĩa : Những người nghèo luôn cần sự giúp đỡ của mọi người trong xã hội

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng mạo từ và nghĩa câu ta thấy A sai. Vì “need” trong trường hợp này là động từ thường không phải động từ khuyết thiếu, mà “need” lại không chia nên S phải là số nhiều. Mà ta sử dụng “the + adj” để chỉ một tầng lớp, tập thể những người mang tính chất “adj” đó. Trong câu này, ta sẽ dùng “the poor”-những người nghèo

(a => the)

Câu 16

Đáp án C

Dịch nghĩa : Trong số tất cả các nhân tố ảnh hưởng đến lĩnh vực nông nghiệp, thời tiết là một yếu tố mà ảnh hưởng đến những người nông dân nhiều nhất.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì trong câu xuất hiện đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho “ the one “ – S số ít nên động từ phải chia.
(influence => influences)

Câu 17

Đáp án B

Dịch nghĩa : Học sinh của tôi luyện tập nói tiếng Anh với bạn bè mỗi ngày.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì theo cấu trúc với practice: “*practice doing sth*”- thực hành làm gì.

(to speak => speaking)

Câu 18

Đáp án D

Dịch nghĩa : Có ai đó đang đi sau chúng ta. Tôi nghĩ chúng ta đang bị theo dõi.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cấu trúc bị động thì hiện tại tiếp diễn ta thấy D sai. Với cấu trúc bị động thì HTTD: “*S + tobe + being + Vp2....*”

(are being following => are being followed)

Câu 19

Đáp án B

Dịch: Mặc dù bài tập về nhà rất khó, nhưng chúng tôi vẫn cố gắng hết sức để hoàn thành nó.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu nhượng bộ:

Adj + as/ though + S + V,.....(mặc dù....)

= *Although/ though + S + V.....*

= *Despite/ In spite of N/ Ving....,*

nhận thấy B sai vì không đảm bảo cấu trúc
(was the homework => the homework was)

*Note: Try one's best to do sth: cố gắng hết mình để làm gì

Câu 20

Đáp án C

Dịch: Việc rất cần thiết là con cái nên chăm sóc bố mẹ già của mình.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu giả định ta thấy C sai. Vì theo cấu trúc giả định với tính từ “necessary”:

It + be + necessary + that + S + (should) Vo+.....: Rất cần thiết cho ai (nên) làm gì

(took => take)

Câu 21

Đáp án B

Dịch nghĩa : Nếu bạn đến sớm hơn 10 phút, bạn đã có chỗ ngồi tốt hơn.

=> Căn cứ theo cấu trúc đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại III:

“*Had + S+ Vp2+ , S + would have Vp2....*”: diễn tả mong muốn không có thật/ không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ

(arrive => arrived)

Câu 22

Đáp án B

Dịch nghĩa : Bài hát đã được chọn làm bài hát chính thức cho SEAGAME lần thứ 22 tại Việt Nam.

=> Căn cứ vào vị trí các từ loại trong câu ta thấy B sai. Vì cần sử dụng trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ “selected”

(official => officially)

*Note: ADJ + LY = ADV

Câu 23

Đáp án C

Dịch: Edith Harlow đã đồng ý một cách ân cần, tử tế để giúp đỡ. Bạn nên hỏi xin sự giúp đỡ từ anh ta.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc: “agree to do sth”-đồng ý làm gì nên C sai

(helping => to help)

Câu 24

Đáp án B

Dịch nghĩa: Mọi người thường có thể hấp thụ đủ lượng Canxi cơ thể cần từ thức ăn mà họ tiêu thụ.

=> Căn cứ vào kiến thức danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được ta thấy B sai. Vì danh từ trong câu là “the calcium” là N không đếm được, không đi được với “number”, nên phải dùng “amount”.

*Note: “number” luôn đi với Nđ.đ. nhiều trong khi “amount” luôn đi với Nk.đ.đ và cùng mang nghĩa “số lượng nhiều”

(number => amount)

Câu 25

Đáp án B

Dịch: Có lẽ rằng việc rụng lá có thể hỗ trợ một số loại cây trong việc giữ nước vào mùa đông.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì ta có cụm: “It is possible that”- có lẽ rằng và đằng sau có V- may assist nên sau “that” còn thiếu S. Căn cứ vào nghĩa thì S cần điền là “việc rụng lá- the loss of leaves” (to lose leaves => that the loss of leaves)

Câu 26

Đáp án D

Dịch: Thời tiết sắp thay đổi rồi. Tôi có thể cảm nhận được điều đó rất rõ ràng.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy D sai.

*Note cụm: feel it in (one’s) bones (idm): có khả năng cảm nhận, cảm giác được điều gì một cách trực giác và rõ ràng.

(skin => bones)

Câu 27

Đáp án C

Dịch nghĩa : Trong quy trình chuẩn bị vật liệu sợi cho quá trình sản xuất gỗ cứng, sợi từ thực vật cần nhiều nhiệt hơn là sợi từ động vật,

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc so sánh hơn ta thấy C sai. Vì theo cấu trúc so sánh hơn như sau:

“S + V + more +..... than S + V.....”

(more heat as => more heat than)

*Note: Dấu hiệu nhận biết các loại so sánh phổ biến trong tiếng anh:

- ...MORE.....THAN.... -> so sánh hơn

-.....AS.....AS (SO).....-> so sánh ngang bằng

-THE MOST..... -> so sánh nhất

- THE MORE....., THE MORE.... ->càng....., càng....

-.....MORE AND MORE..... ->càng ngày càng.....

Câu 28

Đáp án D

Dịch: Một hiệp hội là một sự hợp tác của hai hay nhiều cá nhân làm việc cùng nhau để phát triển một doanh nghiệp.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc thì V ta thấy D sai. Vì câu đang dùng thì hiện tại để định nghĩa một thuật ngữ, hoàn toàn không liên quan đến quá khứ để dùng Vp.simple ở đây
(worked => work)

Câu 29

Đáp án C

Dịch: Được chọn làm thủ đô của một quốc gia ở cuối cuộc chiến tranh nội chiến ở Mỹ, Washington, DC là thành phố trên ti người.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp trong câu ta thấy C sai. Vì câu sử dụng dạng giản lược mệnh đề cho hai vế đồng chủ ngữ, nhưng vế hai lại chưa có động từ.

(Washington, DC, => Washington, DC is)

**Note: Ở đây chỉ dùng Vtobe là "is" vì đang nói đến một sự thật hiển nhiên "Washington, DC là thủ đô nước Mỹ" mặc dù nó "bắt đầu trở thành thủ đô từ cuối cuộc nội chiến Mỹ" nhưng hoàn toàn không liên quan đến việc chia V, đó chỉ là thông tin bổ dung làm rõ thêm cho "Washington, DC"*

Câu 30

Đáp án B

Dịch: Đó là một bí mật được bảo mật tuyệt đối. Bạn không được phép nói với bất kì ai về nó.

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ nghĩa và cách dùng V khuyết thiếu ta thấy B sai. Cần lưu ý cách dùng ĐTKT như sau:

- need V: cần làm gì -> needn't V: không cần thiết làm gì

- must V: buộc phải làm gì -> musn't V: không được phép làm gì

Như vậy, không thể dùng needn't ở đây vì nếu nói "không cần thiết nói nó cho bki ai" tức là vẫn có thể nói nhưng không nên. Trong khi câu đang mang sắc thái "bảo mật tuyệt đối" và "không được phép tiết lộ" nên dùng musn't ở đây là hợp lí.

(needn't => musn't)

Câu 31

Đáp án D

Dịch nghĩa : Đặc trưng mang tính quốc tế của San Francisco được tăng cường bởi nhiều cửa hàng và nhà hàng tôn giáo ở đó.

=> Căn cứ vào vị trí từ loại trong câu ta thấy D sai. Vì theo quy tắc: ADJ +N/ cụm N

Trong câu này cả cụm "shops and restaurants" là một cụm N nên trước nó cần ADJ

(ethnicity => ethnic)

Câu 32

Đáp án C

Dịch nghĩa : Nhiều nghiên cứu chỉ ra rằng có nhiều người sưu tầm nghệ thuật ngày nay hơn trước đây.

=> Căn cứ vào dạng thức rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ bằng phân từ hiện tại V-ing ta thấy C sai. Vì động từ mang tính chủ động (sưu tầm) nên theo quy tắc rút gọn MĐQH ta bỏ ĐTQH và V thêm ing.

(collect => collecting)

Câu 33

Đáp án C

Dịch nghĩa : Khủng long là loài bò sát mà sống trong suốt thời kỳ lịch sử của Trái Đất được gọi là Kỷ nguyên Mesozoic, cái mà được gọi là thời đại của bò sát.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp bị động ta thấy C sai. Vì trong câu đang sử dụng MĐQH đến 3 lần. Lần thứ nhất, ĐTQH “that” thay thế cho “reptiles”. Lần thứ hai, ở đây dùng dạng rút gọn MĐQH cho cụm danh từ “a period of earth’s history” nên sẽ chuyển “that was called” -> called. Lần thứ 3, từ “which” thay thế cho “the Mesozoic Era”.

Như vậy, việc dùng rút gọn MĐQH “was called” là không chính xác.

(was called => called hoặc that/which was called)

Câu 34

Đáp án C

Dịch: Những con khủng long đầu tiên xuất hiện cách đây hơn 200 triệu năm.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc và nghĩa của câu ta thấy C sai. Vì:

-More than: dùng trong so sánh hơn mang nghĩa “nhiều hơn”

-Rather than: thay vì

(rather than => more than).

Câu 35

Đáp án B

Dịch nghĩa : Chaplin là một diễn viên hài người mà nổi tiếng nhất vì những tác phẩm của anh ấy ở lĩnh vực kịch câm.

=> Căn cứ vào kiến thức MĐQH ta thấy B sai. Vì xét trong câu chỉ có 1S nhưng có 2V nên cần dùng đến MĐQH. Ta có cách dùng hai ĐTQH sau:

-Who + V/ clause- thay thế cho N chỉ người

-Whose + N- mang tính chất sở hữu

Trong câu này cần ĐTQH thay thế cho “a comedian” nên ta dùng “who”

(whose => who)

Câu 36

Đáp án A

Dịch: Tôi rất sợ với việc hỏng xe trên đường cao tốc vào ban đêm.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc với tính từ ta thấy A sai. Vì theo cấu trúc: “to be terrified of st/ V-ing”: cảm thấy khiếp sợ, kinh hoàng với điều gì hay làm gì

(with => of)

Câu 37

Đáp án D

Dịch: Scandinavia bao gồm có 4 quốc gia. Một nước là Denmark, các nước còn lại là Finland, Norway and Sweden.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng “others”, “the others” ta thấy D sai. Vì:

- Others = Other + N(số nhiều): Những cái khác (không xác định)

- The others = the other + N(số nhiều): Những cái còn lại trong bộ nhiều cái

Trong câu này, vì đã nêu rõ có 4 cái, biết cụ thể 1 cái thì 3 cái còn lại phải là đã xác định nên phải dùng “the others”, không thể dùng ‘others’

(others => the others)

Câu 38

Đáp án B

Dịch nghĩa : Tôi ước bạn có thể dừng việc phàn nàn về thời tiết.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc câu ước ta thấy B sai. Vì với câu ước ở mệnh đề sau “wish” thuộc thì nào thì sẽ chia V lùi lại một thì so với thì đó. Trong câu này đang là câu ước ở hiện tại thì V sẽ chia lùi về quá khứ.

(can stop => could stop)

Câu 39

Đáp án D

Dịch: Cô ấy dậy sớm; nếu không thì cô ấy đã bị nhỡ chuyến xe buýt rồi.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu điều kiện ta thấy D sai. Dù trong câu không có “if” nhưng “otherwise” là dấu hiệu để nhận biết câu điều kiện. Nó mang nghĩa “nếu không thì”. Vì vế trước chia ở QKD nên vế sau là giả định của vế trước, tức là diễn tả hành động không có thật trong quá khứ nên phải chia vế sau theo điều kiện loại 3; nghĩa là câu này là câu đk hỗn hợp

(would miss => would have missed)

Câu 40

Đáp án B

Dịch nghĩa : Dù anh ấy có cố gắng nhiều đến thế nào, bố anh ấy cũng đã không để anh ấy điều hành công ty.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc nhượng bộ trong câu ta thấy B sai. Ta có cấu trúc “no matter how + adj/adv + S+V”:

Dù có như thế nào thì.... = ‘No matter what + N + S+V’

(what => how)

Câu 41

Đáp án C

Dịch nghĩa : Khi tôi đến nhà anh ấy. Tôi đã không thấy anh ấy. Anh ấy có lẽ đã ra ngoài.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu dự đoán ta thấy C sai. Vì ta sử dụng cấu trúc “might have Vp2” để phỏng đoán về một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không có cơ sở rõ ràng.

(might be => might have been)

Câu 42

Đáp án C

Dịch: Cửa hàng chỉ mang danh rẻ kia nó đắt gấp đôi với những gì nó được mong đợi, điều đó đã làm cho chúng tôi rất ngạc nhiên.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc so sánh gấp số lần ta thấy C sai. Vì khi muốn so sánh gấp bao nhiêu lần ta dùng cấu trúc sau:

“S + V + [số lần] + as adj/adv as + S + V....”

(as twice as expensive => twice as expensive as)

*Note: So-called (a): được dùng để nói về ai đó hay cái gì không phù hợp với cái tên của nó; theo kiểu mang danh hào hoa nhưng bản chất không đúng như vậy

Câu 43

Đáp án B

Dịch: Cũng như làm việc trong văn phòng, anh ta đã từng làm công việc làm thêm như một anh bồi bàn.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc giản lược mệnh đề cùng chủ ngữ ta thấy B sai. Vì theo cấu trúc:

S1 + V1 +, S1 + V2

=> V-ing, S1 + V2, (câu ở thể chủ động)

Trong câu động từ ở thể chủ động nên áp dụng cấu trúc trên cần dùng “working”. Ngoài ra người ta dùng “having Vp2” trong cấu trúc này khi muốn nhấn mạnh hành động ở mệnh đề rút gọn xảy ra trước hành động ở mệnh đề còn lại. Tuy nhiên, trong câu này thì mệnh đề sau xảy ra trước hành động ở mệnh đề rút gọn nên không thể dùng “having worked”.

(have working => working)

Câu 44

Đáp án B

Dịch nghĩa : Không đời nào Trung Quốc sẽ là nước đầu tiên sử dụng vũ khí hạt nhân.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc đảo ngữ ta thấy B sai. Vì có “at no time” đứng đầu câu phải sử dụng đảo ngữ:

At no time + aux + S + V0.....

(China will => will China)

Câu 45

Đáp án C

Dịch nghĩa : Cô ấy thất vọng cay đắng khi cô ta biết rằng mình bị từ chối cho bài viết.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cách dùng cụm động từ ta thấy D sai.

**Note:*

- *Turn up (phr.v): xuất hiện, đến*

- *Turn down (phr.v): từ chối, bác bỏ*

(turned up => turned down)

Câu 46

Đáp án B

Dịch: Tôi vừa sắp phải rời văn phòng thì điện thoại đổ chuông

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy B sai. Vì ta có cấu trúc:

“be about to do sth” : sắp sửa làm gì

Sửa lỗi: leaving => to leave

Câu 47

Đáp án D

Dịch: Đồng bao của bạn nên được đổi sang đồng đô la trước lúc bạn đến New York.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai. Vì câu đang sử dụng dạng gián lược mệnh đề nhưng không chính xác:

**S1 + V1..... + [giới từ] + S2 + V2....*

-> *Khi S1 trùng với S2 thì: S1 + V1 [giới từ] + V2_ing.....*

-> *Khi S1 và S2 khác nhau: không thể sử dụng cấu trúc gián lược mệnh đề*

Như vậy, xét trong câu S1 là “Your pounds”, trong khi S2 không thể là S1 để thực hiện hành động “go to the New York”, nên câu này không thể sử dụng việc gián lược mệnh đề

(going => you go)

Câu 48

Đáp án D

Dịch nghĩa : Cuộc hôn nhân của chị anh ấy được sắp xếp bởi gia đình. Cô ấy sẽ lấy một người đàn ông mà mình gần như chẳng biết gì.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng ĐTQH ta thấy D sai. Vì đã có đại từ quan hệ “Whom” đóng vai trò là tân ngữ thay thế cho N “a man” ở trước, nên việc có “him” ở phía sau là thừa.

(him => bỏ đi)

Câu 49

Đáp án A

Dịch: Thay vì cảm thấy hào hứng với tin tốt lành, Peter dường như tỏ ra chút thờ ơ, lãnh đạm với nó.

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai.

**Note:*

- *Instead (adv): thay vì, thay thế cho ai, cái gì (thường đứng cuối câu)*

- *Instead of (prep): (+N/ Ving) thay vì*

(instead => instead of)

Câu 50

Đáp án C

Dịch: Bà ta suýt mất mạng vì nỗ lực để cứu con thoát khỏi đuối nước.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy C sai.

* *Note cụm:* - *In attempting to do sth:* nỗ lực để làm gì

- *Lose one's own life:* mất mạng, chết, hi sinh...

(on => in)

Exercise 5

ĐÁP ÁN

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

Câu 1

Đáp án D

Dịch: Có nhiều loại phương tiện thông tin đại chúng. Báo là một loại. Tivi là một loại khác.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng "other" và "another" ta thấy D sai.

**Note:*

- *Other + N(số nhiều)* = *Others:* những cái khác trong bộ nhiều cái và không xác định

- *Another + N(số ít):* một cái nữa trong bộ nhiều cái và có xác định

Xét trong câu này đang nói đến "nhiều loại phương tiện TTĐC", nêu ra 1 cái cụ thể là "báo", ta dùng "one"; muốn nói thêm "1 cái nữa" trong bộ nhiều cái đó là "TV", ta dùng "another" - sẽ ám chỉ vẫn đang còn nữa.

(other => another)

Câu 2

Đáp án D

Dịch: Tom chẳng bao giờ đến lớp đúng giờ cả và Peter cũng vậy.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai. Vì bản thân "neither" đã mang nghĩa phủ định rồi nên sau "neither" ta sẽ dùng trợ V ở dạng khẳng định.

(doesn't => does)

Câu 3

Đáp án A

Dịch: Chúng tôi sẽ chiến thắng cuộc chơi nếu như chúng tôi có thêm vài phút nữa.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ĐK loại 3 ta thấy A sai. Vì theo cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 3:

'If S1 had Vp2, S2 would have Vp2'.

(had won => would have won)

Câu 4

Đáp án C

Dịch: Tất cả mọi chàng trai đều rất giỏi nấu ăn, nhưng không ai trong họ giỏi bằng các cô gái.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai.

**Note:*

- *Neither:* không cái nào trong bộ hai cái

- *None:* không cái nào trong bộ từ 3 cái trở lên

Xét trong câu này số lượng các “boy” chắc chắn nhiều hơn hai, nên ta dùng “none” thay vì “neither”
(neither => none)

Câu 5

Đáp án B

Dịch: Anh ta tức đến bật khóc.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc đảo ngữ ta thấy B sai. Vì đảo ngữ với cấu trúc “so...that” ta có:

“So + adj + aux + S + that +”: quá....đến nỗi mà ai đó làm gì

(he was => was he)

Câu 6

Đáp án B

Dịch: Rõ ràng là cặp đôi trẻ đó có khả năng tiếp quản nhà hàng.

=> Căn cứ vào sự hòa hợp giữa chủ ngữ - động từ ta thấy B sai. Vì “couple” mang nghĩa là một cặp, theo sau phải chia động từ dạng số nhiều.

(was => were)

Câu 7

Đáp án D

Dịch: Nam đã sơn căn phòng màu đen. Căn phòng trông thật tối tăm và ảm đạm. Lẽ ra anh ta nên chọn một màu khác.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai.

*Note:

-Must have Vp2 : diễn tả một suy đoán hợp lý trong quá khứ, có cơ sở rõ ràng

-Should have Vp2: diễn tả một việc đáng lẽ nên làm trong quá khứ nhưng trên thực tế là không

Căn cứ vào ngữ nghĩa của câu, không thể dùng dạng “must have Vp2” trong trường hợp này

(must => should)

Câu 8

Đáp án C

Dịch: Quyển sách đó được viết bởi một tác giả nổi tiếng. Nó nói về cuộc sống ở Paris nơi bà ấy từng sống trong khoảng 2 năm.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc mệnh đề quan hệ ta thấy C sai. Vì “which” là đại từ quan hệ dùng để thay cho N/ clause đứng trước nó; trong khi ở đây là “in Paris” nên cần đại từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn để thay thế. Do đó ta dùng “where”.

(which => where)

Câu 9

Đáp án D

Dịch: Dù đó là một ngày dài đối với chúng tôi, nhưng chúng tôi vẫn cảm thấy hài lòng với những gì chúng tôi có được.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy D sai. Vì:

“contented with (adj): hài lòng với điều gì ”

(contented about => contented with)

Câu 10

Đáp án D

Dịch: tôi không thể nào chịu được những người đối xử với động vật một cách tàn nhẫn.

=> Căn cứ vào vị trí từ loại trong câu ta thấy D sai. Vì sau động từ phải dùng trạng từ chứ không phải tính từ. Ở đây cần trạng từ để bổ sung nghĩa cho động từ “treat”.

**ADJ + LY = ADV*

(cruel => cruelly)

Câu 11

Đáp án D

Dịch: Nhiều bác sĩ mong muốn nhìn thấy một bộ luật cấm tất cả hoạt động quảng cáo thuốc lá.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy D sai.

**Note:*

- *Advertisement (n): bài quảng cáo thông báo trước đại chúng để quảng cáo một sản phẩm, dịch vụ...*

- *Advertising (n): hoạt động, chuyên ngành trong việc tạo ra các quảng cáo cho một sản phẩm hay dịch vụ (ngành nghề quảng cáo)*

-> “*Advertising*” là hoạt động tạo ra “*advertisement*”

=> Trong câu này mang nghĩa “cấm hoạt động hay nghề quảng cáo” chứ không phải “cấm các bài quảng cáo” nên dùng “*advertisement*” là không phù hợp

(**advertisement => advertising**)

Câu 12

Đáp án A

Dịch: Bằng cách làm việc nhà, anh ấy có thể giúp đỡ mẹ sau khi đi học về.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy A sai.

**Note cụm: do the household chores (coll): làm việc nhà*

-*Prep + Ving/ N*

(making => doing)

Câu 13

Đáp án C

Dịch: Một loài đang gặp nguy hiểm là loài mà số lượng của chúng quá nhỏ đến nỗi mà nó đang có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng đại từ quan hệ ta thấy C sai. Vì “*whose + N*” chỉ quan hệ sở hữu (số lượng của nó) (**which => whose**)

Câu 14

Đáp án C

Dịch: Khi tốt nghiệp đại học, cô ấy đã nhận được tấm bằng cho mình.

=> Căn cứ vào kiến thức giới từ đi với V ta thấy C sai. Vì ta có : “*graduate from (v): tốt nghiệp từ đâu*” (in => from)

Câu 15

Đáp án C

Dịch: Chuông điện thoại reo làm ngắt quãng dòng suy nghĩ của anh ta.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy C sai.

**Note cụm: “Train of thought: dòng suy nghĩ”*

Ngoài ra còn có cụm: “Train of events (coll): chuỗi các sự kiện có liên quan”

=> Đáp án C (line => train)

Câu 16

Đáp án B

Dịch: Quyển sách này cung cấp cho học sinh những mẹo hữu ích giúp chúng vượt qua kỳ thi.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ ta thấy B sai.

**Note vài cấu trúc với “provide”:*

-Provide sb with sth (v): cung cấp cho ai cái gì

- Provide sth for sb (v): cung cấp cái gì cho ai

Áp dụng với câu thấy B không hợp lý

(for => with)

Dịch: Quyển sách này cung cấp cho học sinh những mẹo hữu ích giúp chúng vượt qua kỳ thi.

Câu 17

Đáp án D

Dịch: Hơn một nửa dân số ở EL Paso, Texas nói cả hai ngôn ngữ là Anh và Tây Ban Nha.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy D sai.

**Note:*

-Say (v): nói (để thể hiện suy nghĩ, tư tưởng, quan điểm, gợi ý, đưa ra thông tin...; mang tính tường thuật)

-Speak (v): nói (sử dụng ngôn ngữ, giọng nói để trò chuyện với người khác...)

Khi muốn nói ai đó nói bằng ngôn ngữ gì ta dùng “speak” thay vì “say”

(says => speaks)

Câu 18

Đáp án A

Dịch: Đồng hồ điện tử dù chính xác nhưng không thể chính xác tuyệt đối được vì quỹ đạo của trái đất thay đổi nhẹ qua các năm.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì thừa chủ ngữ, chủ ngữ của câu là “digital clocks”. Cụm từ “However precise” chỉ đóng vai trò là trạng ngữ bổ sung nghĩa cho S- digital clocks thôi nên cần cần thận để không bị nhầm lẫn nghĩ nó là chủ ngữ thứ hai.

(they => bỏ đi)

Câu 19

Đáp án B

Dịch: Trên bề mặt đáy biển Thái Bình Dương có hàng trăm ngọn núi đỉnh phẳng hơn ở độ sâu hơn 1 dặm so với dưới mực nước biển.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc đảo ngữ với cụm từ chỉ phương hướng, nơi chốn đảo lên đầu ta thấy B sai. Vì khi đảo ngữ theo dạng này, ta theo cấu trúc:

[Thành phần đảo ngữ- chỉ phương hướng, vị trí] + V(chia theo N) + N+....

Như vậy, N phía sau là “hundreds of flat-topped mountains” ở dạng số nhiều nên V phải chia ở dạng số nhiều.

(is => are)

Câu 20

Đáp án C

Dịch: Liệu cuộc sống ở nông thôn có tốt hơn ở thành phố hay không còn tùy theo quan điểm mỗi người.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì chủ ngữ là 1 mệnh đề nên phải chia V ở dạng số ít.

“Wh___ + S + V1..... + V2+.....”

-> V2 là V chính của câu và có chủ ngữ là toàn bộ “Wh___ + S + V1....” nên luôn chia ở số ít cho V2

(depend => depends)

Câu 21

Đáp án C

Dịch: Có nhiều cách để so sánh nền kinh tế của một quốc gia với nền kinh tế của một quốc gia khác.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ quy chiếu khi không muốn lặp lại nó trong một câu ta thấy C sai.

**Note:*

-*That*- thay thế cho N số ít đã được nhắc đến trước đó mà không muốn lặp lại

-*Those*- thay thế cho N số nhiều đã được nhắc đến trước đó mà không muốn lặp lại

Trong câu này, khi không muốn lặp lại cụm “the economy” -ở dạng số ít nên người ta dùng “that” thay vì dùng “those”

(those => that)

Câu 22

Đáp án A

Dịch: Được khai thác từ hơn 2000 năm trước, đồng là một trong những loại kim loại được biết đến sớm nhất.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu bị động ta thấy A sai. Vì V ở đây cần dùng thể bị động (được khai thác)

(mining => mined)

Câu 23

Đáp án A

Dịch: Điều quan trọng là bệnh ung thư nên được chẩn đoán sớm và điều trị sớm nhất có thể để đảm bảo việc cứu chữa thành công.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu giả định với ADJ “important” ta thấy A sai. Vì theo cấu trúc câu giả định:

"It + to be + adj + That + S + (should) V +": Rất.... rằng.....nên làm gì

(is => be)

Câu 24

Đáp án D

Dịch: Những chiếc ô tô trong gara đang trong tình trạng rất cần được sửa chữa

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai.

**Note cụm: In need of doing sth- đang trong tình trạng cần làm gì hay thiếu gì*

=> Khi dùng ở dạng bị động: **In need of being done- đang trong tình trạng cần được làm gì**

(to be => being)

Câu 25

Đáp án A

Dịch: Van Cliburn đã học piano từ năm 1951 đến năm 1954 và dành nhiều giải thưởng từ năm 1958 đến năm 1960.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì mặc dù câu có 1S nhưng có 2V (studied và won) nhưng đã có liên từ “and” để nối giữa hai mệnh đề chung S nên không cần dùng ĐTQH

(who studied => studied)

Câu 26

Đáp án C

Dịch: Tổng thống Mỹ Donald Trump vừa có chuyến thăm tới Việt Nam tham dự hội nghị APEC năm nay, dưới sự hộ tống của hàng trăm vệ sĩ.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc hòa hợp S-V ta thấy C sai. Vì theo quy tắc, khi trong câu có đi kèm với từ ”accompany by” thì V vẫn chia theo chủ ngữ đầu:

“SI, accompany by N, V(chia theo SI).....”

Trong câu này chia động từ theo chủ ngữ đầu là một danh từ số ít "U.S President Donald Trump"

(have => has)

Câu 27

Đáp án C

Dịch: Trên phạm vi lớn, nền kinh tế của Maine dựa vào rừng của nó, cái mà che phủ đến 80% toàn bộ bề mặt quốc gia.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ vựng ta thấy C sai.

*Note:

- *To a great extent*: chiếm phạm vi chủ yếu, phần lớn
- *Base sth on sth (v)*: dựa cái gì trên cái gì

Sửa lỗi: in its => on its

Câu 28

Đáp án C

Dịch: Trong những nghiên cứu tiến hành về hành vi quan sát, nó được phát hiện ra rằng người nghe sẽ chú ý đến người nói nhiều hơn người nói nhìn vào người nghe.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy C sai. Vì ở đây phải dùng phân từ 2 của "find" là "found" - mang nghĩa đã tìm ra điều gì đó.

*Note:

- *Find - Found - Found (v)*: tìm thấy, phát hiện
- *Found - Founded - Founded (v)*: thành lập

(founded => found)

Câu 29

Đáp án C

Dịch: Có hơn 8 triệu mẫu vật trong bộ sưu tập các báu vật về sinh học, địa lý và nhân loại học của tại bảo tàng quốc gia về lịch sử tự nhiên.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì trước danh từ "treasures" phải dùng dạng tính từ của anthropology là anthropological, đồng dạng với loạt tính từ được liệt kê trước đó "biological", "geological" (anthropology => anthropological)

Câu 30

Đáp án C

Dịch: Trong buổi sáng ngày 26/4/2019, Trường đại học Tôn Đức Thắng đã long trọng tổ chức buổi lễ tốt nghiệp cho 117 thạc sĩ và 968 cử nhân đã hoàn thành chương trình học.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy C sai.

*Note cụm: *Graduation ceremony (n)*: lễ tốt nghiệp

- *Celebration (n)*: lễ, tiệc tổ chức sự kiện đặc biệt nào đó

(celebration => ceremony)

Câu 31

Đáp án D

Dịch: Những nhà phát minh đằng sau những vật phẩm như điện thoại hay trực thăng đều lấy cảm hứng từ các tác phẩm như "Star Trek" và "War of the Worlds".

=> Căn cứ vào các dùng từ ta thấy D sai.

*Note:

- *Work (n)*: công việc (là danh từ không đếm được nên không bao giờ có dạng số nhiều)
- *Work (n)*: tác phẩm (là danh từ đếm được nên ở dạng số nhiều sẽ có dạng "works")

Do đó, trong câu này ý đang nói đến "tác phẩm" chứ không phải là "công việc", hơn nữa có nêu ra cụ thể hai tác phẩm nên phải để N ở dạng số nhiều.

(work => works)

Câu 32

Đáp án C

Dịch: Có bao nhiêu người biết rằng cây cầu Brooklyn Bridge xây dựng năm 1883 là cây cầu treo đầu tiên trên thế giới?

=> Căn cứ vào sự hòa hợp S-V ta thấy C sai. Vì chủ ngữ là danh từ số ít "the Brooklyn Bridge" nên phải chia động từ dạng số ít.

(were => was)

Câu 33

Đáp án C

Dịch: Phân bón, cái mà được thêm vào đất để thay thế hoặc tăng chất dinh dưỡng thực vật, bao gồm động vật và phân xanh, cá, bột xương và phân hữu cơ

=> Căn cứ vào cách chia V ta thấy C sai. Vì chia động từ "include" theo danh từ số ít "Fertilizer", còn cả mệnh đề "whichnutrients" chỉ là MĐQH bổ nghĩa cho "Fertilizer"

(include => includes)

Câu 34

Đáp án C

Dịch: Một chiếc kính hiển vi tia X cho phép một người có thể nhìn xuyên qua những vật liệu rắn như kim loại hay xương.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ ta thấy C sai. Vì theo cấu trúc:

*Enable sb to do sth (v): cho phép ai có khả năng làm gì

(seeing through => to see through)

*Note: See through (phr.v): nhìn xuyên, nhìn thấu

Câu 35

Đáp án A

Dịch: Vi khuẩn sống ở trong đất đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc tái sinh, phục hồi cacbon và ni- tơ cần cho cây trồng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc MĐQH ta thấy A sai. Vì trong câu chỉ có 1S (bacterial) nhưng có đến 2 V (live và play) nên phải sử dụng dạng MĐQH. Trong câu đang sử dụng dạng rút gọn MĐQH với V "live". Nhận thấy V ở thể chủ động nên sẽ rút gọn bằng cách bỏ ĐTQH và thêm -ing vào V.

(lived => living)

*Note: Play a vital role in (coll): đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc gì

Câu 36

Đáp án A

Dịch: Nhà sáng tạo Granville Woods nhận bằng sáng chế đầu tiên vào ngày 3/1/1884 cho lò nung sôi bằng hơi của mình.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai.

*Note:

-Him (đại từ): đóng vai trò là tân ngữ, thường đứng sau động từ

-His (ĐTSH/ TTSH): đóng vai trò là tính từ đứng trước danh từ để biểu thị hàm ý sở hữu

Trong câu này, khi muốn nói bằng sáng chế của anh ta thì sẽ dùng "his patent".

(him => his)

Câu 37

Đáp án A

Dịch: Thống kê là môn học bắt buộc cho tất cả sinh viên ngày nay khi theo học kỹ thuật.

=> Căn cứ vào sự hòa hợp S-V ta thấy A sai. Vì "Statistics" là tên 1 môn học (môn thống kê) nên động từ đi theo phải chia dạng số ít.

**Note: Tên môn học + V(it)*

(are => is)

Câu 38

Đáp án A

Dịch: Nó được coi là thô lỗ khi hỏi một người phương Đông những câu hỏi cá nhân như tuổi tác, hôn nhân và thu nhập.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu bị động ta thấy A sai. Vì S là "it", V mang nghĩa bị động nên phải chia V ở thể bị động (được xem, được coi là...)

(considers => is considered)

Câu 39

Đáp án C

Dịch: Một kiến thức cơ bản về nghiên cứu xã hội như là lịch sử hay địa lý là được coi là một phần cơ bản trong giáo dục của mỗi đứa trẻ.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc hòa hợp S-V ta thấy A sai. Vì theo sau chủ ngữ là danh từ không đếm được "A basic knowledge" phải chia động từ dạng số ít; kèm sau S là "such as..." chỉ là thành phần bổ sung cho S, không tham gia vào việc chia động từ.

(are => is)

Câu 40

Đáp án A

Dịch: Ngay khi anh ta đến văn phòng thì anh ta nhận ra rằng anh ta quên mang theo chìa khóa.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc đảo ngữ với "hardly...when..." ta thấy A sai. Theo cấu trúc:

"Hardly + HAD + S + Vp2.... + When + S + Vp.simple+....": Ngay khi.....thì.....

(hardly he had => hardly had he)

Câu 41

Đáp án C

Dịch: Tôi không thể tìm thấy lá thư ông chủ gửi cho tôi vài ngày trước. Chắc hẳn tôi đã vứt nó vào thùng rác ngày hôm qua rồi.

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ cảnh và cấu trúc câu dự đoán ta thấy C sai. Vì ta có:

- *Might + Vo: có thể đã làm gì (suy đoán không chắc chắn ở hiện tại)*

- *Might have Vp2 : chắc hẳn đã làm gì (suy đoán ở sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không có cơ sở rõ ràng)*

Ngữ cảnh cho thấy sự việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và kèm theo suy đoán vô căn cứ.

(might throw => might have thrown)

Câu 42

Đáp án B

Dịch: Cô ấy hỏi tôi tại sao tôi lại lúng túng khi nhìn thấy cô ấy.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc và quy tắc câu tường thuật ta thấy B sai. Vì ở đây đơn giản là tường thuật về 1 hành động quá khứ, không phải dạng câu hỏi nên không cần đảo trợ động từ lên trước chủ ngữ.

**Structure: S1 + [V1 (tường thuật)] Wh___ + S2 + V2.....*

(did I look => I looked)

Câu 43

Đáp án B

Dịch: Có một tin rất thú vị trên radio sáng nay về trận động đất ở Mexico.

=> Căn cứ vào kiến thức N(đếm được) và N(không đếm được) ta thấy B sai. Vì “news” là một N(không đếm được) nên không dùng mạo từ a/an trước nó.

Sửa lỗi: a => bỏ đi

Câu 44

Đáp án A

Dịch: Phien bạn có thể chỉ giúp tôi đường đến bưu điện gần nhất không?

Cấu trúc:

Would you mind + V-ing: ngại làm gì

=> Đáp án A (Could -> Would)

Câu 45

Đáp án B

Dịch: Bọn trẻ đang chơi ở bên ngoài tối qua thì trời bắt đầu mưa nặng hạt.

=> Căn cứ vào trật tự từ loại trong câu ta thấy B sai. Vì “last night” là trạng từ chỉ thời gian không được đứng giữa V- O mà phải đứng sau O-tân ngữ.

(last night outdoors => outdoors last night)

Câu 46

Đáp án B

Dịch: Tôi muốn tự mình làm nó bởi vì những người khác thường làm tôi phải lo.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy B sai.

**Note: By oneself = on one's own (adv): bởi chính mình, tự mình (làm gì)*

(on myself => by myself)

Câu 47

Đáp án B

Dịch: Cô Lan đã hát rất hay trong sinh nhật của tôi tối hôm qua.

=> Căn cứ vào từ loại trong câu ta thấy B sai. Vì sau động từ “sang” phải dùng trạng từ “beautifully”.

**Note: ADJ + LY = ADV*

(beautiful => beautifully)

Câu 48

Đáp án D

Dịch: Giảng viên nói rằng ông ấy sẽ tham gia một buổi hội thảo về cách phát triển nguồn năng lượng tái tạo vào ngày mai.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc chuyển sang câu gián tiếp ta thấy D sai. Vì trong dạng câu gián tiếp, trạng từ chỉ thời gian “tomorrow” chuyển thành “the next day”.

(tomorrow => the next day)

Câu 49

Đáp án A

Dịch: Một trong những nguyên tắc của du lịch sinh thái là để giữ gìn sự toàn vẹn văn hóa vì giá trị con người không thể tách rời khỏi giá trị tự nhiên.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc: “one of the + N (số nhiều) + V(số ít).....”: Một trong những....

ta thấy A sai.

(the principle => the principles)

Câu 50

Đáp án B

Dịch: Mỗi quốc gia đều có những truyền thống riêng của riêng mình, một vài trong số đó đã tồn tại lâu đời.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì "each country" là danh từ số ít, đại từ thay thế cho nó cũng phải ở dạng số ít. Trong câu này, đại từ đứng trước "own" cần thay thế cho "each country" nên ta dùng "its" thay vì "their" - thay thế cho danh từ số nhiều

(their own => its own)

Exercise 6

ĐÁP ÁN

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

Câu 1

Đáp án A

Dịch: Khoảng 2/5 số học sinh của tôi mong muốn đạt học bổng để đi du học.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc viết phân số ta thấy A sai. Vì khi viết phân số, nếu tử số lớn hơn 1 và có 1 chữ số, mẫu số từ 2 chữ số trở xuống thì mẫu số ta thêm "s"

(two – fifth => two – fifths)

Câu 2

Đáp án A

Dịch: Người tuần tra đường cao tốc khuyên nên đi tuyến đường cũ xuyên qua thành phố bởi vì con đường cao tốc giữa các tiểu bang đang trong tình trạng được tu sửa.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc với từ vựng ta thấy A sai. Vì "advise + Ving": khuyên ai làm gì

(to take => taking)

*Note: Advise sb to do sth = Advise doing sth (v): khuyên ai làm gì

Câu 3

Đáp án A

Dịch: Louisa May Alcott, người được biết đến rộng rãi bởi những cuốn sách của bà ấy cho trẻ em, đã phục vụ như một y tá trong suốt cuộc chiến nội chiến.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc MĐQH ta thấy A sai. Vì trong câu có 2 động từ là "know" và "serve" trong khi chỉ có 1 S là "Louisa May Alcott", nên cần dùng đến cấu trúc MĐQH. Theo câu thì đang sử dụng dạng rút gọn MĐQH không xác định. Ta có cấu trúc loại này như sau:

"S, who + be + N/ cụm N, V(theo S)...."

=> Dạng rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ: S, N/ cụm N, V(theo S)...

Do đó, trong câu còn thừa từ "she"

(she => the)

(Vì "the" này là "the" trong câu gốc: who is the best know.... nên khi rút gọn chỉ bỏ đại từ quan hệ và tobe)

Câu 4

Đáp án B

Dịch: 1500 đô la một năm là thu nhập bình quân đầu người ở Mỹ năm 1950.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc hòa hợp S-V ta thấy B sai. Vì động từ đi sau số tiền sẽ chia ở dạng số ít.

(were => was)

Câu 5

Đáp án B

Dịch: Giáo viên đã hỏi anh ta vì sao anh ta không làm bài tập về nhà, nhưng anh ta không nói gì.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc câu gián tiếp ta thấy B sai. Vì đây là câu gián tiếp dạng Wh-question nên viết theo cấu trúc :

"S + V + O + Wh___ + S + V (lùi một thì so với câu gốc) +"

nên không cần đảo TĐT sau Wh___

(hadn't he done => he hadn't done)

Câu 6

Đáp án B

Dịch: Nếu bạn sống với một gia đình ở địa phương, bạn sẽ được tự mình trải nghiệm phong cách cũng như phong tục sống của họ.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 1 ta thấy B sai. Theo cấu trúc ĐK loại 1:

"If + S1 + V0 + ..., S2 + WILL/CAN.... +": diễn tả một sự việc có khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

(would experience => will experience)

*Note: First-hand (adj; adv): trực tiếp, tự thân...

Câu 7

Đáp án A

Dịch: Khi bạn sử dụng nó, nhớ rằng bảng chú giải thuật ngữ này chỉ như là một bảng hướng dẫn và không có gì trong đó là đúng tuyệt đối.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì đây là đại từ thay thế cho "this glossary", mà "this glossary" là số ít nên phải dùng đại từ thay thế là "it" thay vì "them" - thay thế cho N (số nhiều).

(them => it)

Câu 8

Đáp án A

Dịch: Những cái hồ rộng đến nỗi mà chúng được xem như là nơi chứa nguồn nước sạch lớn nhất trên thế giới.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu đảo ngữ ta thấy A sai. Vì theo cấu trúc đảo ngữ với "SO":

"SO + ADJ + TO BE + S + THAT + S + V + O": quá...đến nỗi mà....

(the lakes are => are the lakes)

Câu 9

Đáp án A

Dịch: Nếu tôi có nhiều tiền, tôi sẽ thành lập một đại lý du lịch tổ chức du lịch sinh thái cho những mối quan tâm về sinh thái học.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 2 ta thấy A sai. Vì đây là câu điều kiện loại 2 nên theo cấu trúc:

"IF + S + V(p.simple) + ..., S + WOULD/COULD + V0....": giả định không có thật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

(have much => had much)

Câu 10

Đáp án D

Dịch: Một số nhà nghiên cứu tin rằng những loại khác nhau của công nghệ vô tuyến cũng có thể gây nguy hiểm cho con người, bao gồm cả điện thoại không dây.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc rút gọn MĐQH ta thấy D sai. Nhận thấy vị trí trước từ “includes” cần một ĐTQH thay thế cho “other types of wireless.....health” nên vị trí đó có thể thêm ĐTQH “which” hoặc bỏ ĐTQH và thêm -ing sau V theo quy tắc rút gọn MĐQH.
(includes => including/ which includes)

Câu 11

Đáp án D

Dịch: Những học sinh người mà thường ôn tập bài vở cho kì thi của họ thì đã quen với việc thức khuya.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy D sai. Vì theo cấu trúc ‘be used to + V-ing : quen với việc gì’
(used to stay => used to staying)

Câu 12

Đáp án D

Dịch: Cô ấy đã học rất chăm chỉ, vì vậy cô ấy đã vượt qua kì thi một cách dễ dàng

=> Căn cứ vào vị trí từ loại trong câu ta thấy D sai. Vì đi sau động từ ‘pass’ phải dùng trạng từ chứ không dùng tính từ. Trạng từ thường đứng sau V để bổ sung nghĩa cho nó.

(easy => easily)

Câu 13

Đáp án D

Dịch nghĩa: Tôi khá là thất vọng khi nghĩ về những thiệt hại chúng ta đang gây ra với môi trường.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy D sai.

***Note cụm: Do/cause damage to sb/sth (coll): gây hại, làm hại ai/cái gì**
(making => doing/causing)

Câu 14

Đáp án C

Dịch: Chỉ sau khi thông báo người chiến thắng giải bộ phim hay nhất trong giải Oscar 2017 Warren Beatty mới nhận ra rằng anh ta đã thông báo sai tên bộ phim.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc đảo ngữ với “Only after.... that...”:

“Only after + V-ing/ N..... + THAT+ AUX + S + V.....”: chỉ sau khi....thì.....

nhận thấy C sai vì chưa đảo ngữ

(Warren Beatty realized => did Warren Beatty realize)

Câu 15

Đáp án A

Dịch: Vật nhắc nhở rõ ràng nhất về mối quan hệ khăng khít giữa Mỹ và Pháp là bức tượng Nữ thần tự do nổi tiếng, cái mà được đặt ở cảng New York

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cách dùng từ ta thấy A sai. Vì ở đây cần 1 danh từ, mà ‘remind’ là động từ nên cần phải chuyển thành danh từ ‘reminder’

(remind => reminder)

***Note:** “Stand” là một nội động từ khi mang nghĩa là “được đặt ở một vị trí/tình huống cụ thể” => Nó không đi kèm tân ngữ và bản thân nó đã mang nghĩa bị động nên cũng không cần chia bị động (be Vp2).

Câu 16

Đáp án A

Dịch: Được xem như là một trong những người dẫn đầu trong sự phát triển của chuyện ngắn, O Henry là nhà văn của nhiều tiểu thuyết Mỹ nổi tiếng

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cấu trúc câu bị động ta thấy A sai. Vì xét trong câu đang sử dụng dạng giản lược mệnh đề của câu đồng chủ ngữ. Xét theo nghĩa thì V1 mang nghĩa bị động (được xem như) nên theo quy tắc bỏ S chung, tobe và giữ nguyên Vp2

(Regarding => Regarded)

**Note: Leading figures (n): người quan trọng, người dẫn đầu, nổi tiếng trong việc điều hành hay của những tác phẩm truyện...*

Câu 17

Đáp án B

Dịch: Bạn nên dừng việc lãng phí thời gian của bạn và hãy làm điều gì đó hữu ích thay vào đó.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ vựng ta thấy B sai.

***Note:**

-Stop doing sth: dừng hẳn làm gì

-Stop to do sth: dừng để làm việc khác

Trong câu này: Stop wasting your time- dừng hẳn việc lãng phí thời gian của bạn

Nhưng động từ tiếp theo là “do sth” không thể chia “doing sth” vì như vậy sẽ hiểu là dừng hẳn luôn làm bất cứ cái gì khác, tức là không làm gì cả. Do đó, ở đây phải dùng “do sth” để chỉ mệnh lệnh “hãy làm cái gì đó hữu ích”.

(and doing => and do)

Câu 18

Đáp án C

Dịch: UNICEF sử dụng từ “bảo vệ trẻ em” để nói đến việc ngăn chặn và đối phó lại nạn bạo hành, bóc lột và đối xử tệ với trẻ em và thanh thiếu niên.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ vựng đi với giới từ ta thấy C sai.

**Note: Refer to N/ doing sth (v): ám chỉ đến cái gì hay làm gì*
(for => to)

Câu 19

Đáp án A

Dịch: Trong số tất cả những dạng truyền thống chính của điêu khắc gỗ, một cái mà tương đồng nhất về cấu trúc với cây là điêu khắc cột trụ được thực hiện bởi người Mỹ bản địa ở bờ biển Tây Bắc.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp và nghĩa ta thấy A sai. Vì ta dùng “of all +N(số nhiều),: trong số tất cả....,”

(of every => of all)

***Note:** + Không tồn tại dạng “Of every”, chỉ có “Every of...”

+ Lưu ý đáp án C ta có cấu trúc: **Be closest in sth to sth: gần giống, tương đồng nhất về cái gì so với cái gì**

Câu 20

Đáp án B

Dịch: Những hình thức ban đầu của R&B rất ồn và sống động và thường được chơi trên trống, bass đôi và guitar điện.

=> Căn cứ vào thì động từ ta thấy B sai. Vì dấu hiệu “the early forms” cho thấy đang nói đến một loại nhạc cụ trong quá khứ, xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ (bây giờ đã được đổi mới) nên động từ phải chia ở thì QKĐ.

(are => were)

Câu 21

Đáp án B

Dịch: Sự phổ biến của người nghệ sĩ thường được tính bằng lượng đĩa, album mà họ bán, và việc bán được ghi lại trên biểu đồ âm nhạc

=> Căn cứ vào ngữ pháp với “the amount” và “the number” ta thấy B sai.

*Note:

-The amount of + Nk.đ.đ + V (ít): số lượng cái gì

- The number of + Nđ.đ nhiều: số lượng những cái gì

(# A number of + Nđ.đ nhiều: rất nhiều cái gì)

Căn cứ vào câu ta thấy “singles”, “albums”... đều là Nđ.đ.nhiều nên không thể dùng “the amount”
(the amount => the number)

Câu 22

Đáp án C

Dịch: Nó được tin rằng trong tương lai gần, nhiều robot hơn sẽ được dùng để làm việc nhà.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy C sai.

*Note: -Be used to + V-ing: quen với việc làm gì

(# Used to do sth: đã từng làm gì (trong QK))

-Be used for + V-ing: được dùng để làm gì

(will be used to => will be used for)

Câu 23

Đáp án A

Dịch: Trong tất cả những bức ảnh mà cô ấy đã chỉ cho tôi, chỉ có duy nhất một cái của chồng cô ấy.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng giới từ ta thấy A sai.

*Note:

-Between (prep): giữa hai cái (between A and B)

-Among (prep): giữa nhiều cái (số lượng nhiều hơn hoặc bằng 3)

Căn cứ vào ngữ cảnh câu, số lượng chắc chắn nhiều hơn 2 nên không dùng “Between” được.

(between => among)

Câu 24

Đáp án C

Dịch: Tất cả giám khảo đều khen ngợi người vũ công vì màn trình diễn xuất sắc của cô ấy trong cuộc thi.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp từ quy chiếu ta thấy C sai. Vì TTSH cần điền ở đây thay thế cho “the dancer”-số ít nên không thể dùng “their”-thay cho N số nhiều.

(their => her/his)

Câu 25

Đáp án C

Dịch: Một số loại vi khuẩn thì cực kỳ có hại, nhưng những loại khác thì thường được dùng trong chế biến thực phẩm.

=> Căn cứ vào vị trí từ loại trong câu ta thấy C sai.

*Note: TOBE + ADV + Vp2-> ADV nhấn mạnh cho Vp2

(regular used => regularly used)

Câu 26

Đáp án C

Dịch: Thất nghiệp là một vấn đề nghiêm trọng ở khu vực này, gần như chẳng có việc làm cho mọi người ở đây.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng “few” và “little” ta thấy C sai.

**Note:*

-Little (a): ít về số lượng (gần như không có gì, mang nghĩa phủ định và đi với Nk.đ.đ)

-Few (a): một ít, một chút (gần như không có gì, mang nghĩa phủ định và đi với Nd.đ)

Xét trong câu này “jobs” là Nd.đ nhiều nên không dùng được “little”

(little => few)

Câu 27

Đáp án C

Dịch: Các trường học yêu cầu rằng mọi học sinh (nên) đăng kí học trước mừng 1 tháng 9

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu giả định với “require” ta thấy C sai. Theo cấu trúc giả định với V “require”:

S1 + require + that + S2 + (should) Vo+.....: Ai đó yêu cầu rằng ai nên làm gì

(registered => register)

Câu 28

Đáp án B

Dịch: Dù cho tin tức có thú vị thế nào thì nó cũng không thể thu hút được Mai, người mà chẳng quan tâm bất kì cái gì khác ngoài bộ sưu tập của cô ấy.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng ADJ đuôi -ed và đuôi -ing ta thấy B sai.

**Note:*

-Adj đuôi -ing: do chủ thể hành động gây ra

-Adj đuôi -ed: chủ thể hành động bị chịu tác động từ cái khác

Cụ thể hơn, trong câu này adj “thú vị” là đang nói đến “news”. Và chính chủ thể của nó là “news” gây ra cảm giác “thú vị” cho ai đó chứ không phải là nó “chịu tác động từ cái khác để làm nó BỊ THÚ VỊ”. Nhận thấy, dùng ADJ “interested” là không phù hợp.

(how interested => how interesting)

Câu 29

Đáp án B

Dịch: 90 phút là thời gian dài nhất được cho phép cho bài kiểm tra đầu vào vào trường đại học này.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc hòa hợp S-V ta thấy B sai. Vì theo quy tắc, động từ theo sau “lượng thời gian” luôn chia ở dạng số ít.

(are => is)

Câu 30

Đáp án D

Dịch: Trong số 6 hành tinh bên ngoài, Sao Hỏa, thường được gọi là hành tinh đỏ, là hành tinh gần Trái Đất nhất.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu, ta thấy D sai. Vì S ở đây là “Mars”, cụm “commonly....planet” là mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được rút gọn (bỏ đại từ quan hệ và TOBE), nên về sau vẫn cần V+ O để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

(which => bỏ đi)

Câu 31

Đáp án C

Dịch: Số lượng những người vô gia cư đã tăng lên một cách ngoạn mục kể từ năm 2000.

=> Căn cứ vào sự hòa hợp S-V ta thấy C sai. Theo quy tắc: “The number of + N số nhiều + Vít....”- số lượng cái gì

**Note: A number of + N nhiều + V nhiều....: Rất nhiều*

(have increased => has increased)

Câu 32

Đáp án C

Dịch: Việc ở trong một khách sạn thì tốn gấp đôi việc thuê một căn phòng ở ngoại ô/ khu ở tập thể trong một tuần.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng so sánh số lần. Theo cấu trúc so sánh số lần:

“*S + V + multiple numbers + as + much/many/adj/adv + (N) + as + N...*”

nhận thấy C sai.

(**twice more than => twice as much as**)

Câu 33

Đáp án D

Dịch: Họ có chung ngôn ngữ nhưng ở những khía cạnh khác, họ lại khác nhau một trời một vực.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy D sai.

*Note cụm từ: *Be chalk and cheese (coll): khác nhau một trời một vực*

(cheese and chalk => chalk and cheese)

Câu 34

Đáp án D

Dịch: Con có công việc ổn định và lương tốt. Mẹ không cần thiết phải gửi tiền cho con nữa đâu, mẹ yêu à.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng ĐTKT ta thấy D sai.

*Note:

-Must V: phải làm gì => Musn't V: không được phép làm gì

-Need V: cần làm gì => Needn't V: không cần thiết làm gì

Xét theo nghĩa và ngữ cảnh, ta thấy dùng “musn't” mang nghĩa cấm đoán là không hợp lí

(musn't => needn't)

Câu 35

Đáp án D

Dịch: Anh ta lắng nghe một cách chăm chú đến nỗi mà anh ta không bỏ lỡ một từ nào.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc đảo ngữ ta thấy D sai. Vì ở mệnh đề sau “that” có “Not” đứng đầu nên sẽ dùng cấu trúc đảo ngữ:

“Not + N + S + V”-> **Nhấn mạnh thành phần N**

=> **Sửa lỗi: he missed -> did he miss**

Câu 36

Đáp án C

Dịch: Những con rô bốt được máy tính hóa có thể tiết kiệm sức lao động cho con người, nên con người sẽ có nhiều thời gian rảnh hơn để làm những công việc sáng tạo hoặc tận hưởng cuộc sống.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng ADJ so sánh hơn trong dạng thức so sánh, ta thấy C sai. Vì với adj “free” dù chỉ có 1 âm tiết nhưng ADJ này thuộc trường hợp ngoại lệ trong quy tắc thêm -er với adj âm tiết ngắn dùng trong so sánh hơn, nên ta sẽ dùng “more free”, không dùng “freer”

(**freer time=> more free time**)

Câu 37

Đáp án A

Dịch: Phần khó khăn nhất trong việc điều hành một doanh nghiệp đó là việc cập nhật, nắm bắt được nhu cầu cũng như mong muốn của khách hàng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc so sánh và nghĩa câu ta thấy A sai. Vì ở đây, về hình thức nếu dùng “the more...” đầu câu như vậy thì câu phải có hai vế và vế hai cũng có dạng “the more”:

The more + adj + S + V..., The more + adj (adj_er) + S + V...

(dạng so sánh tăng tiến)

Tuy nhiên, trong câu không có hình thức như này nên việc dùng “the more” ở đây là sai. Xét về nghĩa, ta thấy dùng “the most” hợp lí

(more difficult part => most difficult part)

**Note:*

-Run the business : điều hành công ty

-Keep (sb/sth) up to date with: cập nhật được thông tin mới nhất và chính xác nhất về ai hay cái gì

Câu 38

Đáp án B

Dịch: Sự gia tăng trong việc nhập khẩu hàng tiêu dùng đã có một tác động đến cân bằng thương mại.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy B sai. Vì “import of sth” là việc nhập khẩu cái gì

=> Đáp án B (imports from => imports of)

**Note:*

-import from sw (v): nhập khẩu từ đâu

-import of sth (n): việc nhập khẩu cái gì; việc đưa ra tầm quan trọng về cái gì

Câu 39

Đáp án D

Dịch: Vụ mùa chính của chúng tôi ở vùng này là lúa mì, hiện tại chúng tôi là một trong những nhà sản xuất lớn nhất toàn quốc.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai. Vì có “one of the” thì danh từ đi sau ở dạng số nhiều

**One of the + N (nhiều) (+ V ít)*

(largest producer => largest producers)

Câu 40

Đáp án A

Dịch: Tôi thường mua quần áo may sẵn. Nó rẻ hơn so với cho thợ may may.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy A sai.

**Note cụm: Off-the-peg = off-the-hack = off-the-hook (coll): (quần áo) được may sẵn theo kích cỡ chuẩn, chứ không phải được đo rồi may riêng để phù hợp cho mỗi cá nhân.*

(off the beg => off the peg)

Câu 41

Đáp án D

Dịch: Những hoạt động của nhà nghiên cứu thị trường quốc tế thì thường rộng hơn so với những hoạt động của nhà nghiên cứu thị trường nội địa.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai. Vì ở đây cần “those” thay thế cho “the activities” -ở dạng số nhiều chứ không dùng “that” -thay thế cho N.ít được.

(that => those)

Câu 42

Đáp án C

Dịch: Bùng nổ dân số có xu hướng tạo điều kiện cái mà dẫn đến sự thiếu hụt thực phẩm ở những nước đang phát triển

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ vựng ta thấy C sai. Vì có ‘result in’-(phr.v): gây ra (result into => result in)

*Không tồn tại phr.v “result into”

Câu 43

Đáp án C

Dịch: Mặc dù ngôi làng của tôi thì không xa trung tâm thành phố, nhưng chúng tôi vẫn không có điện mãi cho đến gần đây. (Mãi đến gần đây chúng tôi mới có điện)

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa của câu ta thấy C sai.

*Note:

- *Electricification* -> không tồn tại từ này

- *Electricity* (n): điện, điện lực

(electricification => electricity)

Câu 44

Đáp án A

Dịch: Hàng trăm người sắp chết đói vì năm nay mất mùa.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy A sai. Vì khi muốn nói “hàng trăm...” ta dùng “Thousands of + N nhiều...”

(thousand => thousands)

*Note: + A thousand + N nhiều: rất nhiều cái gì

+ Lưu ý đáp án C không sai. “Go” là một trong những linking verb, tức là sau nó đi được với tính từ. Với “go”, ta có: **Go + adj = become adj: trở nên như thế nào đó** (dùng “go” thường tính từ sẽ mang nghĩa dẫn đến những thay đổi tiêu cực; mang sắc thái trở nên tồi tệ theo một cách nào đó). Trong câu này, “starving” là một tính từ, mang nghĩa “rất đói hoặc chết đói”.

Câu 45

Đáp án D

Dịch: Hãy đợi cô ấy ở đây đi. Tôi chắc cô ấy sẽ quay lại trước 8 giờ sáng

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa của câu ta thấy D sai.

*Note:

- *Turn out* (phr.v): hóa ra; trở nên (như nào)

- *Turn up* (phr.v): xuất hiện, đến

- *Turn back* (phr.v): quay lại, trở lại

(turn out => turn back/ turn up)

(Vì ngữ cảnh không rõ cô ấy bắt đầu đến hay đến rồi đi đâu và họ đang chờ cô quay lại nên có thể hiểu theo cả hai cách)

Câu 46

Đáp án C

Dịch: Hương vị biển cả đã đưa anh ta trở về thời thơ ấu của mình.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cấu trúc câu ta thấy C sai.

*Note: *Take sb back* (to sth) (phr.v): làm ai hồi tưởng đến sự kiện gì trong quá khứ; cho phép vợ/ chồng quay về nhà (sau bất đồng hay lí do khác mà bỏ nhà đi)

=> Đáp án C (back => back to)

*Note: Khi có thêm O ở sau “back” thì cần có “to”; còn không có O thì chỉ dùng “take sb back”

Câu 47

Đáp án D

Dịch: Chúng tôi đã dành gần 3 giờ ngồi chờ ngoài trạm, lúc đó ngoài trời sao đã lên.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu đảo ngữ ta thấy D sai. Vì theo quy tắc khi có giới từ chỉ phương hướng hay vị trí ta dùng đảo ngữ toàn bộ:

"[giới từ chỉ phương hướng/ vị trí (under, below, beneath, out,)] + V + S"

(the star came => came the star)

Câu 48

Đáp án C

Dịch: Larry đã lái xe cả đêm để đến đây dự lễ cưới của chị gái anh ấy. Anh ấy chắc hẳn đã rất kiệt sức khi anh ấy đến.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cấu trúc câu dự đoán trong quá khứ ta thấy C sai. Vì câu đang đưa ra sự dự đoán sự việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ trên cơ sở rõ ràng (lái xe cả đêm) nên sẽ dùng cấu trúc "must have Vp2" thay vì "could Vo" - để diễn tả khả năng có thể làm gì trong quá khứ.

(could be => Must have been)

Câu 49

Đáp án A

Dịch: Chúng tôi không được yêu cầu thay đổi hàng hóa cái mà không được bán ở đây

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ ta thấy A sai.

*Note cụm: "to be under no obligation to do sth": không có nghĩa vụ, không được yêu cầu phải làm gì

=> Đáp án A (below => under)

Câu 50

Đáp án C

Dịch: Cô ta không chỉ vượt qua kì thi mà còn dành được học bổng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc đảo ngữ với "not only....but...also...." ta thấy C sai. Vì theo cấu trúc đảo ngữ:

*Not only + trợ động từ + S + V but... also + S + V (chia theo chủ ngữ)....

(did she also get => she also got)

Exercise 7

ĐÁP ÁN

<u>1.A</u>	<u>2.C</u>	<u>3.A</u>	<u>4.C</u>	<u>5.B</u>	<u>6.A</u>	<u>7.D</u>	<u>8.D</u>	<u>9.C</u>	<u>10.C</u>
<u>11.B</u>	<u>12.D</u>	<u>13.B</u>	<u>14.D</u>	<u>15.C</u>	<u>16.B</u>	<u>17.D</u>	<u>18.A</u>	<u>19.D</u>	<u>20.C</u>
<u>21.D</u>	<u>22.A</u>	<u>23.D</u>	<u>24.D</u>	<u>25.A</u>	<u>26.A</u>	<u>27.A</u>	<u>28.B</u>	<u>29.A</u>	<u>30.A</u>
<u>31.C</u>	<u>32.D</u>	<u>33.D</u>	<u>34.B</u>	<u>35.C</u>	<u>36.C</u>	<u>37.A</u>	<u>38.C</u>	<u>39.B</u>	<u>40.D</u>
<u>41.D</u>	<u>42.C</u>	<u>43.B</u>	<u>44.A</u>	<u>45.B</u>	<u>46.B</u>	<u>47.D</u>	<u>48.A</u>	<u>49.B</u>	<u>50.A</u>
<u>51.A</u>	<u>52.D</u>	<u>53.C</u>	<u>54.C</u>	<u>55.B</u>	<u>56.A</u>	<u>57.C</u>	<u>58.D</u>	<u>59.A</u>	<u>60.C</u>
<u>61.D</u>									

Câu 1

Đáp án A

Dịch: Bạn không cần phải để xe trong gara đâu. Lát nữa tôi sẽ dùng nó đi ra ngoài đây.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cách dùng từ ĐTKT ta thấy A sai.

*Note:

-Must Vo: buộc phải làm gì => musn't Vo: không được phép làm gì

-Need Vo: cần phải làm gì => needn't Vo: không cần thiết làm gì

Theo nghĩa nhận thấy dùng "musn't" chỉ sự cấm đoán ở đây là không phù hợp

(musn't => needn't)

Câu 2

Đáp án C

Dịch: Mặc cho tất cả những gián đoạn, anh vẫn tiếp tục với công việc của mình.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ ta thấy C sai.

**Note: Press on (phr.v): tiếp tục đi hay làm gì*

(pressed in => pressed on)

Câu 3

Đáp án A

Dịch: Số người mà yêu cầu giảm giá thì ít nhưng tăng trong suốt thời gian hè.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng đại từ quan hệ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ta thấy A sai. Theo trong câu cần sử dụng một đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho people nên không thể dùng "which"- đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật hoặc một mệnh đề.

(which => who)

Câu 4

Đáp án C

Dịch: Cha tôi đang ngày càng già đi và hay quên. Mặc dù vậy, ông ấy là người có kinh nghiệm và hữu ích.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định, ta thấy C sai.

**Note: Be that as it may = despite that = in spite of that: mặc dù vậy- được dùng như một liên từ nối giữa hai mệnh đề tương phản nhau.*

(be that as it can => be that as it may)

Câu 5

Đáp án B

Dịch: Nhiều ngôi sao nhạc pop cảm thấy khó tránh khỏi sự can thiệp của truyền thông đại chúng vào cuộc sống của họ.

=> Căn cứ vào quy tắc hòa hợp S-V ta thấy B sai. Vì **many a + N(số ít) + V(số ít)**

(find => finds)

Câu 6

Đáp án A

Dịch: Hội đồng quản trị đã quyết định mở một doanh nghiệp mới sẽ cung cấp hỗ trợ cần thiết cho bộ phận CNTT của nhóm.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc với V ta thấy A sai.

**Note: Decide + to-V: quyết định làm gì đó*

(opening => to open)

Câu 7

Đáp án D

Dịch: Những người phụ nữ mà chồng họ không đóng góp vào công việc gia đình dễ bị bệnh hơn và có xu hướng suy nghĩ nhiều hơn về việc ly hôn.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc đi với V ta thấy D sai.

**Note: Tend + to-V (v): có khuynh hướng, xu hướng làm gì*

(to thinking => to think)

Câu 8

Đáp án D

Dịch: Những đứa trẻ mà cha của chúng cùng mẹ chúng chia sẻ việc nhà với nhau có khả năng trở thành những người có trách nhiệm và sống tự lập hơn.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy D sai. Vì N sau hai adj “responsible” và “independent” quy chiếu cho “children” nên ở đây phải dùng N số nhiều, không thể dùng “person”-N số ít được (independent person => independent people)

Câu 9

Đáp án C

Dịch: Việc duy trì các mối quan hệ xã hội mạnh mẽ, tình nguyện và các hoạt động xã hội khác sẽ dẫn đến có một sức khỏe tinh thần tích cực và thậm chí tăng tuổi thọ.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ ta thấy C sai. Vì toàn bộ “the maintenance.....activities” đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ - và nó là “việc duy trì...”- số ít nên V cũng chia ở dạng số ít

Lưu ý: + “The N of.....” + V (chia theo N)”

+ be linked to sth: dẫn đến, liên quan đến

(are linked to => is linked to)

Câu 10

Đáp án C

Dịch: Thể thao và trò chơi cho phép cơ thể tận dụng hết năng lượng, tăng lưu thông máu và loại bỏ chất béo có hại trong cơ thể.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc song song ta thấy C sai. Vì ở đây cùng 1 S là “sports and games”, cùng dùng “allow sth to do sth”, một loạt V được liệt kê: use up, increase, eliminate... nên các V này phải đồng dạng với nhau theo quy tắc cấu trúc song song.

(increasing => increase)

Câu 11

Đáp án B

Dịch: Những hình thức ban đầu của R&B rất ồn và sống động và thường được chơi trên trống, bass đôi và guitar điện.

=> Căn cứ vào thì động từ ta thấy B sai. Vì theo nghĩa và theo cấu trúc ta cần tính từ sau “and” nên việc dùng động từ “live” ở đây là không phù hợp.

***Note:**

-Live (v): sống, tồn tại

-Lively(a): sống động

(live => lively)

Câu 12

Đáp án D

Dịch: Sự đa dạng văn hóa của Ấn Độ có thể được hiểu bằng các ngôn ngữ, lễ hội, tôn giáo, thực phẩm, phong cách ăn mặc, và nhiều sự thật đáng chú ý khác.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng “other” và “others” ta thấy D sai.

***Note:**

-Other + N(nhiều) = Others: những cái khác trong bộ nhiều cái (không XD)

Nhận thấy trong câu có N(nhiều) là ”facts” phía sau nên không thể dùng “others” phía trước.

(others => other)

Câu 13

Đáp án B

Dịch: Trong xã hội ngày nay, hầu hết mọi người coi sự đa dạng là một điều tốt bởi vì nó mang lại cho mọi người cơ hội trải nghiệm những điều khác biệt bên ngoài những gì họ thường quen thuộc.

=> Căn cứ vào kiến thức mạo từ ta thấy B sai. Theo nghĩa thì “điều tốt” đã xác định và đếm được số ít, ta dịch là “một điều tốt” nên dùng “the” là chưa chính xác
(the good thing => a good thing)

Câu 14

Đáp án D

Dịch: Họ tin rằng mọi thứ phải được làm sạch trước ngày đầu tiên của năm mới đến vì một sự thanh tẩy chậm trễ có thể quét sạch tất cả sự may mắn và thịnh vượng của gia đình.

=> Căn cứ vào vị trí từ loại trong câu ta thấy D sai. Vì theo câu: "the family 's good luck and X", "good luck" đóng vai trò là 1 cụm N nối với liên từ “and” thì "X" cũng phải là một N để đảm bảo tính cân xứng phù hợp với ngữ pháp.

(and prosperous => and prosperity)

Câu 15

Đáp án C

Dịch: Michel và Jim đều là những học sinh xuất sắc tại Việt Nam, nhưng Jim là người giỏi hơn vì anh ta có một tư duy rất hệ thống, logic.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa ta thấy C sai. Vì khi muốn nói “người/vật giỏi/tốt hơn” trong “hai người/vật” ta dùng “the better”; còn “the best” chỉ “người tốt, giỏi nhất” trong “nhiều người”(lớn hơn hoặc bằng 3)

(the best => the better)

Câu 16

Đáp án B

Dịch: Một điều cũng đúng rằng một số giáo viên không sử dụng công nghệ trong các bài học của họ vì họ không cảm thấy thoải mái trong lĩnh vực này.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì câu đã đầy đủ các cặp S-V tương ứng, không cần phải sử dụng đến ĐTQH ở đây: ‘it-is’; ‘teachers-don’t use’ và ‘they- don’t feel’

(teachers who => teachers)

Câu 17

Đáp án D

Dịch: Mọi người đều có thể đóng một vai trò quan trọng bằng cách luôn làm hết sức mình để giúp gia đình của họ phát triển phồn thịnh.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ ta thấy D sai.

**Note: Help sb/sth (to) do sth: giúp ai/ cái gì làm gì*

(families flourishes => flourish/ to flourish)

Câu 18

Đáp án A

Dịch: Mỗi thành viên trong gia đình cần phát triển những đặc điểm và kỹ năng nhất định và sau đó thực hành trở thành một thành viên mạnh mẽ và hỗ trợ của gia đình.

=> Căn cứ vào sự hòa hợp chủ ngữ - động từ ta thấy A sai. Vì S ở đây là “each family member” ở dạng số ít nên V phải chia.

(need to develop => needs to develop)

**Note:*

-Need V_o: cần làm gì (khi đóng vai trò là động từ khuyết thiếu, khi đó, “need” vừa là trợ động từ vừa là động từ chính của câu. Và dùng trường hợp này chỉ trong câu phủ định (needn’t hoặc câu mang ý phủ định với các đại từ bất định “no one, nobody, nothing, ...”)

-Need to V: cần làm gì (khi đóng vai trò là động từ thường. Khi đó, “need” luôn là động từ chính nên theo sau nó luôn là “to V”; hoặc “Ving” nếu ở thể bị động. Trường hợp này có thể dùng trong câu khẳng định, phủ định và nghi vấn.)

=> Do đó, xét câu trên không phải là dạng phủ định, và “need” là động từ chính của câu thì nó buộc phải dùng “to V” khi theo sau bởi một động từ khác (develop) => Needs to develop. Không thể dùng “need develop” cho trường hợp này.

Câu 19

Đáp án D

Dịch: Có nhiều cách khác nhau mà các thành viên trong gia đình thể hiện tình thương của họ dành cho nhau.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng “each other” và “one another” ta thấy D sai.

-One another = each other: cho nhau (dành cho từ 2 đối tượng trở lên)

-Không có dạng “One other”

=> Nhận thấy các thành viên trong gia đình phải nhiều hơn 2.

(one other => one another/each other)

Câu 20

Đáp án C

Dịch: Mọi người cảm thấy an toàn khi họ biết rằng những nhu cầu thể chất của họ đang được đáp ứng và họ được bảo vệ và an toàn khỏi bị tổn hại.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy C sai.

*Note cụm: **Meet [...]** need (coll): **đáp ứng nhu cầu (về cái gì)**

(made => met)

Câu 21

Đáp án D

Dịch: Trong số hàng tỉ người trên khắp thế giới, không có hai người nào lại giống nhau tuyệt đối.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ “like” và “alike” ta thấy D sai.

*Note:

-Like (v): (+doing sth) thích làm gì

-Like (prep, conj): (+ N) như là ~ Similar to ~ In the same way as

-Alike (a): giống nhau

Theo nghĩa của câu và ngữ pháp ta thấy dùng “like” không phù hợp

(like => alike)

Câu 22

Đáp án A

Dịch: **Hấp thụ** nước, muối và khoáng chất đúng cách có thể ngăn ngừa các bệnh mãn tính và thậm chí đảo ngược tình thế (đang bị bệnh thành khỏi bệnh).

=> Căn cứ vào vị trí từ loại trong câu ta thấy A sai. Vì đứng trước N(**intake**) là một ADJ để bổ nghĩa cho nó; ADV thường đứng trước hoặc sau V để bổ nghĩa cho V, không bao giờ đứng ngay trước N

*Note: Intake (n): (+of) việc **hấp thụ**, việc **cho vào bên trong**

=> Đáp án A (**properly intake** => **proper intake**)

Câu 23

Đáp án D

Dịch: Ngành công nghiệp dược phẩm sẽ mất hàng tỷ lợi nhuận nếu mọi người dựa vào các đặc tính chữa bệnh tự nhiên của nước thay vì các loại thuốc độc hại và đắt đỏ.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng “other than” và “rather than” cùng nghĩa của câu ta thấy D sai.

**Note:*

-Other than = different from = Except for: ngoại trừ

-Rather than (adv): = instead of: thay vì

(other than => rather than)

Câu 24

Đáp án D

Dịch: Những lý do tại sao thiếu nước khiến cơ thể bị căng thẳng và bệnh tật, cũng như các phương pháp rất đơn giản để đảm bảo sức khỏe tràn đầy năng lượng của chính bạn, tất cả đều được giải thích chi tiết.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy D sai.

**Note: In detail (coll): chi tiết, tỉ mỉ*

(in details => in detail)

Câu 25

Đáp án A

Dịch: Trong tình trạng mất nước, mặc dù cơ thể có rất nhiều nước trong đó, nhưng vẫn thiếu nước tự do gây ra tình trạng mất nước.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa của câu ta thấy A sai.

**Note:*

-Even: thậm chí

-Even though = Although: (+S+V) mặc dù

(Even the body => Even though the body)

Câu 26

Đáp án A

Dịch: Bạn cần thay thế lượng nước mất từ cơ thể bằng lượng nước mới để cung cấp cho cơ thể lượng nước tự do để thực hiện các chức năng mới.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy A sai.

**Note cụm: Replace sth of sth (v): thay thế cái gì cho cái gì*

(water loss from => water loss of)

Câu 27

Đáp án A

Dịch: Ngành công nghiệp âm nhạc đã trải qua những thay đổi đáng kể trong suốt vài năm qua, với số lượng âm nhạc giảm dần được bán thông qua một mô hình sở hữu (chẳng hạn như tải xuống) và tăng trưởng nhanh chóng trong các mô hình sử dụng (chẳng hạn như phát trực tuyến).

=> Căn cứ vào thì của động từ ta thấy A sai.

(has undergoing => has been undergoing)

(Dùng HTHTTD để nhấn mạnh quá trình thay đổi)

Câu 28

Đáp án B

Dịch: Âm nhạc đã được sử dụng như một phương tiện giao tiếp và chữa bệnh kể từ thời kì đầu của loài người.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ ta thấy B sai.

**Note: (a) means of sth: (một) phương tiện, phương pháp, cách thức*

(a mean of => a means of)

Câu 29

Đáp án A

Dịch: Âm nhạc trị liệu, cái liên quan đến nhà trị liệu âm nhạc, khách hàng và âm nhạc trong một mối quan hệ không ngừng phát triển, được bắt nguồn từ các xã hội biết chữ cổ đại.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc MĐQH ta thấy C sai. Theo quy tắc, ĐTQH “that” thay thế cho người/ vật/ người + vật nhưng nó không bao giờ đứng sau dấu phẩy, tức là không dùng trong dạng MĐQH không xác định. Nên vị trí này không dùng “that” được.

(that involves => which involves)

**Note: Be rooted in (phr.v): được dựa trên hoặc được gây ra bởi cái gì*

Câu 30

Đáp án A

Dịch: Nhạc trưởng đứng trước dàn nhạc, trên bục giảng, và tiến hành bằng cách sử dụng chuyển động tay và cảm xúc cơ thể.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc cụm từ ta thấy A sai.

**Note: In front of: ở trước, phía trước*

(in the front of => in front of)

Câu 31

Đáp án C

Dịch: Công nghệ trở thành một công cụ ngày càng quan trọng đối với các nhà soạn nhạc, những người biết sử dụng băng ghi âm như một công cụ sáng tác.

=> Căn cứ vào kiến thức ĐTQH ta thấy “which” sai. Vì ở đây đang dùng một ĐTQH thay cho danh từ “composers”, ta dùng “who”; “which” là ĐTQH thay cho vật hoặc mệnh đề

=> Đáp án: which have known => who have known

Câu 32

Đáp án D

Dịch: Công việc tình nguyện, được hiểu theo nghĩa truyền thống của nó, như hoạt động không được trả tiền nhằm định hướng giúp đỡ người khác và cải thiện xã hội, đã tồn tại trong suốt lịch sử của nhân loại.

=> Căn cứ vào sự hòa hợp S-V ta thấy D sai. Vì S của “exist” là “work volunteer”- ở dạng số ít nên V phải chia ở dạng số ít

(have existed => has existed)

Câu 33

Đáp án D

Dịch: Để bắt đầu làm công việc tình nguyện, nhiều tổ chức đã yêu cầu rằng những người tình nguyện sau này nên hoàn thành bài kiểm tra về lai lịch, cái mà thường bao gồm trong những bài kiểm tra giấy chứng nhận (giấy giới thiệu) và một bài kiểm tra về lịch sử tiền án tiền sự.

=> Căn cứ vào kiến thức mạo từ ta thấy D sai. Vì “check” là một N đếm được, nên nếu nó không ở dạng số nhiều -checks thì cần thêm mạo từ “a” trước nó.

(criminal history => a criminal history)

**Note: Background check (n): bài kiểm chứng xem một người đã làm gì trong quá khứ.*

Câu 34

Đáp án B

Dịch: Mối liên hệ giữa học tập không chính thức với công việc tình nguyện hiếm khi được thảo luận đến, hoặc thậm chí được thừa nhận.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc từ ta thấy B sai.

**Note: Between ... AND.....: giữa hai cái gì*

(with => and)

Câu 35

Đáp án C

Dịch: Tình nguyện đề cập đến tất cả các hình thức hoạt động tự nguyện, cho dù chính thức hay không chính thức, toàn thời gian hoặc bán thời gian, trong hoặc ngoài nước.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng từ loại trong câu ta thấy C sai. Vì ở đây sau “whether” đang đề cập đến các “forms of voluntary activity” nên phải là các danh từ. Hơn nữa, sau “whether” cũng không dùng kiểu trạng từ như này (**formally or informally => formal or informal**)

Câu 36

Đáp án C

Dịch: Một khía cạnh quan trọng của việc học không chính thức được thông qua hoạt động tình nguyện là sự dịch chuyển của nó sang các khía cạnh khác trong cuộc sống của mọi người, như việc làm được trả lương hoặc lĩnh vực công dân.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì ở đây cần một TTSH ám chỉ “the informal learning” - ở dạng số ít nên ta dùng “its”
(their transferability => its transferability)

Câu 37

Đáp án A

Dịch: Joseph Priestley là một giáo sĩ và là nhà khoa học thế kỷ 18 người mà bị mê đắm bởi hóa học, điện, quang học và nhiều môn học khác.

=> Căn cứ vào cách dùng mạo từ ta thấy A sai. Vì N “clergyman” là nhà giáo sĩ, là danh từ đếm được mà ở đây đang nói đến một người - Joseph Priestley - ở số ít nên cần dùng mạo từ
(18th-century clergyman => An 18th-century clergyman)

Câu 38

Đáp án C

Dịch: Máy điện báo hoạt động đầy đủ đầu tiên chạy từ năm 1839 giữa các ga tàu Paddington và West Drayton ở London, nhưng lúc đầu, nó rất chậm để bắt kịp.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai. Vì ở đây đang nhắc đến hai ga tàu là “Paddington” và “West Drayton” nên phải dùng “railway station” ở dạng số nhiều
(railway station => railway stations)

Câu 39

Đáp án B

Dịch: Sợi carbon là một trong nhiều phát minh được phát triển bởi lực lượng vũ trang cái mà cực kỳ hữu ích cho tất cả chúng ta.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ ta thấy B sai.

**Note: The military = The armed forces (n): lực lượng vũ trang*
(military => the military)

Câu 40

Đáp án D

Dịch: Sau khi phát minh ra động cơ điện - biến đổi vòng quay thành năng lượng điện - bước tiếp theo là một thiết bị để điều khiển nó.

=> Căn cứ vào thì V ta thấy D sai. Vì câu đang hoàn toàn sử dụng thì HTĐ để diễn tả một loạt quy trình về động cơ điện, không liên quan đến QK nên chia V to be ở QK như vậy là sai.
(was a device to drive it => Is a device to drive it)

Câu 41

Đáp án D

Dịch: Phát minh ra penicillin được ghi nhận cho nhà khoa học người Scotland Alexander Fleming vào năm 1928, khi ông phát hiện ra rằng một số loại nấm mốc có thể tiêu diệt các loại vi khuẩn.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cách dùng từ ta thấy D sai. Vì “bacterium” là N.ít, ở đây nếu dùng như thế thì không phù hợp về nghĩa và phải có mạo từ. Do đó ta dùng dạng số nhiều của từ này

**Note: Bacterium (N.ít) -> Bacteria (N.nhiều): vi khuẩn*

(bacterium => bacteria)

Câu 42

Đáp án C

Dịch: “Sự cân bằng giới tính và quyền lực phụ nữ là điều thiết yếu với sứ mệnh toàn cầu của Liên hiệp quốc để đạt được quyền bình đẳng và phẩm giá xứng đáng cho mọi người”

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc câu ta thấy C sai.

**Note: “To be fundamental to/for sb/sth to do sth”: cần thiết cho ai/ cái gì để làm gì*
(achieving => achieve)

Câu 43

Đáp án B

Dịch: Các tổ chức sẽ có nghĩa vụ thúc đẩy bình đẳng giới.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc thì TLĐ ta thấy B sai.

**Note: S + will + V...”: ai/cái gì sẽ làm gì trong tương lai*
(to have => have)

Câu 44

Đáp án A

Dịch: Khoảng cách về giới có thể thấy rõ qua cách đàn ông và phụ nữ bỏ phiếu trong cuộc bầu cử tổng thống.

=> Căn cứ vào sự hòa hợp S-V ta thấy A sai. Vì chủ ngữ ở đây là “the gender gap”, động từ là ‘was’ đang chia số ít nên chủ ngữ cũng ở dạng danh từ số ít

(gender gaps => gender gap)

**Note:* Mệnh đề quan hệ được tính từ “men and women voted during.....” => Do đó, đại từ quan hệ là “that/which” đứng sau “the way” và đã lược bỏ. Động từ “voted” là động từ chính của câu ở thì quá khứ chứ không phải là được rút gọn.

Câu 45

Đáp án B

Dịch: Khoảng một phần ba trong số những nước đang phát triển chưa đạt được sự bình đẳng giới trong giáo dục tiểu học.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai.

**Note: [lượng] of N(nhiều) + V.....: lượng bao nhiêu trong số những....*
(country => countries)

Câu 46

Đáp án B

Dịch: Không chỉ đàn ông và phụ nữ có nhiều điểm khác biệt, mà họ còn có nhiều điểm tương đồng.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc đảo ngữ với “not only...but..also..” ta thấy B sai.

**Note:*

“Not only + Trợ động từ + S+ V....., but + S + also + V....”: không những....mà còn...

(men and women do => Do men and women)

Câu 47

Đáp án D

Dịch: Cô dạy các học sinh phải tôn trọng các chủng tộc khác nhau và đánh giá cao sự đa dạng của các nền văn hóa khác.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và kiến thức mạo từ ta thấy D sai. Vì ở đây muốn nói đến "nhiều" sự đa dạng chứ không phải "một" nên không thể dùng mạo từ "a"

(a => the)

Câu 48

Đáp án A

Dịch: Đây là một thành phố của sự đa dạng lớn về âm nhạc và nghệ thuật, nơi cung cấp đủ mọi loại hương vị.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cách dùng mạo từ ta thấy A sai. Vì ở đây đang nói đến "một thành phố", trong cấu trúc: **There + be + N** => "N" ở đây là một chủ thể được nhắc đến lần đầu, và nó cần nghĩa là "một".

(the => a)

Câu 49

Đáp án B

Dịch: Truyền hình có phản ánh đầy đủ sự đa dạng sắc tộc và văn hóa của đất nước không?

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy B sai. Vì đây là dạng câu hỏi yes/no question nên khi đảo trợ động từ (aux) lên thì động từ phía sau ta giữ nguyên (xét thì hiện tại đơn)

(reflects => reflect)

Câu 50

Đáp án A

Dịch: Mọi người đang được khuyến khích để tôn vinh sự đa dạng cộng đồng của họ.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cấu trúc câu bị động ta thấy A sai. Vì V đang mang nghĩa bị động (được khuyến khích) nên cần chia V thể bị động

(encouraging => encouraged)

Câu 51

Đáp án A

Dịch: Công nghệ giáo dục bao gồm nhiều lĩnh vực, bao gồm lý thuyết học tập, đào tạo dựa trên máy tính, học trực tuyến và, nơi sử dụng công nghệ di động, m-learning.

=> Căn cứ vào sự hòa hợp S-V ta thấy A sai. Vì S ở đây đang ở dạng số ít (educational technology) nên V cũng phải chia số ít

(encompass => encompasses)

Câu 52

Đáp án D

Dịch: Theo khảo sát mới nhất của chương trình Speak Up, 60% sinh viên đang sử dụng thiết bị di động để nghiên cứu bất cứ lúc nào, 43% cho các trò chơi giáo dục và 40% để cộng tác với các đồng nghiệp của họ.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc song song ta thấy D sai. Vì câu đang sử dụng một loạt các dạng liệt kê "for anytime research"; "for educational games"

=> Các từ lần lượt là "for + cụm N" nên ở cụm tiếp theo cũng cần một N để đảm bảo tính cân xứng.

(collaborating => collaboration)

Câu 53

Đáp án C

Dịch: Việc sử dụng các thiết bị và các nguồn điện tử trong lớp học là một phần của hoạt động hàng ngày cho các giảng viên và sinh viên.

=> Căn cứ vào nghĩa và cách dùng mạo từ ta thấy C sai. Vì ở đây cần mang nghĩa “một phần”

Đáp án C (*part* => *a part*)

Câu 54

Đáp án C

Dịch: Nếu sinh viên thực sự hào hứng và tham gia học tập bên trong lớp học, họ có khả năng tiếp tục học bên ngoài lớp học và họ có thể làm như vậy với công nghệ di động.

Ta có:

- continue to do st = keep happening or to keep doing something without stopping: tiếp tục làm gì (mà không ngừng nghỉ)

- continue doing st = start to do something again after a pause: tiếp tục làm gì (có gián đoạn)

Đáp án C (to learn => learning)

Câu 55

Đáp án B

Dịch: Vì những hành động của chúng tôi không hỗ trợ việc bảo vệ hành tinh này, chúng tôi đã chứng kiến những thảm họa thiên nhiên xảy ra với chúng tôi thường xuyên hơn dưới dạng lũ quét, sóng thần và lốc xoáy.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc với cụm từ ta thấy B sai.

**Note: Be in favor of = Be in favour of: (+ ving) hỗ trợ, ủng hộ, giúp đỡ*
(in favor of protect => in favor of protecting)

Câu 56

Đáp án A

Dịch: Các nhóm hoạt động môi trường khác nhau trên toàn thế giới đóng vai trò của họ trong việc giáo dục mọi người về việc những hành động nhỏ nhất của họ khi được kết hợp lại với nhau có thể đóng một vai trò lớn như thế nào trong việc bảo vệ hành tinh này.

=> Căn cứ vào cụm từ cố định ta thấy A sai.

**Note: In the world: trên toàn thế giới*

(on the world => in the world)

**Note: As to = about / relate to: về, liên quan đến*

Câu 57

Đáp án C

Dịch: Nếu bạn nhìn vào môi trường xung quanh chúng ta, bạn có thể thấy rằng có rất nhiều vấn đề khiến chúng ta chú ý.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc ngữ pháp ta thấy C sai

**Note: A number of + N(nhiều) + V(nhiều): rất nhiều cái gì*

- There + Vtobe(theo N) + N.....: có cái gì

Nhận thấy Vtobe chưa chia đúng

(there is => there are)

Câu 58

Đáp án D

Dịch: Ô nhiễm đất bị gây ra chủ yếu bởi rác thải hóa học cái mà đưa hết những thành phần bổ sung ra khỏi đất

=> Căn cứ vào kiến thức mạo từ ta thấy D sai. Vì “soil” ở về hai đã xác định vì đã được nhắc đến và làm rõ ở về 1. Do đó cần dùng mạo từ

(soil => the soil)

Câu 59

Đáp án A

Dịch: Cho dù mọi người đi bất cứ đâu, chúng ta cũng để lại rác - và ngay cả khi nó được để lại trong thùng, nó vẫn có thể tạo ra sự mất cân bằng nguy hiểm.

=> Căn cứ vào danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được ta thấy A sai. Vì danh từ “garbage” là danh từ không đếm được nên không dùng nó ở dạng số nhiều

(garbages => garbage)

Câu 60

Đáp án C

Dịch: Như một khách du lịch sinh thái, bạn hãy quyết định đi du lịch theo cách bạn thể hiện sự tôn trọng với thiên nhiên và không góp phần vào sự xuống cấp của nó.

=> Căn cứ vào sự hòa hợp S-V ta thấy C sai. Vì ở đây đang sử dụng MĐQH, ĐTQH “that” thay thế cho “a way” - ở dạng số ít nên V cũng phải chia ở dạng số ít

(show => shows)

Câu 61

Đáp án D

Dịch: Khi bạn gặp gỡ mọi người như là bạn đi du lịch một cách đều đặn, sự hiểu biết lẫn nhau cho phép tất cả các bên liên quan tìm hiểu về nhau.

=> Căn cứ vào cấu trúc với V ta thấy D sai.

*Note: Allow sb/ sth to do sth (v): cho phép ai/cái gì làm gì

(# Allow doing sth- cho phép làm gì)

Ngoài ra, “allow” còn có cấu trúc với thể bị động: “be allowed to do sth”: được phép làm gì

(learn => to learn)

SỬA LỖI SAI TRONG ĐOẠN VĂN

1. Each line of the following passage has one mistake related to either grammar or vocabulary usage. Find and correct them.

Air pollution is a cause for ill – health in human beings. It a lot of countries, there are laws limited the amount of smoke which factories can produce. Because there isn't enough information on the amount of smoke in the atmosphere, doctors have proved that air pollution makes lung cancer. The gases from the exhausts of cars have also risen air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a poisoned gas which often collects in busy streets surrounding by high buildings. Children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere cannot think as quick as other children and they are clumsy where they use their hands. There are long-term effects of pollution. If the gases in the atmosphere continues to increase, the earth's climate will become warmer. A lot of ice near the Poles may water and may cause serious floods.

1. limited --> limiting	6. surrounding --> surrounded
2. Because --> Although	7. quick --> quickly
3. makes --> causes	8. where--> when
4. risen --> increased	9. continues --> continue

0. for --> of

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

5. poisoned --> poisonous

10. water --> melt

2. In most lines of this text there is one unnecessary word. It is either incorrect grammatically, or does not fit the sense of the text. For each line write the unnecessary word in the space beside the text. Tick each correct line.

The term 'drugs' covers many of kinds of chemical substance whichthey are absorbed by the body, the majority being medicines designed to cure illnesses. They are manufactured from a variety of sources which include animal and products, plants and minerals. In the recent years it has become possible to synthesize in the laboratory many drugs which previously obtained from plants and animal products. A small number of drugs can become addictive if taken excessively, as that is either too frequently, or in doses larger than they recommended for medicalto use. Drugs intended as painkillers, or drugs with a hypnotic effect are used as sleeping pills, can both become addictive if abused. It is important to make emphasize the fact that it is the abuse of drugs which has once become a widespread social problem in many societies, and not that the drug itself may have many of beneficial effects when used medically. This is why many drugs are obtainable only through prescription from a doctor. Some people would argue that if addiction to drugs involves both psychological and social factors, since those are people who become addicts may do so as in order to find some relief from personal or social inadequacies. This argument implies that it is somehow the addict's fault if not he or she becomes addicted, and this is it to ignore the powerful physical effects of many drugs. Any temporary effects of the well-being soon wear off, leading to severe physical discomfort.

- 0 of
- 0 they
- 0 ☒
- 1 and
- 2 the
- 3 which
- 4 ☒
- 5 as
- 6 they
- 7 to
- 8 are
- 9 make
- 10 once
- 11 not
- 12 of
- 13 ☒
- 14 if
- 15 are
- 16 as
- 17 ☒
- 18 not
- 19 it
- 20 the

3: There are 10 errors in the following passage. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided.

Example: 0. was - is

It was the human factor that contributes to the absolute majority of road accidents which involves the tremendous toll of fatalities each year. Other, less decisive, causes are vehicle malfunctions or road shortcomings.

Speeding motorists are notorious for failing to give way at junctions, misjudging the situation on the road or being unable to accurate estimate the distance while overtaking the "snail pacers" ahead.

Drinkers whom settle behind the wheel after one glass or two may be running the risk of causing a tragedy through their impaired perception, which is not such rare a case again.

Unfortunately, it is much simpler to introduce the necessary alterations in the traffic system that change the behavioral patterns of drivers. There are voices that more severe disciplinary resolutions ought to be put into practice if the vehicle users are to benefit with the greater security on the road. The idea of producing safe road users through pre-school parental instructions or through incorporating the safety regulations into school curriculum have been widely acclaimed in many communities and is expected yielding the required results as the first step in bettering the qualifications of the future drivers and acquainting them with the potential hazards that may raise on the road.

stt	line	Mistake	Correction	stt	line	Mistake	Correction
1	2	involves	involve	6	10	that	than
2	4	misjudging	judging	7	11	with	from
3	5	accurate	accurately	8	13	have	has
4	6	whom	who	9	14	yielding	to yield
5	7	such	so	10	16	raise	arise

4. Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them (20pts)

Human memory, formerly believed to be rather inefficient, is really more sophisticated than that of a computer. Researchers approaching the problem from a variation of viewpoints have all concluded that there is a great deal more storing in our minds than has been generally supposed. Dr. Wilder Penfield, a Canadian neurosurgery, proved that by stimulating their brains electrically, he can elicit the total recall of specific events in his subjects' lives. Even dreams and another minor events supposedly forgotten for many years suddenly emerged in details. Although the physical basic for memory is not yet understood, one theory is how the fantastic capacity for storage in the brain is the result of an almost unlimited combination of interconnections between brain cell, stimulated by patterns of activity. Repeated references with the same information support recall. In other word, improved performance is the result of strengthening the chemical bonds in the memory.

No	Line	Mistake	Correction	No	Line	Mistake	Correction
1	2	variation	variety	6	6	details	detail
2	3	storing	stored	7	7	one	that
3	4	neurosurgery	neurosurgeon	8	8	cell	cells
4	4	can	could	9	9	with	to
5	5	another	other	10	9	word	words

5. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (1.5 pt)

It seems that the mystery of why the Pyramids were built may have solved. Until quite recently people got used to think that they were just tombs for pharaohs. Instead, the connection with astronomy seem much more important. Egyptologists have often asked them how long it spent to build them and why people built them in first place. Experts came up with a suggestion that the Egyptians may have believed in the River Nile was the earthly equivalent of the Milky Way. Many agree that the sizes of the three Giza Pyramids are in propotion to the three stars of Orion. Nothing, then, was by the chance. Rather, the souls of dead pharaohs were deliberately being project through shafts to reach at their goal of the Orion constellation.

Answers:

It seems that the mystery of why the Pyramids were built may (1. **have solved** → **have been solved**). Until quite recently people got used (2. **to think** → **to thinking**) that they were just tombs for pharaohs. Instead, the connection with astronomy (3. **seem** → **seems**) much more important. Egyptologists have often asked (4. **them** → **themselves**) how long it (5. **spent** → **took**) to build them and why people built them in (6. **first place** → **the first place**). Experts came up with a suggestion that the Egyptians may have (7. **believed in** → **believed that**) the River Nile was the earthly equivalent of the Milky Way. Many agree that the sizes of the three Giza Pyramids are in propotion to the three stars of Orion. Nothing, then, was (8. **by the chance** → **by chance**). Rather, the souls of dead pharaohs were deliberately being (9. **project** → **projected**) through shafts to (10. **reach at** → **reach**) their goal of the Orion constellation.

No	Line	Mistake	Correction
1	1	have solved	have been solved
2	2	to think	to thinking
3	3	seem	seems
4	3	them	themselves
5	3	spent	took
6	4	first place	the first place
7	5	believed in	believed that
8	7	by the chance	by chance
9	7	project	projected
10	8	reach at	reach

6. The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them. (5 pts)

Humans have struggled with weeds since the beginnings of agriculture. The global need for weed control has been answered mainly by the chemical industry. Its herbicides are effective and sometimes necessary, but some pose serious problems, particularly if disuse. Toxic compounds threaten animal and public health when they accumulate in food plants, ground water, and drinking water. They also harm workers who apply them.

In recent years, the chemical industry has introduced several herbicides that are more ecologically sound. Yet new chemicals alone cannot solve the world weed problems. Therefore, scientists are exploring the innate weed-killing powers of living organisms, primarily insects and microorganisms.

The biological agents now in use are harmless to humans and are environmentally benign. They can be chosen for their ability of attacking selected targets and leave crops and other plants untouched. In contrast, some of the most effective chemicals kill virtually all the plants they come in contact with, sparing only those that are naturally resistant or have been genetically modified for resistance.

6. The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them. (5 pts)

Humans have struggled **with** weeds since the beginnings of agriculture. The global need for weed control has been answered mainly by the chemical industry. Its herbicides are effective and sometimes necessary, but some pose serious problems, particularly if **disuse**. Toxic compounds threaten animal and public health when they accumulate in food plants, ground water, and drinking water. They also harm workers who apply them.

In recent years, the chemical industry has introduced several herbicides that are more ecologically sound. Yet new chemicals alone cannot solve the **world** weed problems. Therefore, scientists are exploring the innate weed-killing powers of living organisms, primarily insects and microorganisms.

The biological agents now in use are harmless to humans and are environmentally benign. They can be chosen for their ability **of attacking** selected targets and leave crops and other plants **untouch**. In contrast, some of the most effective chemicals kill virtually all the plants they come in contact with, sparing only those that are naturally resistant or have been genetically modified for resistance.

1. with → against
2. disuse → misused
3. world → world's
4. of attacking → to attack
5. untouch → untouched

7. The passage below contains 7 mistakes. UNDERLINE the mistakes and WRTE THEIR CORRECT FORMS in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

There is a long-standing debate among users of "new media" and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) about so-called "net neutrality" the idea that no-one should control the Internet). Both sides claim to uphold what they call "Internet freedom", but it appears they have diverging views of exactly which is meant by freedom but it appears they have diverging views of exactly which is meant by freedom in this context.

For supporters of neutral, Internet freedom means equal, affordable access for whatever online applications and content they choose. In contrast, the ISPs say a free Internet means that the industry should be unimpeded by government oversight and that high-speed connections should be available for anyone who can afford it.

The debate is over grown with so many technical jargon that it hasn't attracted widespreading attention, but what's at stake are nothing less than the future of the Internet. The issue, essentially, is whether financial corporations become gatekeepers of online content and traffic, or whether small independent organisations can access the new technology without restrictions. Whichever way it goes, the outcome is likely to change the whole of popular culture.

Errors & Corrections:

There is a long-standing debate among users of "new media" and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) about so-called "net neutrality" the idea that no-one should control the Internet). Both sides claim to uphold what they call "Internet freedom", but it appears they have diverging views of exactly which is meant by freedom but it appears they have **diverging** -> **divergent (1)** views of exactly which is meant by freedom in this context.

For supporters of **neutral** -> **neutrality (2)**, Internet freedom means equal, affordable access **for** -> **to (3)** whatever online applications and content they choose. In contrast, the ISPs say a free Internet means that the industry should be unimpeded by government oversight and that high-speed connections should be available for anyone who can afford **it** -> **them (4)**.

The debate is over grown with so **many** -> **much (5)** technical jargon that it hasn't attracted **widespreading** -> **widespread (6)** attention, but what's at stake **are** -> **is (7)** nothing less than the future of the Internet. The issue, essentially, is whether financial corporations become gatekeepers of online content and traffic, or whether small independent organisations can access the new technology without restrictions. Whichever way it goes, the outcome is likely to change the whole of popular culture.

Explanations:

- (1) It needs an adjective, not a gerund: divergent paths ~ divergent views ~ divergent opinions.
- (2) "Of" is usually followed by a gerund or a noun. Neutral is an an adjective of neutrality.

(3) Access (to something): the opportunity or right to use something or to see somebody/something.

Ex: You need a security code to get access to the computer system.

(4) Them refers to high-speed connections.

(5) much + an uncountable noun (technical jargon)

(6) "Attention" needs an accountable adjective to modifies/describes it.

Structure: A/an + adjective + noun.

(7) Subject: what's at stake + singular verb

8. Find out 14 mistakes in this text and make corrections (with capitals if needed)

Yesterday, I gone to a party with my friend David. He studyenglish with me at university. He wanted to be introduced to Lucy wo he fancied. David and I satt in the corner of the room. He didn't making the first move to go and see her. He waited for so long to tell her that he had a crush on her. He taked a drink to get some energy and after a few minutes of endless hesitation, he walked to her. David remained mute. She gave a hint of a smile, noticing David blushing. She asked him if he enjoyed the party. He whispered "Yes" and had a glance at me. I wincked at him. That was it. Feeling reassured and confident, he told her which feelings he was experiencing. She suddenly sullened. She looked embarased. She could hardly say a word but after a little seconds, she said: ' I'm sorry to deceive you but actually I fancy Sebastian'. David fainted: 'a friend in need is a friend inded'!

Errors & Corrections:

Yesterday, I **gone** -> **went** (1) to a party with my friend David. He **study** -> **studies** (2) **english** -> **English** (3) with me at university. He wanted to be introduced to Lucy **wo** -> **who** (4) he fancied. David and I **satt** -> **sat** (5) in the corner of the room. He didn't **making** -> **make** (6) the first move to go and see her. He **waited** -> **had been waiting** (7) for so long to tell her that he had a crush on her. He **taked** -> **took** (8) a drink to get some energy and after a few minutes of endless hesitation, he walked to her. David remained mute. She gave a hint of a smile, noticing David blushing. She asked him if he **enjoyed** -> **was enjoying** (9) the party. He whispered "Yes" and had a glance at me. I **wincked** -> **winked** (10) at him. That was it. Feeling reassured and confident, he told her which feelings he was experiencing. She suddenly sullened. She looked **embarased** -> **embarrassed** (11). She could hardly say a word but after a **little** -> **few** (12) seconds, she said: "I'm sorry to **deceive** -> **disappoint** (13) you but actually I fancy Sebastian." David fainted: "a friend in need is a friend **inded** -> **indeed** (14)!"

Explanations:

(4), (5), (10), (11), (14): misspelled words.

(1), (8) As you see, "yesterday" implies that the stuff happens in the past, so the simple past must be used in this context.

(2) This sentence tells us that he is a student at a University, and it is absolutely real; so the simple present is properly used in this sentence.

(3) It falls into a proper noun which is a language, so it must be capitalized.

(6) There is an auxiliary "didn't" that must be followed by a bare infinitive, the subject-verb agreement, therefore, sounds smooth.

(7) I am going to separate this sentence into two segments called the first clause and the second clause.

+ "So long" in the first clause tells us that the action happens continuously from a certain point in the past to the point he is going to tell her. (*)

+ The action “he is going to tell her” in the second clause is in the past. Thus, the tense of the action which happens before the action in the past must be properly used as a past perfect. (**)

+ (*) and (**): The past perfect continuous must be applied here.

(9) It depends on the context, the simple past continuous works properly here.

(12) A little + uncountable nouns, meanwhile a few + countable nouns.

(13) An improper word.

9. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

Traditional, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquiring skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitness taught. The proficiency exams required by few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person’s ability to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocation aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better like a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assumption some sort of past learning or experience with certainly objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intention use.	0. traditional → traditionally 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____
--	--

1. acquiring → acquired

6. vocation → vocational

2. explicitness → explicitly

7. like → as

3. few → a few

8. assumption → assume

4. and → to

9. certainly → certain

5. but → to

10. intention → intended

10. Find out and correct the mistake in each sentence. Write your answer in the box.(2,0 points)

1. A persimmon tastes best when it is such ripe that it looks wrinkled and almost spoiled.

A B→ so C D

2. American pioneers did water systems from logs with holes bored through theircenters.

A→ made B C D

3. The pituitary gland is a small endocrine gland at the base of the brain that releases manyhormones and regulatesanother endocrine glands.

A B C D→ other

4. In America, the Indians used crude oil for fuel and medicine hundreds of years before the first white settlers arrive.

A B C D→ arrived

5. When radio programs became popular, approximately around 1925, many people stopped attending movies.

A B C→bô D

6. Musical comedies, as an American form of entertainment, often take its subjects from America’s present or past.

7. Of all seashore plants, seaweeds are best able to tolerate long periods out of water, followed by long periods covering by water. A B C **D→ covered**
8. The fruit of the plantain looks much like a banana, and it is not so sweet or so pleasing in flavor. A B→ but C D
9. The viceroy butterfly, an insect that birds like to eat, has a color pattern similar to that of the monarch butterfly, whom birds do not like to eat. A B C **D→ which**
10. Behavior therapy uses rewards and punishments to encourage patients to act in a way healthier. A B C **D→ healthier way**

11. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If the line has a word that should not be there, write the word next to each number.

Forecast might warn us to about threats posed by the weather, 1 _____
 but imagine if we could take out control of the weather and 2 _____
 prevent dangerous weather conditions from in the first place. 3 _____
 Controlling the weather may be the biggest technological 4 _____
 challenge we face. For a long of time, scientists have dreamed 5 _____
 of creating artificial clouds to bring rain to areas hit by drought, 6 _____
 but it's much harder to do than they expected that. The global 7 _____
 weather system is very complicated, with each part having an 8 _____
 effect taken on all the others. The scientists may feel they are 9 _____
 wasting up their time, but success could save millions of lives. 10 _____

1. to	2. out	3. from	4. ✓	5. of
6. ✓	7. that	8. ✓	9. taken	10. up

12: There are ten errors in the passage. Find and correct them. (1 pt)

The big majority of students who make well in the Cambridge Proficiency Examination have learnt to use a Good monolingual dictionary effectively. Such Dictionaries provide informations, not just about the Missings for the words but about their pronunciation and grammar as well. A student who studies how to use a dictionary effectively will be able to work independently for much of the time, and will gain considerable insight	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
---	--

to the workings of the English language. He or she will be able to confirm to the meanings for the words in a text where contextual clues are insufficient, pronounce words accurately by studying the phonological transcriptions, And use words accurately both when speaking and Writing. Make sure you make the room for at least one Good monolingual dictionary on your bookshelf- and then make sure you use it at a regular basis!	6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
The big majority of students who make well in the Cambridge Proficiency Examination have learnt to use a Good monolingual dictionary effectively. Such Dictionaries provide informations, not just about the Missings for the words but about their pronunciation and grammar as well. A student who studies how to use a dictionary effectively will be able to work independently for much of the time, and will gain considerable insight tothe workings of the English language. He or she will be able to confirm to the meanings for the words in a text where contextual clues are insufficient, pronounce words accurately by studying the phonological transcriptions, And use words accurately both when speaking and Writing. Make sure you make the room for at least one Good monolingual dictionary on your bookshelf- and then make sure you use it at a regular basis!	1. ...vast... 2. ...do well..... 3. ...information..... 4. ...learns 5. ...into..... 6. ... confirm..... 7. meanings of 8. ....phonetic..... 9. ....make room for..... 10. ....on.....

13. The passage below contains 11 mistakes. (0) has been done for you as an example. IDENTIFY and CORRECT the other ten. (1p)

0. all complete --> completely

Things started to go wrong as soon as we got to the hotel. We were **all complete** exhausted after our long journey and looking forward to shower and a rest. However, we found that our room has not ready, which was very annoy, although the manager was extremely apologetic. While we were waiting, we asked about the excursions to places of an interest which we had read about in brochure. Imagine how we felt when we were told they had all cancelled! Apparently, the person responsible for organise them had left suddenly and had not been replaced. Then Sally saw a notice pinning to the door of the restaurant, saying it has closed for redecoration, and Peter discovered that the swimming pool was empty. When we

eventually got to our room we were horrified find that it was at the back of the hotel, and we had a view of a car park, which seemed to be used as a rubbish dump. We seriously began to wonder whether or not to stay.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. shower [≠] a shower | 2. has [≠] was | 3. annoy [≠] annoying |
| 4. an interest [≠] interest | 5. in brochure [≠] the brochure | 6. cancelled [≠] been cancelled |
| 7. organise [≠] organising | 8. pinning [≠] pinned | 9. has closed [≠] was closed |
| 10. horrified find [≠] horrified to find | | |

14. In the passage below some lines are correct but some have a word that should not be there. Indicate the correct lines with a tick (✓). For the incorrect lines, write the words that should not be there. (1point)

- 1 Many species of animals, birds and even that insects are in danger 2
 of disappearing from the earth off. Every day construction in
 3 the rainforests destroys the habitats of these creatures. They
 4 cannot survive in other environments. They rely on about the food 5
 and shelter being in their own habitats. Each time a habitat is
 6 destroyed, the animals must have search for a new place. Luckily, 7
 there are some people who they are doing something about this 8
 situation. Animal protection societies are helping for the world 9
 to learn more than about endangered species. When people know 10
 more, they can fight to protect and save the animals.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. that | 6. have |
| 2. off | 7. they |
| 3. ✓ | 8. for |
| 4. about | 9. than |
| 5. being | 10. ✓ |

15: There are TEN mistakes in this passage. Write them down and give the correction. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. First come the PC, then the internet and e-mail; now the e-book is
2. upon us, a hand-held device similarly in size and appearance to a video
3. cassette. The user simply rings off the website on their PC, selects
4. the desired books, downloads them onto their e-book machine and
5. sits down to read them. For turning a page, the user simply taps the

6. screen. E-book technology is evolving rapidly, and with some of
7. the newest handhelds you will even get internet access.
8. But why would one want an e-book machine with reference to a book?
9. Well, one selling point companies emphasized, when these devices
10. hit the market a few years ago, which is the space they save when going
11. on holiday. E-books lighten the load, literally. Ten large novels can
12. be put onto a device that weighs less than the average paperback. One
13. can understand why commercial interests seem to want us to change.
14. After all, the whole production process at first plan by author
15. until delivery to the printer had been doing electronically for a while
16. now, so why not save a few million trees and cut out the hard copy?

	Line	Mistake	Correction
1	1	come	came
2	2	similarly	similar
3	3	rings off	calls up
4	5	For turning	To turn
5	7	newest handhelds	latest handhelds
6	8	with reference to	in preference to
7	10	which is	is
8	11	enlighten	lighten
9	14	at	from

10	15	had been doing	has been done
----	----	----------------	---------------

15: Read the text and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct. And some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (x). If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word. There are two examples at the beginning. (10points)

Studying Law

When I first went to a university I studied law. Although a

both my mother and older sister have science degrees

no one else in the family had ever been studied law before

and my parents were very proud of me. The problem was

that I did not really know exactly what lawyers did do.

I had a very romantic ideas about going to court to defend

people who had been falsely accused of committing the crimes.

1. been

2. x

3. do

4. a

5. the

6. x

7. to

8. x

9. am

10. x

11. have

12. to

13. of 14. it

15. about

16. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. UNDERLINE the mistake and WRITE THEIR CORECT FORMS in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

The horse and carriage is a thing of the past, but love and marriage are still with us and still closely interrelating. Most American marriages, particular first marriages uniting young people, are the result of mutual attraction and affection rather with practical considerations.

In the United States, parents do not arrange marriages for their children. Teenagers begin date in high school and usually find mates through their own academic and social contacts. Though young people feel free to choose their friends from different groups, almost choose a mate of similar background. This is due partly to parental guidance. Parents cannot select spouses for their children, but they can usually influence choices by voicing disapproval for someone they consider suitable.

However, marriages of members of different groups (interclass, interfaith, and interracial marriages) are increasing, probably because of the greater mobile of today's youth and the fact that they are restricted by fewer prejudices as their parents. Many young people leave their hometowns to attend college, serve in armed forces, or pursue a career in a bigger city. One away from home and family, they are more likely to date and marry outside their own social group.

0. interrelated
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

The horse and carriage is a thing of the past, but love and marriage are still with us and still closely interrelating. Most American marriages, particular first marriages uniting young people, are the result of mutual attraction and affection rather with practical considerations.

In the United States, parents do not arrange marriages for their children. Teenagers begin date in high school and usually find mates through their own academic and social contacts. Though young people feel free to choose their friends from different groups, almost choose a mate of similar background. This is due partly to parental guidance. Parents cannot select spouses for their children, but they can usually influence choices by voicing disapproval for someone they consider suitable.

However, marriages of members of different groups (interclass, interfaith, and interracial marriages) are increasing, probably because of the greater mobile of today's youth and the fact that they are restricted by fewer prejudices as their parents. Many young people leave their hometowns to attend college, serve in armed forces, or pursue a career in a bigger city. One away from home and family, they are more likely to date and marry outside their own social group.

0. *interrelated*
1. *particularly*
2. *than*
3. *dating/ to date*
4. *most*
5. *of*
6. *unsuitable*
7. *between /among*
8. *mobility*
9. *than*
10. *once*

19: Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If the line has a word that should not be there, write the word at the end of the line. There are two examples at the beginning.

0 Congratulations on winning of the tennis championship! You must be

of

00	very pleased, especially since the prize is quite a lot of money.	√
1	What are you going to spend it on? You could even buy a new car	
2	with all that money! You should have be in great shape after all the	
3	training you have been doing. It must be so very hard work, practising	
4	all those hours for every day but it is worth it in the end, isn't it?	
5	Perhaps you are thinking of going on holiday so that you can have	
6	a break from tennis and relax. Can you tell me exactly what is kind of	
7	tennis racket you chose for the competition? If I would get the same,	
8	it might help me to improve my game. Anyway, congratulations on	
9	your great victory! I'm still studying English every single day and the	
10	course has three months to go. I have moved house, as if you can see	
11	from my new address. Make sure you reply back to the right address!	
12	Your last letter went to my old address, but it wasn't by your fault	
13	because I hadn't told anyone who I had moved then. Did you know	
14	that I have had a job for the last three weeks? I work in a restaurant	
15	four evenings a week. I like it, but I don't arrive at home until one	
	o'clock in the morning, which is a bit inconvenient.	

1.√	2. have	3. so	4. for	5. √
6. is	7. would	8. √	9. √	10. if
11. back	12. by	13. who	14. √	15. at

20. There are TEN mistakes in the passage below. Read the passage carefully, UNDERLINE THE MISTAKES and WRITE YOUR CORRECTIONS on the CORRESPONDING LINES in the box for answers. There is an example.

THIEVES IN THE SAFARI PARK

Visitors to Hampton safari park has been warned not entering the monkey enclosure if they have roof cases on their cars as the monkeys are likely to open it and steal the contents. The animals appear to have worked out a way of unlocking the cases with jumping on them; they even seem to be working together in group to do it.

One family said they know they couldn't get out of the car and so could only watch in horror while the monkeys ran away with every their holiday clothes and disappeared up trees with everything from bikinis to shoes. One young monkey was seeing holding onto a child's teddy bear.

Keepers at a safari park said the monkeys had broken into more than ten roof cases at the beginning of the summer holidays. As a

result, they have now set up an alternative route for cars with luggage on the roof because they can avoid the thieving monkeys.

Visitors to Hampton safari park has been warned not entering the monkey enclosure if they have roof cases on their cars as the monkeys are likely to open it and steal the contents. The animals appear to have worked out a way of unlocking the cases with jumping on them; they even seem to be working together in group to do it.

One family said they know they couldn't get out of the car and so could only watch in horror while the monkeys ran away with every their holiday clothes and disappeared up trees with everything from bikinis to shoes. One young monkey was seeing holding onto a child's teddybear.

Keepers at a safari park said the monkeys had broken into more than ten roof cases at the beginning of the summer holidays. As a result they have now set up an alternative route for cars with luggage on the roof because they can avoid the thieving monkeys.

0. has $\neq$ have

1. entering- to enter 2. it-them 3. with-by 4. group-groups

5. know-knew 6. every-all 7. seeing- seen 8. a -the 9. at-since

10. because-so

21: The passage below contains 10 errors. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them. (0) has been done as an example. Write your answers in the numbered blanks below (5p)

After an absence in thirty years, I decided visiting my old school again. I had expected to find changes, but no a completely different building. As I walked up the school drive, I wondered for a moment if I had come to the right address. The grimy, red brick fortress with their tall windows that had looked up grimly on the playground and playing fields had swept away. In its place stood a bright, modern block risen from the ground on great concrete stilts. A huge expanse of glass extending across the face of the building, and in front, there was a well-kept lawn where previous there had been untidy gravel yard.

1. visiting --> to visit 2. no --> not 3. right address --> the right address
4. their --> its 5. up --> down 6. had --> had been
7. risen --> raised 8. extending --> extended
9. previous --> previously 10. untidy gravel yard --> an untidy gravel yard

22. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number in the space provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space provided. There is an example at the beginning (2ms)

The Spy Returns is a very interesting film that about a wealthy man who visits Italy. He doesn't think that Rome is interesting and he is very bored with there. Then suddenly one night he is very surprised that a beautiful girl who runs up to him and gives him a mysterious letter. From that moment his life is no longer boring. He does too a lot of dangerous things. For example, he jumped into a lake to save a famous person. The film is a very thrilling indeed. I have watched it twice but I always want to see it again. I think many people do it so

0. that.....
1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....
6.....
7.....
8.....

1. ✓ 2. With 3. Who 4. ✓ 5. Too 6. ✓ 7. a 8. it

23. Read the following passage. There is ONE mistake in each of the numbered lines. Find and correct it.

- 1 The UK Government ensures that all schools in the UK meet certain standards, and this includes
 2 independent schools as well as those are run by the Government. All qualifications are awarded
 3 by national agencies accredited by the Qualification and Curriculum Authority (QCA), so that
 4 the quality of the qualifications you will gain is guaranteed.
 5 At many independent schools in England, you will encourage to take part in extracurricular activities to
 develop your hobbies and learn new skills, and you may be encouraged to take graded music exams
 offering by the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, or Trinity College. The exam grades
 gained from these are wide accepted toward university entry requirements.

	Mistake	Correction		Mistake	Correction
1	those are	<i>those that are</i>	4	offering	<i>offered</i>
2	so that	<i>so</i>	5	wide	<i>widely</i>
3	encourage	<i>be encouraged</i>			

24: There is ten mistakes in following sentences. Find and correct them.(10points)

My cousin and her husband lived in one of the suburbs of London. One morning they woke up to find at their dismay that their car had been stolen from outside their house. They immediately phoned the police to report the thief before left for work by bus.

When they returned home later the same day, they found that their car brought back and was parked in its common place outside their house. Under one of the windscreen wiper was a small envelope.

They quickly opened it and found a note to apologize profusely for "borrowing" their car. The man who wrote it explained that he didn't have the car itself, and his wife had gone into labour in the middle of the night with their first baby. So he hoped they wouldn't mind too much that he had taken their cars without their permission in order to run her to the hospital as it was anything of an emergency.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. at -> to | 6. wiper -> wipers |
| 2. thief -> theft | 7. to apologize -> apologizing |
| 3. left -> leaving | 8. itself -> himself |
| 4. brought -> had been brought | 9. car -> cars |
| 5. common -> usual | 10. anything -> something |

25. The passage below contains 5 errors. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them. (0) has been done as an example.

After an absence in thirty years, I decided visiting my old school again. I had expected to find changes, but no a completely different building. As I walked up the school drive, I wondered for a moment if I had come to the right address. The grimy, red brick fortress with their tall windows that had looked down grimly on the playground and playing fields had swept away. In its place stood a bright, modern block raised from the ground on great concrete stilts. A huge expanse of glass extended across the face of the building, and in front, there was a well-kept lawn where previous there had been an untidy gravel yard.

28. Each of the numbered lines in the passage contains a mistake, find and correct it.

Scientist believe they now have scientific evidence to prove that ecosystems work best when there is greater variety of species within them. This biodiversity is being losed destroying natural mechanisms that could repair the damage caused by man.

Findings show that losing plants and animals are not only reducing our quality of life but actually endanger our very existence. We cut down rich rainforests and replace them with one species plantations, so as pine and eucalyptus. We plough up meadows rich on different grasses and herbs and replace them with one grass, for instance rye or wheat.

When a nature ecosystem is simplified the basic processes in the ecosystem are altered and even damaged. With their biodiversity they are not able to serve as the natural cleaners of our planet. Not longer are they able to absorb the carbon dioxide that is being produce in excess. The result is global warming, caused by the increase by the 'greenhouse effect', and ultimately, or even 'sooner, there will be' a change in the world's climate.

0. Scientist → Scientists

00. best → better

11. _____ → _____

12. _____ → _____

13. _____ → _____

14. _____ → _____

15. _____ → _____

16. _____ → _____

17. _____ → _____

18. _____ → _____

19. _____ → _____

20. _____ → _____

11. *losed* → *lost*

15. *on* → *in*

19. *produce* → *produced*

12. *are* → *is*

16. *nature* → *natural*

20. *by* → *in*

13. *endanger* → *endangering*

17. *With* → *Without*

14. *so* → *such*

18. *Not* → *No*

29. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.

1. Mrs. Stevens, along with her cousins from New Mexico, are planning to attend the festivities.
2. Some of us have to study their lessons carefully if we expect to pass this examination.
3. A five-thousand-dollars reward was offered for the capture of the escaped criminals.
4. Many kinds of vegetables are growth in California's Imperial Valley.
5. Despite the metric system is used throughout the world, it is still not commonly used in the Unite States.
6. She is looking forward to meet him again.
7. In 1837 Victoria, an eighteen-year-old woman, named queen of England.
8. The tickets that you ordered they will be delivered tomorrow.
9. Cool temperatures, shade, moist, and the presence of dead organic material provide the ideal living conditions for mushrooms.
10. When I first went to a university I studied law.

	<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>		<i>Mistake</i>	<i>Correction</i>
1	are	is	6	meet	meeting
2	their	our	7	named	was named
3	dollars	dollar	8	they	(omitted)
4	growth	grown	9	moist	moisture

5	Despite	Although/Though	10	a	(omitted)
---	---------	-----------------	----	---	-----------

30. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.(10 pts)

1. Because the torrential rains that had devastated the area, the governor sent the National Guard to assist in the clean-up operation.
2. One of the most important things in life is a good health.
3. The city has spent a big amount of money on crime prevention.
4. Comparing with other countries, Libya spends a high percentage of income on education.
5. People are now enjoying a higher level of living.
6. In the United Kingdom women see their doctor on the average five times a year.
7. Although Mark has been cooking for many years, he still doesn't know to prepare French foods in the traditional manner.
8. When we arrived at the store to purchase the dishwasher advertise in the newspaper, we learned that all the dishwashers had been sold.
9. After rising the flag to commemorate the holiday, the mayor gave a long speech.
10. This time tomorrow I will lie on the beach, enjoying the sunshine.

. There is one mistake in each of the following sentences. Find and correct it.(10 pts)

26. Because the torrential rains that had devastated the area, the governor sent the National Guard to assist in the clean-up operation. *Because of*
27. One of the most important things in life is a good health. *good health*
28. The city has spent a big amount of money on crime prevention. *large/ huge*
29. Comparing with other countries, Libya spends a high percentage of income on education. *Compared*
30. People are now enjoying a higher level of living. *standard*
31. In the United Kingdom women see their doctor on the average five times a year. *on average*
32. Although Mark has been cooking for many years, he still doesn't know to prepare French foods in the traditional manner. *know how to prepare*
33. When we arrived at the store to purchase the dishwasher advertise in the newspaper, we learned that all the dishwashers had been sold. *advertised*
34. After rising the flag to commemorate the holiday, the mayor gave a long speech. *raising*
35. This time tomorrow I will lie on the beach, enjoying the sunshine. *I will be lying*

31. Each sentence below contains 1 mistake. IDENTIFY the mistakes and WRITE THEIR CORRECT FORMS.

1. Had the committee members considered the alternatives more carefully, they would have realized that the second was superior than the first:
2. Malnutrition is a major cause of death in those countries where the cultivation of rice have been impeded by recurrent drought.
3. Because the residents had worked so diligent to renovate the old building, the manager had a party.
4. John's wisdom teeth were troubling him, so he went to a dental surgeon to see about having them pull.

5. Time spends very slowly when you are waiting for a bus to arrive
6. Judy decided to wait until after she had taken her exams before having her wisdom teeth pull.
7. Hardly the plane had landed when Adam realized that he had left the file that he needed at his office.
8. When she was asked for her opinion on the course, she said it had been a waist of time.
9. I try to remember your name but I am afraid I cannot remember it.
10. I'd prefer to do it on myself because other people make me nervous.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>to the first</i> | 3. <i>diligently</i> | 5. <i>Time passes</i> | 7. <i>had the plane</i> | 9. <i>am trying</i> |
| 2. <i>has</i> | 4. <i>them pulled</i> | 6. <i>pulled</i> | 8. <i>waste of time</i> | 10. <i>by myself</i> |

32: **The following passage** contains 10 mistakes. Find and correct them

line	
1	Once when I was a teenager, I had gone to my Aunt Leah's house. Aunt Leah collected pottery, and when I got there, she told me that she wants to show me her new bowl. She told she has just bought it. It was beautiful. When Aunt Leah went to answer the door; I picked up the bowl. It slipped from my hands and smashed to pieces on the floor. When Aunt came
5	back, I screamed and said what the cat had just broken your new bowl. Aunt Leah got this funny look on her face and told me that it isn't important. I didn't sleep at all that night, and the next morning, I called my aunt and confessed that I have broken her bowl. She said I had known that all along. I promised that I am going to buy her a new one someday. We still laugh at the story today.
10	

	MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS		MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS
1.	had gone	went	6.	isn't	wasn't
2.	wants	wanted	7.	have broken	had broken
3.	has	had	8.	I	she
4.	what	that	9.	am	was
5.	your	her	10.	at	about

33. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Underline them and write the correct forms in the numbered boxes. (1,0 point)

Large animals inhabit the desert have evolved adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme hot. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constantly body temperature. Instead of try to keep down the body temperature inside the body, what would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degree Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusual low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is a advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight absorb in warming up the body.

1. inhabit → inhabiting/which(that) inhabit	6. rise → to rise
2. hot → heat	7. degree → degrees
3. constantly → constant	8. unusual → unusually
4. try → trying	9. a → an
5. what → which	10. absorb → absorbed

34. Look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. Tick each correct line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space.

Supermarkets

The every time I go to a supermarket I ask myself 0the.....
 why I go shopping there so often. Last time I ended 00√.....
 up buying all the kinds of things when the all I really 1
 wanted was a packet of rice and a small loaf, but 2
 could find neither of them. I looked in every one 3
 corner of the shop but there was simply no a sign of 4
 these products. I looked carefully on either side of 5
 the aisles but it was no any good. I ought to confess 6
 here that I had forgotten my glasses! All of I could 7
 see was rows of colorful shapes of all sizes. I 8
 decided to ask an assistant. They were all a busy of 9
 course and none of them was anywhere nearby in 10
 any case. Meanwhile I had been filling my basket 11
 with all the kinds of things I thought I wanted. After 12
 I had paid, I had no money left for the weekend, but 13
 I hadn't bought either of the things I wanted! 14
 15

1. the	4. one	7. any	10. a	13. the
2. the	5. a	8. of	11. √	14. √
3. √	6. √	9. √	12. √	15. the

35. In the following passage, some numbered lines contain a word that shouldn't be there. Tick (√) the sentences that are correct and write the words that shouldn't be there in the numbered space.

KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE

Personal space is a term that refers to the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When someone we do not know well gets too close that we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If such a business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common response is to move away. Some interesting studies have been done in libraries. If strangers will come too close, many people get up and leave the building, others use to different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has made people to develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on so crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contract, and apologize if hands touch by a mistake. People use newspapers as a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, making sure they are

0 ____√____
 00 someone
 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 ____√____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 ____√____
 8 _____
 9 _____
 10 ____√____

not looking into anyone's eyes.	
---------------------------------	--

35. In the following passage, some numbered lines contain a word that shouldn't be there. Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct and write the words that shouldn't be there in the numbered space.

KEEPING YOUR DISTANCE (10pts: 1pt/item)

Personal space is a term that refers to the distance we like to keep between ourselves and other people. When someone we do not know well gets too close that we usually begin to feel uncomfortable. If such a business colleague comes closer than 1.2 meters, the most common response is to move away. Some interesting studies have been done in libraries. If strangers will come too close, many people get up and leave the building, others use to different methods such as turning their back on the intruder. Living in cities has made people to develop new skills for dealing with situations where they are very close to strangers. Most people on so crowded trains try not to look at strangers; they avoid skin contract, and apologize if hands touch by a mistake. People use newspapers as a barrier between themselves and other people, and if they do not have one, they stare into the distance, making sure they are not looking into anyone's eyes.	0 ____✓____ 00 <u>someone</u> 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 ____✓____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 ____✓____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 ____✓____
---	---

36. In most lines of this text there is one unnecessary word. It is either incorrect grammatically, or does not fit the sense of the text. Write the unnecessary word in the space beside the text. Tick (✓) each correct line. There are two examples at the beginning. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

Talent scouts are looking for the next generation of supermodels have realized Africa's potential. Lyndsey McIntyre, a former model herself, recently opened one agency's first African office. "African women are being graceful and serene" she says. "These qualities could to make them do very well in this business." However, spotting supermodels is rarely easy, as well McIntyre discovered when she visited the Orma tribe of remote north- eastern Kenya, whose women are reported to be especially striking. "The tribal leaders were a bit suspicious and I wasn't allowed to be meet many of their girls," she explains. Another problem is that the reports aren't always reliable. McIntyre discovered this when one of village's "most beautiful girls" turned out to be its heaviest ones. She had to explain that Western advertisers prefer far slimmer women. The Orma are not alone in believing fat it is beautiful. In a recent Africa-wide beauty contest, all the Uganda contestants were disqualified for being a little too large around the hips. "I don't understand the fashion industry's obsession with small hips," said one judge for the contest. "But because we want the girls to succeed and to see African models working internationally, we give the industry what it wants"	0 .....are... 00 ...✓..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10.....
---	---

--	--

1. being	2. to	3. well	4. √	5. √
6. be	7. the	8. of	9. √	10. it

37. In the following text, some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (√). If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word. There are two examples at the beginning.

We can tend to think of poverty as the main cause of violent crime. However, research from both sides of the Atlantic shows that fathers may be the most important factor in preventing to children from turning over to crime. In the United States, children from better-off family were compared with ones who from families with lower incomes. Children from both groups that lived with their fathers also committed the same number of crimes. In the United Kingdom, a study was carried out of comparing a group of boys who had never been accused of not any crimes such as assault and stealing vehicles. All the boys had difficulties at the school and came from large families that didn't earn a lot of money. The biggest difference between from the groups was that fifty-five percent of the "good boys" lived with their fathers, while only four per cent of the "bad boys" did it. Eighty per cent of the well – behaved boys said how they felt close to their fathers even if they didn't live in the same house. It seems that by having a father who takes an interest in his children encourages youngsters not to break the law.	0. can
	00. √
	1. _____
	2. _____
	3. _____
	4. _____
	5. _____
	6. _____
	7. _____
	8. _____
	9. _____
	10. _____
	11. _____
	12. _____
	13. _____
	14. _____
	15. _____

1. to	2. over	3. who	4. √	5. also
6. of	7. not	8. the	9. √	10. from
11. √	12. it	13. how	14. by	15. √

38: The following passage contains 10 mistakes. Find and correct them (10 pts)

Too many parents have a tough time get clear and accessible information about the public schools at their communities. That is why President Clinton had announced an initiative requiring all states to produce annual reports cards that are easily understood by and widely distributing to parents and the public, for each school, school district and the state as a whole. The report cards will include information to student achievement, teacher professionally qualifications, class size,	21
---	----

school safety and other factors that will help parents judging the overall performance of the schools. President Clinton's proposal will help ensure which parents in every state have access to the information they need to determine the quality of their schools and identity areas in which improvement is needed.	
---	--

	MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS		MISTAKES	CORRECTIONS
21.	get	getting	26.	to	on/about
22.	at	in	27.	professionally	professional
23.	had	has	28.	judging	judge
24.	reports	report	29.	which	that
25.	distributing	distributed	30.	identity	identify

39. There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find them and correct them

Many different kinds of insurance are available to deaf people today but weren't in past. It was the year 1898 that an insurance company for deaf people was born. A small group of young deaf man had a meeting in this year. They were all worried. At that time, only deaf people were not allowed to buy insurance. The group worked hard during the three years making research. They were ready for action at the second meeting. That meeting was historic because the men found the Fraternal Society of the Deaf. The first few years on the Fraternal Society of the Deaf were difficult. There was no money for an office, so they worked in their home. Since the company was very young, there was no money to pay for deadly benefits. If a member passed away, each of the other members gave one dollar to help pay for burial costs. As time passed by, the company grew. As it grew, the benefits improved. Health insurance has added. In 1905, the first office opened in Chicago, Illinois. In 1907, the name of the company changed. The new name, still is used today, was the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, NFSD.

There are 10 mistake in the following passage. Find them and correct them

1. in past → in the past
2. deaf man → deaf men
- making research → doing
4. found → founded
5. on the fraternal → of the
6. their home → their homes
7. deadly benefits → death
8. passed by → passed
9. has added → was added
10. is used → used

40: There are 10 errors in the following passage. Identify and correct them

Children who tell pop music does not interfere with their homework receive support today, with the discovery that pay attention to visual stimuli and sounds requires completely different brain pathways which can operate at the same time with your appreciation of either being damaged. Researchers have founded that listening to car stereos does not create much interference when you are driving. Similarly, pop music should not interfere to children's homework. The affect of pop music on their performance at it is far outweigh by other factors, such as how happy they are to be doing it. These findings could be applied for the design of places which people have to take in large amounts of information very quickly. They could, for example, be relevantly to the layout of pilot cockpits on aircraft.

LINE	MISTAKE	CORRECTION	LINE	MISTAKE	CORRECTION
------	---------	------------	------	---------	------------

1	tell	say	5	affect	effect
2	pay	paying	6	outweigh	outweighed
3	with	without	7	for	to
4	founded	found	7	which	where
5	to	with	8	relevantly	relevant

41. Some of the lines in the passage are correct, and some have a word that needs correction. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word that needs correction, write the word and its correction. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Women are experts at gossiping, and they always talk about trivial things, or at least that's which men have been always thought. However, some new research suggests that when women talk to women, whose conversations are far from frivolous, and cover many more topics (up to 40 subjects) than when men talk to other men. Women's conversations ranged from health to their houses, from politics to fashion, from films to family, from education to relationship problems. Football is notable absent. Men tend to have a more limited range of subjects, the most popular being work, sport, jokes, cars, and women.

According to Professor Petra Boynton, a psychology at University College London, which interviewed over 1000 women, women also tend to move quickly from one subject to another in conversation, whereas men usually stick about one subject for longer periods of time.

At work, this difference can be an advantage for men, where they can put another matters aside and concentrate fully on the topic being discussed. In the other hand, it also means that they sometimes find it hard to concentrate when several things have to be discussed at the same time in a meeting.

0. ✓ 00. which=> what

0. _____
00. _____
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

1	✓
2	whose => their
3	✓

4	ranged => range
5	✓
6	notable => notably
7	✓
8	psychology => psychologist
9	which => who
10	✓
11	about => to
12	✓
13	another => other
14	In => On
15	✓

42. In most lines of this text there is one unnecessary word. It is either incorrect grammatically, or does not fit the sense of the text. Write the unnecessary word in the space beside the text. Tick (✓) each correct line. There are two examples at the beginning. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

I am really keen on going to the cinema, so I've got lots of favourite films. But the best one as I've seen lately is called "Pressure". In some ways, I suppose that you could regard it as a detective film but it's different from most films of that kind because the characters are they such unusual people. The detective in it, for example, is a computer expert who solves crimes on her computer using information given to her by her assistants, who go out and interview to people. The case in the film concerns about the wife of a millionaire, who has gone missing. Sometimes the plot gets a bit complicated but it isn't too hard to keep up with it. There are a lot of strange characters in it, such as a man who always wears two hats on, and some of the scenes really made me laugh. Also, there is a big surprise at the end but I won't say what that is in the case you go to see it. It's very well acted and I also like the music in it. But what do I really like most about the film is that it's so original- I've certainly seen another film quite like that.					0 ...✓.....
					00 ...as.....
					1
					2
					3
					4
					5
					6
					7
					8.....
					9.
					10.
1. ✓	2. they	3. ✓	4. to	5. about	
6. ✓	7. ✓	8. on	9. the	10. do	

43: There are 8 mistakes in the following passage. Underline the mistakes and write the correct answers in the space provided.

Let us suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children read any book they wanted to without first checking its content? Would you take them to see any film without first finding whether it is suitable for them? If your answer of these questions is yes, then you are either extremely permissive, or just plain irresponsible. If your answer is not, then you are exercising your right as a parent to

protect your children from what you consider to be desirable influences. In other words, by acting as a censor yourself, you are admitting that there is a strong case for censorship.

Children need protection and it is the parents' responsible to provide it. But what about adults? Aren't they old enough to decide that is good for them? The answer is that many adults are, but don't make the mistake of thinking that all adults are as yourself. Censorship is for the good of society as a whole. Highly civilized people might find it possible to live together without laws of any kind: they would just rely on good sense to solve their problems. But imagine what chaos there would be if we live in a society without laws! Like the law, censorship contributes to the common good.

MISTAKES	CORRECTION	MISTAKES	CORRECTION
1. read	to read	5. responsible	responsibility
2. finding	finding out	6. that is good	what is good
3. not	no	7. as yourself	like yourself
4. desirable	undesirable	8. live	lived

44: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

Human and primates, the family of apes, gorillas, and chimpanzees, among others, divide many common traits.

0. Humans

1. _____

While primates are deemed the most intelligent of animals, most researchers believed they lack the capacity to produce language. However, a research project in the 1970s at University of Georgia showed promise that chimpanzees have the ability to learn a certain language, just as human children do.

2. _____

3. _____

The project used several chimpanzees as test subjects in which Lana, a female chimp was the study focus.

4. _____

Though the primates lack the vocal constructions to make human speech patterns, the researchers created a language called Yerkish, using lexigram made up of symbols that represent sounds and words. 125 symbols were placed on a keyboard, which Lana was taught how to use the board to communicate with the researchers. She successfully expressed her thoughts by pressing different keys in succession. In some cases, she used up to seven at times.

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

1. divide => share	2. believed => have believed	3. University => the University	4. just as => just like	5. in which => among which
6. study focus => study's focus	7. Though => Since	8. up of => of	9. which => and	10. at times => at a time

45. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (1.5pt)

It seems that the mystery of why the Pyramids were built may have solved. Until quite recently people got used to think that they were just tombs for pharaohs. Instead, the connection with astronomy seems much more important. Egyptologists have often asked them how long it spent to build them and why people built them in first place. Experts came up with a suggestion that the Egyptians may have believed in the River Nile was the earthly equivalent of the Milky Way. Many agree that the sizes of the three Giza Pyramids are in promotion to

the three stars of Orion. Nothing, then, was by the chance. Rather, the souls of dead pharaohs were deliberately beingproject through shafts toreach at their goal of the Orion constellation.

45. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (1.5 pt)

It seems that the mystery of why the Pyramids were built may (1. **have solved**→**have been solved**). Until quite recently people got used (2. **to think**→**to thinking**) that they were just tombs for pharaohs. Instead, the connection with astronomy (3.**seem** → **seems**) much more important. Egyptologists have often asked (4. **them** → **themselves**) how long it (5. **spent** → **took**) to build them and why people built them in (6. **first place** → **the first place**). Experts came up with a suggestion that the Egyptians may have (7. **believed in**→ **believed that**) the River Nile was the earthly equivalent of the Milky Way. Many agree that the sizes of the three Giza Pyramids are in propotion to the three stars of Orion. Nothing, then, was (8. **by the chance** → **by chance**). Rather, the souls of dead pharaohs were deliberatelyly being (9. **project** → **projected**) through shafts to (10. **reach at** → **reach**) their goal of the Orion constellation.

46. Each line of the following passage contains one error. Find out and underline the error then correct it.(10)

Tet holiday is celebrating on the first day of the Lunar New Year.
Some weeks after the New Year, the Vietnamese clean their houses
and paint the walls. New clothes are buying for the occasion. One or
two days before the festival, people make Banh Chung, that is the
traditional cake, and others goodies. On the New Year's Eve, the
whole family get together for a reunion dinner. Every members of
the family should be present during the dinner in which much
different kinds of dishes is served. On the New Year morning, the
young members of the family pay them respects to the elders. In
return they receive lucky money wrapping in red tiny envelopes .
Then people go to visit their neighborhoods, friends and relatives.

Example: 0/ celebrated

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....

VII. 10 points, one for each right correction:

(Trừ 0,5 điểm của mỗi đáp án nếu thiếu gạch chân ở từ sai hoặc sửa không đúng)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>after</u> đ before | 6. <u>much</u> đ many |
| 2. <u>buying</u> đ bought | 7. <u>is</u> đ are |
| 3. <u>that</u> đ which | 8. <u>them</u> đ their |
| 4. <u>others</u> đ other | 9. <u>wrapping</u> đ wrapped |
| 5. <u>members</u> đ member | 10. <u>neighborhoods</u> đ neighbors/neighbours |

47. Read the text below. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which is incorrect. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If the line has an incorrect word, underline and correct it.

Watching television and go for a walk are the most popular
leisure activities in Britain. But although longer holidays and
shorter working hours have gave people more free time, women
generally have little free time than men, because they spend time

0. going
00. ✓
61.
62.

on domestic work, shopping and childcare.

Surveys showed that more men read newspapers than woman, and a slightly higher proportion of adults read Sunday newspapers than read day morning national newspapers.

More people are take holidays abroad nowadays. By 1971, only 36 per cent of adults in Britain had been abroad in holiday but, by 1983 this proportion had risen to 62 per cent, nearly fifteen millions people.

Watching television and go for a walk are the most popular leisure activities in Britain. But although longer holidays and shorter working hours have gave people more free time, women generally have little free time than men, because they spend time on domestic work, shopping and childcare.

Surveys showed that more men read newspapers than woman, and a slightly higher proportion of adults read Sunday newspapers than read day morning national newspapers.

More people are take holidays abroad nowadays. By 1971, only 36 per cent of adults in Britain had been abroad in holiday but, by 1983 this proportion had risen to 62 per cent, nearly fifteen millions people.

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

0. going

00. ✓

61. given

62. less

63. ✓

64. ✓

65. women

66. daily

67. taking

68. on

69. ✓

70. million

48. Read the text below. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If the line has a word which should not be there, write the word. (2.0 ps) 10 x 0.2

0 Last Sunday was definitely not a good day for me. It

✓

00 was all started when I got into my car and it refused to start.

was

1 I immediately realised that I had left the lights on and the battery had

.....

2 gone flat. I telephoned to my friend and he came round and helped me

.....

3 start the car. I then drove into town to see a friend. I had arranged

.....

4 to meet him at six and thirty, but by the time I got there, it was ten past

.....

5 seven and my friend was not there. I waited for him for an hour despite of

.....

6 the freezing weather, but he didn't come. When I had returned to

.....

7 my car, I saw that someone had been broken into it, probably looking

.....

- 8 for the radio. Luckily, I never leave the radio in the car.
- 9 Later I spoke with my friend and discovered out that he had waited for
 10 only half an hour and left. He didn't even apologized himself for not waiting for
 me longer.

48: Read the text below. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If the line has a word which should not be there, write the word. (2.0 ps)
 10 x 0.2

- 0 Last Sunday was definitely not a good day for me. It ✓
- 00 was all started when I got into my car and it refused to start. was
- 1 I immediately realised that I had left the lights on and the battery had ✓
- 2 gone flat. I telephoned to my friend and he came round and helped me to
- 3 start the car. I then drove into town to see a friend. I had arranged ✓
- 4 to meet him at six and thirty, but by the time I got there, it was ten past and
- 5 seven and my friend was not there. I waited for him for an hour despite of of
- 6 the freezing weather, but he didn't come. When I had returned to had
- 7 my car, I saw that someone had been broken into it, probably looking been
- 8 for the radio. Luckily, I never leave the radio in the car. ✓
- 9 Later I spoke with my friend and discovered out that he had waited for out
- 10 only half an hour and left. He didn't even apologized himself for not waiting for himself
 me longer.

49. The passage below contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them. Write your answers in the space provided in the column on the right. (00) has been done as an example.

	Mistakes	Correction
GENERAL ECONOMIST CONDITIONS	00 economist	00 economic
After the remarkable return to prosperity who had been noticeable in 1955, the year 1956 presented a less brilliant portrait. A brief but intense spell of cold weather in February caused serious damage to important crops. On the another hand, the granting of three weeks' paid vacation – instead of two, as had being customary heretofore – to the workers and the recall to the colors of a large number of youth men for the Algerian war adversely affected France industrial productivity. At the end of the year, shortages of essential materials, particularly oil, resulted from the Suez crisis, further slowed down certain economic active. Yet, the inflationary trend prevailing throughout Europe and the great demand for steel produce acted as stimulants on the French economic and counteracted to a marked degree the other unfavorable	1.....	1.....
	2.....	2.....
	3.....	3.....
	4.....	4.....
	5.....	5.....
	6.....	6.....
	7.....	7.....

influences.

8.....

8.....

9.....

9.....

10.....

10.....

49 The passage below contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them. (10 points)

1. who – which
2. portrait – picture
3. another – other
4. being – been
5. youth – young
6. France – French
7. resulted – resulting
8. active – activities
9. produce – products
10. economic – economy

50. There are eleven errors in the passage. Underline the errors and write the correction in the blank provided.

Do you want to plan for some kind of excited trip? Do you have a million dollar? Are you very health? Are you good a traveler? Do you want to go nowhere? Then you can have a trip for space. If you decide to take the trip, you will have to get ready a few months before the fly. You

must being in excellent physical condition. You shouldn't run a lot, swim every day, and do aerobics and push-ups. You must get a letter of the doctor that shows you are in perfect health.

Once you get on the trip, you would be in a different world. You will see pictures the Earth. You may also find your country and other interested places. You will be able to see the oceans, the big rivers, the tall mountains. You will be able to see them many times because of you will orbit the Earth 16 times a day.

Number	Mistake	Correction
0		On => in
1	excited => exciting	
2	dallar => dollars	
3	health => healthy	
4	for => to	
5	fly => flight	

Number	Mistake	Correction
6	being => be	
7	of => from	
8	would => will	
9	interested => interesting	
10	of => Ø	

51. In most lines of the text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the test. Underline this word and write the correction, or put a tick (✓) in the gap if a line is correct.

COMMUNICATION

Managers spend most of their time communicating-reading, and writing talking or listening - yet the evidence is that they do not always do this as successfully. One reason that has been suggested for this is that, in the past, communication was regarded as a natural process, not been taught in any formal sense. This theory has been changing, and with the concept of communication as an “art” now appears regularly in the management courses and seminars. Communication is probably only one of the least appreciated aspects of management, and more and more organizations are realizing that effective communication involves telling staff why all things are happening. This not only helps day-to-day working but allows changes to be introduced more smoothly, and sometimes leads to improvements for being mentioned by staff. Both the morale and efficiency of an organization are depend to a great extent on the abilities of its staff to communicate effectively. Communication is not something that should be undertaken only when trouble occurs. It should be a daily habit if the organization is to run smoothly and avoid difficulties and, of course, it should be both a two-way process, involving listening to as well as talking. Regular exchanges of ideas between managers and staff will help to create good teamwork

0.... *and*.....

00 ...✓.....

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. as | 2. been | 3. with | 4. the | 5. only |
| 6. ✓ | 7. all | 8. ✓ | 9. for | 10. ✓ |
| 11. are | 12. ✓ | 13. ✓ | 14. both | 15. to |

52. Ten out of eleven lines in the following passage contains one mistake. Underline 10 mistake words and correct them: (20pts)

Size zero

At the age of 22, Luisel Ramos was a top fashions model who spent her time to fly to many countries to take part in the shows. She followed a strict diet of lettuce leaves and diet Coke. Once day the audience cheered as she walked down the catwalk to wear the latest fashions 3. from some of the world’s top designers, but as she was returned to her dressing room, she was collapsed and died. Doctors blamed her died on her very low bodyweight and lack of essential nutrition . A month after her death, the Madrid Fashion Weak banned models who were too thin from taking part, and Italy fashion designers also refused to use “size zero” models. People often blame the fashion industry for using unhealthy thin models, thereby encouraging girls

0. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

to become obsessed with the weight, but perhaps the tragic death of Luisel Ramos was a turning point.

11. _____
12. _____

52. Ten out of eleven lines in the following passage contains one mistake. Underline 10 mistake words and correct them: (20pts)

Size zero

At the age of 22, Luisel Ramos was a top fashions model who spent her time to fly to many countries to take part in the shows. She followed a strict diet of lettuce leaves and diet Coke. Once day the audience cheered as she walked down the catwalk to wear the latest fashions. from some of the world's top designers, but as she was returned to her dressing room, she was collapsed and died. Doctors blamed her died on her very low bodyweight and lack of essential nutrition. A month after her death, the Madrid Fashion Weak banned models who were too thin from taking part, and Italy fashion designers also refused to use "size zero" models. People often blame the fashion industry for using unhealthy thin models, thereby encouraging girls to become obsessed with the weight, but perhaps the tragic dead of Luisel Ramos was a turning point.

0. fashion
1. fly
2. One
3. wearing
4. returning
5. not was
6. death
7. Week
8. Italian
9. _____
10. unhealthily
11. death
12. _____

53. Find 15 mistakes in the paragraph below, and correct them.

Britain has a generally mild temperate climate. The weather, however, tends to be changed (though not necessarily unpredictable) as a result of the constant influence of different air mass. The prevailing winds are south-westerly, which bring warm air in from across the Atlantic. There are a few extremes in temperature, which rarely goes about 32°C or below -10°C. In summer, southern Britain is warmer than northern Britain because of its attitude, but in winter the North Atlantic Drift – a warm sea current - keeps the west mild than the east. Consequently, Wales and the south-west peninsula has the most moderate climate and eastern England the most extremely. These differences, are not great however, and local variations arise from factors such as latitude and pollution are often greater. Annual rainfall is fairly evenly distribute, but ranges from more than 1,600 mm in the mountainous areas of the west and north far less than 800 mm over central and eastern parts. This is because depression from the Atlantic bring frontal rainfall first to the west and that western Britain is higher and so gets more relief rain.

LINE	Nº	WRONG WORD	CORRECTION
1	1	generally	general
1	2	changed	changeable
2	3	mass	masses
3	4	a few	few
4	5	about	above
5	6	attitude	latitude
6	7	mild	milder
7	8	has	have

7	9	extremely	extreme
8	10	arise	arising
8	11	latitude	altitude
9	12	distribute	distributed
10	13	far	to
11	14	depression	depressions
12	15	that	because

54. Identify 10 mistakes in the following passage. Then correct it:

The sun was shining quite brightly as Mrs. Grant left her house, and she saw no necessity to take an umbrella with her. She got on the bus to take herself into the town and before long it came on to rain. It had not stopped when the bus reached at the market-place half an hour later. Mrs. Grant stood up and absent-minded picked up the umbrella that was hanging on the seat in front of her.

A cold voice said loudly: "That is mine, Madam!"

Suddenly remembered that she had come out without her umbrella, Mrs. Grant blushed with embarrassment and apologised, trying at the same time to ignore a unpleasant look the owner of the umbrella was giving her.

When she got off the bus, Mrs. Grant made a straight for a shop which she could buy an umbrella. She found a very pretty one and, because it was so pretty, decided to buy other as a present for her daughter. She did the rest of her shopping and had lunch in a café.

In the afternoon she got on the homeward bus with the two umbrellas under her arm, and sat down. Then she saw that, with a curious coincidence, she was sitting next to the woman who had made her feeling so uncomfortable that morning.

This woman now looked at her, then at the umbrellas, and said: "You have had quite a good day, I see".

Answer:

Mistake correction:

Identify 10 mistakes in the following passage. Then correct it:

The sun was shining quite brightly as Mrs. Grant left her house, and she saw no necessity to take an umbrella with her. She got on the bus to take herself into the town and before long it came on to rain. It had not stopped when the bus reached at the market-place half an hour later. Mrs. Grant stood up and absent-minded picked up the umbrella that was hanging on the seat in front of her.

A cold voice said loudly: "That is mine, Madam!"

Suddenly remembered that she had come out without her umbrella, Mrs. Grant blushed with embarrassment and apologized, trying at the same time to ignore a unpleasant look the owner of the umbrella was giving her.

When she got off the bus, Mrs. Grant made a straight for a shop which she could buy an umbrella. She found a very pretty one and, because it was so pretty, decided to buy other as a present for her daughter. She did the rest of her shopping and had lunch in a café.

In the afternoon she got on the homeward bus with the two umbrellas under her arm, and sat down. Then she saw that, with a curious coincidence, she was sitting next to the woman who had made her feeling so uncomfortable that morning.

This woman now looked at her, then at the umbrellas, and said: “ You have had quite a good day, I see”.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. necessity → need | 6. a (unpleasant look) → the (unpleasant look) |
| 2. herself → her | 7. a shop which → a shop where |
| 3. reached → arrived | 8. other → another |
| 4. absent-minded → absent-mindedly | 9. with → by (a conscious coincidence) |
| 5. remembered → remembering | 10. feeling → feel. |

55. There are ten mistakes in the text . Identify each mistake, write it down and give your correction

As far back as 700 B.C, man has talked about children to be cared for by wolves Romulus and Remus, the legend twin founders of Rome; were purported to have been cared for by wolves. It is believed that why a she-wolf loses her litter, she seeks a human child to take its place. This seeming preposterous idea did not become credible until the late nineteenth century when a French doctor actually had found a naked ten-year-old boy wandering in the woods. He did not walk erect, could not speak intelligibly, or could lie relate to people. He only growled and stared of them. Finally the doctor won the boy's confidence and began to work with them. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor was able to have the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of word, as well as write letters and form words.

E/. Mistake correction :

As far back as 700 B.C, man has talked about children **1.being** cared for by wolves Romulus and Remus, the **2. legendary** twin founders of Rome; were purported to have been cared for by wolves. It is believed that **3.when** a she-wolf loses her litter, she seeks a human child to take its place. This **4. seemingly** preposterous idea did not become credible until the late nineteenth century when a French doctor actually **5. found** a naked ten-year-old boy wandering in the woods. He did not walk erect, could not speak intelligibly, **6. nor** could lie relate to people. He only growled and stared **7. at** them. Finally the doctor won the boy's confidence and began to work with **8. him**. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor was able to **9. get** the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of **10. words**, as well as write letters and form words.

56. In most lines of the following text, there is one word which is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. Find this wrong word and then write in the space given. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (✓). Two examples are given (0) and (00).

Example: 0: being

00: ✓

- 0 Midsummer, the celebration of the turning of the sun, has been being the
00 highlight of the northern summer for centuries- an event full of symbolism,
1 customs, magic and superstitions. In Finland, Midsummer night is so short
2 as that evening dusk flows into morning dawn almost unnoticed. Even in
3 southern Finland, midnight is the best described as strong twilight.
4 Midsummer night was, the most of all, the celebration of greenery and
5 fruit. Nature is in a full bloom then and the day is never-ending. It was
6 customary throughout Finland to bring branches and greenery to indoors on
7 Midsummer Eve. Houses were so thoroughly cleaned and decorated with
8 birch branches and flower garlands. This ‘indoor forest’ was complete when
9 leaves on the scrubbed floor gave out a fresh forest aroma. Midsummer is
10 still the Finns’ most important summer celebration. They gather together

- 11 around the bonfire to make dance, play and be with family and friends
- 12 themselves. In some areas Midsummer poles decorated with flowers garlands
- 13 and leaves are erected for the festivities. Although some of the old ceremonies
- 14 are now performed only for fun, Midsummer night, as bathed in the strange
- 15 white light of the North, is still mysterious.

Q# 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Key ✓ as the the a to so ✓ ✓ ✓ make themselves ✓ as ✓

57. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right.

Crime preventing is as crucial in the workplace as it is in the home or neighborhood. Reducing crime is as much a part of good management as prompt delivery, good staff relations, and other acceptable management functions. Losses from shops through shoplifting are extremely high and ultimately, those losses are payment for by all of us in high prices. There are many opportunities for shopkeepers themselves to reduce shoplifting. As with all types of criminal, prevention is better than cure. The best deterrent is the present of staff properly trained in how to identify potential shoplifters. There are also many secure devices now available. Video camera surveillance is a popular system, even with quite small retailers. In clothes shopping, magnetic tag marking systems that set off an alarm if they are taken out of the shop have proved their worthless. However, there are many simpler measures that retailers should consider. Better lighting and ceiling-hung mirrors can help staff to watch all parts of the display area. Similarly, simply arrangement shelves and display units to allow clear fields of visible is a good deterrent.	(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____ (7) _____ (8) _____ (9) _____ (10) _____
---	---

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right.

1. preventing → prevention
2. acceptable → accepted
3. payment → paid
4. criminal → crime
5. present → presence
6. secure → security
7. shopping → shops
8. worthless → worth
9. arrangement → arranging
10. visible → vision/visibility

58: Identify 5 errors in the following passage and correct them, (0) has been done as an example. (5 pts)

- 1 I can not stress too much the important on watching your opponent, of knowing exactly where he is on
- 2 the tennis court and what he is doing. It is usually possible to work out the pattern of his game very
- 3 early in a match. Test at the front of the court. Try hitting one or two balls up high to see how his shots
- 4 are like. The more quickly you discover his weaknesses, the easier the match should become.
- 5
- 6 Now and again it may be a good idea to give your opponent an opportunity of a mistake. When, early in
- 7 the match, it seems that he os very accurate player, but not a forceful one, then you should tempt him to

8 play a winning shot. Give him the opening, for there are some players who simply cannot hit winners.
 9 They will try to play an attacking game but they can't quite finish it off. The way to break down their
 10 steady game may be putting them into the front of the court.
 11
 12 It is obviously wiser to try to be at the beginning of the match whether your opponent is weaker on his
 13 left-hand or on his right-hand side, and then play a little more than fifty percent of your shots down that
 14 side. Play a normal attacking game, or the game you think you will win, but concentrate on the weaker
 15 side. A number of players experience more trouble than others in the back corners of the court - always
 16 be ready to recognize this weakness. Perhaps an opponent has a favorite backhand shot, but lacks
 17 certainty with his forehand shot. Tempt him to play the forehand shot.
 18

58. Identify 5 errors in the following passage and correct them, (0) has been done as an example. (5 pts)

Number	Line	Mistake	Correction
0.	1	on	of
1.	2	on	out
2.	4	how	what
3.	7	when	if
4.	10	down	up
5.	12	be	decide

59. For questions 21–30, read the following text which contains 10 mistakes. Underline the errors and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. There is an example at the beginning (0)

Line The Malaysian Airlines plane MH 370 is not the first disappearing without trace. Even
 if it is, this is highly unusual. In 2009, an Air France airbus jet also vanished of radar
 5 screen. Wreckage from the lost aircraft were eventually found in the Atlantic yet the
 causes of the crash remained mystery until voice and data recorders were found years
 later. The final report said human error was partly blamed. ‘Today aircrafts are
 10 incredibly reliable and you do not get some sudden structure failure in a flight’, said
 Mr. Louis, an aviation expert in New York said. ‘It just doesn’t happen. It just won’t
 happen’, he added. Boeing describes its 777 model a super star. First flown in 1995,
 more than a thousand planes now rolled up the production line. It can travel for 16
 15 hours non-stop and experts point to its impressive safe record with one fatal crash in 5
 million flights. It could take investigators months if years to determine what exactly
 happened to the Malaysian aircraft but experts believe what happened was quick and
 left the pilot no time to put a distress call.

Your answers

0. line 1: to disappear	21. line 3: of→from	22. line 3: were→was
23. line 5: mystery→ a mystery/mysterious	24. line 6: blamed→ to blame	25. line 6: aircrafts→aircraft

26. line 9: a→as a	27. line: rolled→ have rolled	28. line 13: safe→safety
29. line 14: if→if not	30. line 15: put→ make/place	

60: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write the correct words in the space provided in the column on the left. (10pts)

Whatever may be said against massive circulation magazines and newspaper, it can hardly be argued that they are out of touch with their reader's daydreams, and therefore the inducements they hold out to them must be a mere accurate reflections of their unfulfilled wants and aspirations. Study these and you will assured understand a good deal of what it is that making society sick.

Looking back, for example, to the twenties and thirties, we can see what circulation managers unerringly diagnosed the twin obsessions which dominated that era of mass unemployment economical insecurity and a passionate concern for the next generation . Thus, it was that the readers were recruited with offers of free insurance policies for the one, and free instant education for the other . The family with breadwinner lost an eye in a double railway derailment , or an arm in a flood , could confidently expect to collect several hundreds pounds from the Daily This or the Evening That . The family who could not afford to send their son to grammar school could find consolation in equipment him with the complete work of Shakespeare in one magnificent , easy to read volume .

Part 2. 1. massive → mass

2. reflections → reflection

3. assured → assuredly

4. making → make

5. what → that

6. economical → economic

7. with → whose

8. hundreds → hundred

9. equipment → equipping

10. work → works

61: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Find and correct them.

Steeplechasing early began in the eighteenth century as a sport among the fox-hunting gentry. In those days, they raced through the countryside to a place marked by a distant church spire, or steeple. It is a reckless and dangerous sport. By 1830, it became a part of formal racing, and is today an established winter sport. The courses, which there are over 40 in England and nearly 30 in Ireland, have artificial barriers in place of the real ditches, walls, streams and hedges. From October to March, hundreds of steeplechase jockeys, professional and amateur, risk life and limbs. Of all the races in the steeplechasing calendar, the most popular is the Grand National, run over a distance of ten kilometers and forty high jumps. Everyone in the country takes an interest to it and most people seems to buy a sweepstake ticket, or put a pound or two on the horse they think will win. In some years, where the going is especially bad, as much as three-quarters of the horses will not finish the race.

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Find and correct them.

01. Omit “early”, or place after “began”.
02. Use “across” instead of “through”.
03. was => is
04. Needs “of” before “which”.
05. Use “obstacles” instead of “barriers”.
06. Phrase takes singular “limb”. (lam cho tan phe/n. edge/ quang thien van hoc, phien da)
07. in
08. Use plural “seem” to agree with “most people”.
09. Use “when” instead of “where” to indicate time.
10. Use “many” instead of “much” to indicate number

62: The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. (5pts)

Though some of the clothes of the 1950s were childish, or at least youth, they were usually the clothes of good, well-behaved, conventional teenagers, suitable for a society that was well-behaved and conventional, if not particularly good. Then, in the early 1960s, a new wave of romantic enthusiasm and innovation political, spiritual and cultural, or rather countercultural - broke over the Western world. At first, only a few social and aesthetic radical were involved in what presently came to be called the Youth Culture. The majority of right-thinking persons were offended or bored by the new music, the new art and the new politics, but a shrewd student of fashion, observing what was being worn in the streets of Europe and America, might have predicted that in a few years youth would be adored and emulated everywhere; that, indeed, simply to be under 30 would be accounted a virtue.

Cynical social critics have suggested that this worship of the young was homage shown to economic clout. By the mid-1960s, half of the population of the United States was under 25, and a third of the population of France was under 20. Since times were prosperous, these young people had a lot of disposable income. And in a commercially sophisticated society, the tastes, habits, more and appearance of such people tend to be celebrated and encouraged. Many social commentators announced that the golden age of youth had arrived in the 1960s.

Though some of the clothes of the 1950s were childish, or at least youth, they were usually the clothes of good, well-behaved, conventional teenagers, suitable for a society that was well-behaved and conventional, if not particularly good. Then, in the early 1960s, a new wave of romantic enthusiasm and innovation political, spiritual and cultural, or rather countercultural - broke over the Western world. At first, only a few social and aesthetic radical were involved in what

1. young-> youth

presently came to be called the Youth Culture. The majority of right-thinking persons were offended or bored by the new music, the new art and the new politics, but a shrewd student of fashion, observing what was being worn in the streets of Europe and America, might have predicted that in a few years youth would be adored and emulated everywhere; that, indeed, simply to be under 30 would be accounted a virtue.

Cynical social critics have suggested that this worship of the young was homage shown to economic clout. By the mid-1960s, half of the population of the United States was under 25, and a third of the population of France was under 20. Since times were prosperous, these young people had a lot of disposable income. And in a commercially sophisticated society, the tastes, habits, more and appearance of such people tend to be celebrated and encouraged. Many social commentators announced that the golden age of youth had arrived in the 1960s.

2. *radical-> radicals*

3. *in-> on*

4. *shown- paid/ done*

5. *more-> mores*

63. Find and correct TEN mistakes in the following passage. Write them down & give the correction.

The Birth of Venus

The Florentine master Sandro Botticelli created one of the most grateful and joyful image of the model age, and the single most popular painting in the Uffizi. To see them at its best, you need to pre-book a ticket to timed entry at 8.15 a.m., courtesy of the Firenze Musei booked service; don't be put off if you can't get over on the phone first time. Once inside, head straight for the suite of rooms 10-14, where the Botticellis are displaying. Then take in the other highlights of the collects- the Da Vincis in room 15, the Raphaels in room 26, and the Caravaggios in room 43- staying ahead of the hordes because you go. If there are any gaps you need filling in, work backwards towards the entrance: by now, the crowds will be avoided, but you'll have already had the masters to yourself.

✎Write your answers here: 0 parent --> parents

63 Find and correct TEN mistakes in the following passage. Write them down & give the correction.

The Birth of Venus

The Florentine master Sandro Botticelli created one of the most grateful and joyful image of the model age, and the single most popular painting in the Uffizi. To see them at its best, you need to pre-book a ticket to timed entry at 8.15 a.m., courtesy of the Firenze Musei booked service; don't be put off if you can't get over on the phone first time. Once inside, head straight for the suite of rooms 10-14, where the Botticellis are displaying. Then take in the other highlights of the collects- the Da Vincis in room 15, the Raphaels in room 26, and the Caravaggios in room 43- staying ahead of the hordes becau se you go. If there are any gaps you need filling in, work backwards towards the entrance: by now, the crowds will be avoided, but you'll have already had the masters to yourself.

✎Write your answers here: 0 parent --> parents

Mistakes	Corrections	Mistakes	Corrections
1. model	modern	1. displaying	displayed
2. them	it	2. collects	collection

3. to	for	3. because	as/when
4. booked	booking	4. filling	to fill
5. over	through	5. avoided	unavoidable

64. The passage below contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them. (0) has been done as an example.

A DISAPPOINTING MEAL

Have you ever complained in a restaurant? I never thought I would, but last week I ended up doing just that. It was my best friend's birthday, but I had booked a table at a new restaurant that had just opened in the city centre. But while we arrived, exactly on time, they told me that it was no record of my booking and we would have to wait for a table to become free. I suspected that they had given our table to anyone else, but I didn't say anything. Then we were kept waiting for an hour without an apology, because they did take our order. We both chose soup as a starter and my friend ordered a steak like a main course. I thought I would be a bit more adventurous, and decided to try something called Ossobuco, if I wasn't quite sure what it was. To cut a long story short, a soup was almost cold, my friend's steak was uncooked at the middle and my Ossobuco turned out to be a plate of bone within a very acidic sauce. So, we called the manager and told we would not pay because the meal had been substandard. But in the end we paid because we had eaten it all, but we won't be going there again!

1. while – when
2. it – there
3. anyone – someone
4. because – although
5. like – as
6. if – though / although
7. a soup – the soup
8. at – in
9. within – in
10. told – said

65. There are 10 mistakes in the passage. Find out and correct them.

Line After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became very rich man. Therefore, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to remember as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for rewarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economy was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first award ceremony. Nobel's original legacy of nine millions dollars was invested, and the interest in this sum is used for the awards which vary from 30,000 to 125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) is presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes. No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is scarce; others have shared their prizes.

10

Line 1: very -> a very	Line 5: Economy -> Economics	Line 9: is -> are
Line 1: Therefore -> However	Line 6: millions -> million	Line 9: judges -> judges'
Line 2: remember -> be	Line 6: in -> on	Line 11: scarce -> rare

remembered		
Line 3: rewarding -> awarding		

66. The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and correct them.

My heroine is my father. He's always trying to help me. I remember when I was sixteen, I thought I knew something. I really wanted to live school. I disliked sitting around in class all day surrounding by other bored students. I was starting to imagine having a much more adventurous life. I considered join the army, but my father convinced me not to do that. I remember him getting very angry and crying about it. Then he became very serious and urged me to keep going to school when I was eighteen. I'm just glad I listened to him.

Eg: heroine → hero

11. Something → everything

12. Live → leave

13. Surrounding → surrounded

14. Join → joining

15. When → until

67. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. Write your answers in the space provided below. (10 points)

1. According to a recent report, more students are choosing to work in part-time jobs instead spending their weekends studying during term-time.
2. I wouldn't say that Adam is the best student. In addition, he's certainly not the worst.
3. I'm not the kind of person who goes round thinking if only I have done this or that. I just feel lucky.
4. We've invited Josh to come and he's offered us to bring extra food.
5. It became obvious that a lot of British people didn't like that their government considered it essential that they should join the European Community.
6. Please stop making so much noise or I report you to the supervisor.
7. We have already washed all the dinner dishes so you mustn't clean them tonight.
8. Two metres are about the size of most doorways.
9. Teenagers with credit cards like to buy CD's and clothing.
10. Mrs. Peters slipped quietly into the room at the back that nobody would notice her.

1. instead → instead of

2. In addition → However/ Nevertheless/ Yet/ On the other hand

3. have done → had done

4. offered us to bring → offered to bring

5. like that → like the fact that / like it that

6. I report → I'll report

7. mustn't clean → needn't clean/ don't have to clean

8. are → is

9. CD's → CDs

10. that → so that / in order that

68. Read the text and find 10 mistakes and correct them. You should indicate in which line the mistake is.

For the past eight years, many of the world's leading classical musicians have gathered together in Switzerland's most glitzy ski resort to play, to teach and socialise. If this were all, it would be the ultimate classical music insiders' club. But the attraction of Verbier, their charm and relevance, is that it is also home for three weeks to more than 100 young musicians from 31 countries, starried-eye about meeting the masters and getting a crashing course at the highest possible level. Conductors of the world's top orchestras are off hand to get the young musicians into shape, coaxing fine performances of so daunting challenges as Mahler's Third Symphony and Brahms' First Symphony.

Verbier is the creation of the Swede, Martin Engstroem, who for many years was a leading agent. He wanted to run his own festival and, having some of the best contacts of the business, it was not hard to find a Swiss ski report to look for a summer boost, rich villa owners keen to open their houses to musical celebrities and stars used to being indulgent. Engstroem is the most relaxed and charming of men, but in his way he is a dictator. The music heard at Verbier tends to be of his classical taste with barely a note of the contemporary.

Line	Mistake	Correction	Line	Mistake	Correction
2	glitzy	glitziest	7	so	such
4	their	its	10	of	in
5	starried-eye	starry-eyed	11	to look	looking
5	crashing	crash	12	indulgent	indulged
6	off	on	14	of	to

69. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right.

Crime preventing is as crucial in the workplace as it is in the home or neighborhood. Reducing crime is as much a part of good management as prompt delivery, good staff relations, and other acceptable management functions. Losses from shops through shoplifting are extremely high and ultimately, those losses are payment for by all of us in high prices. There are many opportunities for shopkeepers themselves to reduce shoplifting. As with all types of criminal, prevention is better than cure. The best deterrent is the present of staff properly trained in how to identify potential shoplifters. There are also many secure devices now available. Video camera surveillance is a popular system, even with quite small retailers. In clothes shopping, magnetic tag marking systems that set off an alarm if they are taken out of the shop have proved their worthless. However, there are many simpler measures that retailers should consider. Better lighting and ceiling- hung mirrors can help staff to watch all parts of display area. Similarly, simply arrangement shelves and display units to allow clear fields of visible is a good deterrent.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

1. preventing → prevention

2. acceptable → accepted
3. payment → paid
4. criminal → crime
5. present → presence
6. secure → security
7. shopping → shops
8. worthless → worth
9. arrangement → arranging
10. visible → vision/ visibility

70. Underline and correct ten mistakes in the text. (10 points)

An endangered species is a population of an organism who is at risk of becoming extinct because it is both few in numbers, or threatened by changed environment or predation parameters. An endangered species is usually a taxonomic species, though may be another evolutionary significant unit. The World Conservation Union was calculated the percentage of endangered species as 40 percent of all organisms based at the sample of species that have been evaluating through 2006. Many nations have laws offering protection to this species: for example, forbidding hunting, restricting land development or creating preserves. Only a little of the many species at risk of extinct actually make it to the lists and obtain legal protection. Much more species become extinct, or potentially will become extinct, without gaining public notice.

1. both → either	2. changed → changing	3. thought → but	4. was → has	5. at → on
6. evaluating → evaluated	7. this → these	8. little → few	9. extinct → extinction	10. Much → Many

71. Underline and correct the five mistakes in the following text.

Some people like to keep spiders as pets, particularly tarantulas, which are native in North America and can live for up to twenty-five years. Most people, on the other hand, do not like touching spider, and a significant number of people are afraid of them, mainly because of their poison. Moreover, despite their bad reputation, only thirty of the 37,000 known species of spiders are deathlike to humans. Spiders actually provide benefits to humans, from catching and eating harmful insects such as flies and mosquitoes.

71. Underline and correct the five mistakes in the following text.

Some people like to keep spiders as pets, particularly tarantulas, which are native in North America
 1
 and can live for up to twenty-five years. Most people, on the other hand, do not like touching spider,
 2
 and a significant number of people are afraid of them, mainly because of their poison. Moreover,
 3
 despite their bad reputation, only thirty of the 37,000 known species of spiders are deathlike to
 4
 humans. Spiders actually provide benefits to humans, from catching and eating harmful insects such as

flies and mosquitoes.

1. in → to 2. spider → spiders 3. Moreover → However
4. deathlike → deadly 5. from → by

72. There are 10 mistakes (grammar, choice of word, spelling) in the following text. Identify them.

TEXT	LINE
In <u>economics</u> , <u>game theory</u> , and <u>decision theory</u> the expected utility hypothesis is a	1.
hypothesis concerning people's preferences in regard to choices that have <u>uncertain</u>	2.
<u>outcomes</u> (gambles). This hypothesis states that if specific <u>axioms</u> are satisfied, the	3.
subjective value associating with an individual's gamble is the statistical expectation	4.
of that individual's valuations of the outcomes of that gamble. This hypothesis has	5.
proved usefully to explain some popular choices that seem to contradict the <u>expected</u>	6.
<u>value</u> criterion (which takes into an account only the sizes of the payouts and the	7.
probabilities of occurrence), such as occur in the contexts of gambling and	8.
insurance. <u>Daniel Bernoulli</u> initiated this hypothesis in 1738. Until the mid-twentieth	9.
century, the standard term for the expected utility was the moral expectation,	10.
contrasted with "mathematical expectation" for the expected value.	11.
The <u>von Neumann–Morgenstern utility theorem</u> provides necessary and sufficient	12.
conditions under that the expected utility hypothesis holds. From relatively early on,	13.
it was accepted that some of these conditions would be violated by real	14.
decision-makers in the practice but that the conditions could be interpreted	15.
nonetheless as 'axioms' of rational choice. Work by Anand (1993) argues against this	16.
normative interpretation and shows that 'rationality' does not require transitivity,	17.
independence or completeness. This view is now referred as the 'modern view' and	18.
Anand argues that although the normative and evidential difficulties the general	19.
theory of decision-making based on expected utility is an insightful first order	20.
approximation that highlight some important fundamental principles of choice,	21.
even if it imposes conceptual and technical limits on analyse which need to be	22.
relaxed in real world settings where knowledge is less certain or preferences are more	23.
sophisticated.	24.

72. There are 10 mistakes (grammar, choice of word, spelling) in the following text. Identify them.

TEXT	LINE
In economics , game theory , and decision theory the expected utility hypothesis is a hypothesis concerning people's preferences in regard to choices that have uncertain outcomes (gambles). This hypothesis states that if specific axioms are satisfied, the subjective value associating with an individual's gamble is the statistical expectation of that individual's valuations of the outcomes of that gamble. This hypothesis has proved usefully to explain some popular choices that seem to contradict the expected value criterion (which takes into an account only the sizes of the payouts and the probabilities of occurrence), such as occur in the contexts of gambling and insurance. Daniel Bernoulli initiated this hypothesis in 1738. Until the mid-twentieth century, the standard term for the expected utility was the moral expectation, contrasted with "mathematical expectation" for the expected value.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.
The von Neumann–Morgenstern utility theorem provides necessary and sufficient conditions under that the expected utility hypothesis holds. From relatively early on, it was accepted that some of these conditions would be violated by real decision-makers in the practice but that the conditions could be interpreted nonetheless as 'axioms' of rational choice. Work by Anand (1993) argues against this normative interpretation and shows that 'rationality' does not require transitivity, independence or completeness. This view is now referred as the 'modern view' and Anand argues that although the normative and evidential difficulties the general theory of decision-making based on expected utility is an insightful first order approximation that highlight some important fundamental principles of choice, even if it imposes conceptual and technical limits on analyse which need to be relaxed in real world settings where knowledge is less certain or preferences are more sophisticated.	12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

Your answers:

1. Line2: in (regard to)	2. Line4: associating	3. Line 6: usefully	4. Line 7: an	5. Line 13: that
6. Line 15: the (in the practice)	Line 18:referred	Line 19: although	Line 21: highlight	10. Line10 : analyse

73: The passage below contains 10 errors. Find them and correct them

Things started to go wrong as soon as we got to the hotel. We were all completely exhausted after our long journey and looking forward to shower and a rest. However, we found that our room has not ready, which

was very annoyed, although the manager was extremely apologetic. While we were waiting, we asked about the excursions to places of an interest which we had read about in brochure. Imagine how we felt when we were told they had all cancelled ! Apparently, the person responsible for organize them had left suddenly and had not been replaced . Then Sally saw a notice pinning to the door of the restaurant, saying it has closed for decoration, and Peter discovered that the swimming pool was empty. When we eventually got our room we were horrified to find that it was at the back of the hotel, and we had a view of a car park, which seemed to be used like a rubbish dump. We seriously began to wonder whether or not to stay.

Error	Correction
1 shower	1 a shower
2 room has	2 room was
3 annoyed	3 annoying
4 an interest	4 interest
5 in brochure	5 in the brochure
6 all cancelled	6 all been cancelled
7 for organize	7 for organising
8. pinning to	8 pinned to
9. has closed	9. was closed
10. used like	10 . used as

74. Read the following text which contains 10 mistakes. Identify the errors and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0) has been done as an example. (10 pts)

Example: Line (0) the =>a

0	Stress is often called the 21 st century illness but it has always
1	been with us if perhaps with different names. Those days we
2	regard stress is a necessary evil of modern living. Yet stress is
3	not negative and without it we will not enjoy some of the
4	highpoints in life just as the anticipation before a date or the
5	tension leading up to an important match. All these situations
6	produce stress but unless you can control it and not the other
7	way round you will feel stimulated, not worn out. Unlike these
8	situations, what are generally positive and easier to deal with,
9	sitting in a train that is late, being stuck in a traffic jam, working
10	to a tight deadline are more harder to manage and control. Stress
11	is now recognized as a medical problem and as a significant
12	factor in causing coronary heart disease, high blooded pressure
13	and high cholesterol count. Patients are often unwilling to
14	admit to stress problems although they feel they are a form of

15	social failure and it is important that symptoms are identified in
16	order to avoid unnecessary suffering. So why should we be
17	looking out for as danger signals? Common signs of stress are
18	increased tiredness, irritability and the inability to solve with certain situation

	Line	Mistakes	Corrections
1	2	is	as
2	3	will	would
3	4	just	such
4	6	unless	if
5	8	what	which
6	10	more	much
7	12	blooded	blood
8	14	although	because
9	16	why	what
10	18	solve	deal/cope

75: In the following passage, there are 10 mistakes. Identify and correct the mistakes. (1pt/each)

Line1 Scientists have estimated that influenza viruses are taken from man can cause the disease in
Line2 animals. In addition, man can catch the disease from animals. In fact, a great amount of wild
Line3 birds seem to carry the virus without showing some evidence of illnesses. Some scientists
Line4 conclude that a large family of influenza viruses may have evolved in the bird kingdom, a group
Line5 that has been on the earth for 100 million years and is able to carry the virus without attracting
Line6 the disease. There is even convincing evidence to show that virus strains are transmited from
Line7 place to place and from continent to continent by migrating birds.
Line8 It is known that two influenza viruses can recombine when all are present in an animal at the
Line9 same time. The result of such recombinations is a great variety of strains containing different H
Line10 and N spikes. This rises the possibility that a human influenza virus can recombine with an
Line11 influenza virus from a lower animal produce an entirely new spike. Research is underway to
Line12 determine if that is the way that major new strains come into being. Other possibility is that two
Line13 animal influenza strains may recombine in a pig, for example, to produce a new strain which is
Line14 transmitted from man.

key

1. are taken => taken/ which are taken (line 1)
2. amount => number (line 2)
3. some evidence => any evidence (line 3)
4. attracting => contracting (line 5)
5. transmited => transmitted (line 6)

6. all => both (line 8)
7. rises => raises (line 10)
8. produce => to produce (line 11)
9. Other => Another (line 12)
10. from => to (line 14)

76. Find and correct 5 mistakes in the following passage.

Kinetic Art	
1	Rejoice - the well-nigh impossible has happened; London's austere
5	Hayward Gallery has been transforming into a place full of wonder. And
10	not, thankfully, by some huge- budget, mega-hyped, multi-media
	extravaganza, because by a charmingly idiosyncratic investigation into an
	almost forgotten aspect of the last 60 years. A new exhibition traces the
	history of kinetic art - that is art which is concerning with movement - in
	the twentieth century. In the process, it reveals that making artworks which
	either move by themselves or investigate the idea of movement in some
	way has been a consistent if largely unrecognised theme of some of the
15	most fascinating creative activity of this century. And not only that - the
	marvellous range of paintings and drawings, documents and films on
	kinetic art assembled by curator Guy Bretc, who has made a life-long study
	of the subject, is presented largely unmediated by text. Visitors, unharried
	by explanations, are left to have the pleasure of making connexions and
	discoveries for them.

No	line	mistakes	correction
1	2	transforming	transformed
2	4	because	but
3	7	concerning	concerned
4	14	is	are
5	17	them	themselves

77. Read the text and find 5 mistakes and correct them. You should indicate in which line the mistake is.

A newspaper makes its money from the price people pay for it and also from the advertisings it carries. A popular newspaper with a circulation of over five million daily makes a lot of money. Less serious newspapers are probably read just for entertainment. They have big headings above the new stories, funny cartoons to look at and sensational photos of violent. The gossip columns are full of stories of private live of famous people. No one takes the political views of such papers seriously. On the other hand, in a free country where there is no censorship, serious papers are read principle for their news, sent to them by their correspondents round the world and by the big news agencies. People also read these papers for their revisions of new books, films and plays, and for their editorials which represent the opinion of the newspaper itself about the important events and issues of the moment.

key

1. advertisings → advertising
2. Violent → violence
3. live → lives
4. principle → principally

5. revisions → reviews

78. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. Number 0 has been done as an example. (10 p)

Line	
1	In the last twenty <u>year</u> , the country has done great technological progress, culminating in our entering the space age earlier this year with the launch of our first telecommunication satellite. From a health perspective, there has been a major modern programme in public hospitals. This has involved the purchase of the latest scanning and diagnosis equipment, as well as the refurbishment of major operating theatres with state-of-the-art surgical equipment. As far as the superstructure of the country is concerned, several major projects are on progress, included the construction of three major motorways, a hydroelectric power station and a new international airport. All of these public works are being carried out using the latest technology. With the increased use of computer technology, the future of our country looks very bright indeed. It anticipates that, in the very near future, all government offices will be computered and networked to central mainframe computers in the capital.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

key

- (Line 1) 0. year → years
 (Line 1) 1. done → made
 (Line 3) 2. telecommunication → telecommunications
 (Line 4) 3. modern → modernization
 (Line 5) 4. diagnosis → diagnostic
 (Line 7) 5. superstructure → infrastructure
 (Line 8) 6. on (progress) → in (progress)
 (Line 8) 7. include → including
 (Line 11) 8. increased → increasing
 (Line 12) 9. anticipates → is anticipated
 (Line 13) 10. computered → computerized

79. Read the following text which contains 10 mistakes. Identify the errors and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 pts)

Example: Line 1: lead => led

Line	
1	A recent discovery has lead scientists to revise their ideas about the ancestors of early humans. It seems they started to make use of stone tools nearly one million years earlier as had previously been thought. Archaeologists revised the date after spotting distinctive marks made by stone tools on animal bones dated back nearly three and a half million years. The remain, including a rib from a cow-like creature and a thigh bone from an animal similar in size of a goat, were recovered from an old river bed that was excavating in Ethiopia.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

7	The use of simple stone tools to remove meat from bones represents a crucial moment in human history. As a result of turning to meat for sustenance, the early humans developed larger brains, which in turn enabled them to make more sophisticated tools. The bones unearthed in Ethiopia may well represent the very beginning of that procedure. What scientists are still hoping to discover is whether the stone tools were manufactured specifically to meet a need or whether they are natural forces that by chance has the correct shapes and the necessary shapes edges. Any way, it seems that the early humans carried the tools around with them rather than to rely on being able to find suitable one when the need rose.
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

key

	Line	Mistakes	Corrections
1	2	as	than
2	4	dated	dating
3	4	remain	remains
4	5	of	to
5	6	excavating	excavated
6	10	procedure	process
7	12	correct	right
8	13	Any	Either
9	14	to reply	replying
10	14	rose	arose

80: Identify 5 errors in the following passage and correct them, (0) has been done as an example.

Line	DISAPPEARING WORLD
------	---------------------------

0	The destruction of the rainforests is a pressed problem of our times but not one that is regarded
1	equally seriously by everyone. The more affluent nations regard the issue as one of preservation;
2	deforestation must stop. When it comes to the poorer countries, the issue is not so cut and dried.
3	For these people, the rainforests represent a source of economic prosperity, a point that
4	obviously takes precedence on ecological concerns. A solution must be found before the damage
5	caused by the deforestation that is destroying the rainforests becomes irrevocable. Deforestation
6	is carried out by those involving in the timber industry and also by migrant farmers. The latter
7	occupy an area of land, strip it, farm it until its natural mineral supply is used up and then move
8	on. The land is left useless and exposed and a process of erosion comes into effect, washing soil
9	into rivers thereby killing fish and blocking the water's natural course. The land is not the only
10	victim. Rainforests are a rich populated habitat. In the rainforests of Madagascar there are at
11	most 150,000 individual species of plants and animals which are found anywhere else in the
12	world and more are being discovered all the time. Furthermore, approximately 50% of all
13	endangered animal species live in the world's rainforests. The destruction of the forests
14	effectively represents a complete removal of all these plants and animals. Deprived of their
15	natural environments, they will disappear altogether. Again, this process is reversible. Man, no
16	matter how powerful he considers himself, does not have the power to establish the species he is
17	so willfully destroying.

Number	Line	Mistake	Correction
1	4	on	over
2	7	involving	involved
3	11	most	least
4	12	anywhere	nowhere
5	16	reversible	irreversible

81. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them. Write your answers in the space provided in the column on the right. (10p.)

1	People appear to bear to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early and
2	so inexorably that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical mature guiding
3	their growth. No long after learning to walk and talk, they can set the table with
4	impressive accuracy – one plate, one knife, one spoon, one fork, for all of the five chairs.
5	Soon they are capable of nothing that they have placed five knives, spoons, and forks on
6	the table and, a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus
7	mastering addition, they move on to subtraction. It seems most reasonable to expect that
8	if a child were secluded on a desert island in birth and retrieved seven years later, he or
9	she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without some serious problems of

10	intellectual adjustment.
11	Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of cognitive psychologists
12	has illuminated the subtle forms of daily learning on that intellectual progress depends.
13	Children were observed as they slow grasped or, as the case might be, bumped into –
14	concepts that adults take for granted, as they refuse, for instance, to concede that quantity
15	is unchanged as water pours from a short stout glass into a tall thin one.
16	
17	

LINE	MISTAKE	CORRECTION	LINE	MISTAKE	CORRECTION
1	bear	be born	8	most	almost
3	mature	maturity	9	in	at
3	No	Not	11	some	any
5	all	each	13	that	which
8	mastering	mastered	14	slow	slowly

82. There are FIVE mistakes in this paragraph. Write them down & give the correction. Write your answers in the space provided. (5p.)

Line 1	Anna and Chris made me at ease the first day in their polishing living
2	room—though I was not sure why these people would bother putting themselves
3	up for me at all. And when they kept inviting me back for dinner parties and
4	extending their hospitality, I wondered if maybe they were bored, or if their
5	ignorance of American types was so that they failed to see that I was not at all of
6	their social class: I kept expecting some crude regional expression to betray me;
7	and, once thought of it in those terms, I knew I would have to make sure they
8	saw that side of me—to do less would be like trying to “pass”. Yet whichever I
9	said seemed to make no difference in their acceptance.
10	

	Line	Mistake	Correction
1.	1	polishing	polished
2.	3	up	out
3.	5	so	such
4.	7	thought	thinking
5.	9	whichever	whatever

83. Find 5 mistakes in the paragraph below, and correct them.

Children's involvement in family decision making

In Britain, as children's rights to citizenship have strengthened over recent years, a strong presumption in favor of involving children in decisions on matters that directly affect them have developed in a number of areas of law, public policy and professional practice (for example, school councils). Yet

surprisingly a little is known about how far children's participation extends to their home lives and the routine business of everyday life. A recent study, basing on group discussions and in-depth interviews with 117 children aged between eight and ten, examined how and to what extent the children were involved in shaping their own and their families' domestic lives. Many of the findings were illuminating.

The ways in which families made decisions involved a subtle, complex and dynamic set of processes in which children could exert a decisive influence. Most families operated democratically but children accepted the ultimate authority of their parents, so that they felt their parents acted 'fairly'. For children, 'fairness' had more to do with being treated equitably than simply having the decision made in their favor. Children could use claims to fairness like a moral lever in negotiations with parents.

KEY

In Britain, as children's rights to citizenship have strengthened over recent years, a strong presumption in favor of involving children in decisions on matters that directly affect them have developed in a number of areas of law, public policy and professional practice (for example, school councils). Yet surprisingly a little is known about how far children's participation extends to their home lives and the routine business of everyday life. A recent study, basing on group discussions and in-depth interviews with 117 children aged between eight and ten, examined how and to what extent the children were involved in shaping their own and their families' domestic lives. Many of the findings were illuminating.

The ways in which families made decisions involved a subtle, complex and dynamic set of processes in which children could exert a decisive influence. Most families operated democratically but children accepted the ultimate authority of their parents, so that they felt their parents acted 'fairly'. For children, 'fairness' had more to do with being treated equitably than simply having the decision made in their favor. Children could use claims to fairness like a moral lever in negotiations with parents.

1. have → has
2. a little → little
3. basing → based
4. so that → provided that/ providing that
5. like → as

84: The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes.

Buffalo Bill and men like him hunted the American bison to exhaustion. In 1900, with the West tamed, there were only a few hundred buffalo over. Today, there are thousands. There meat is in demand for buffalo burgers. A buffalo steak is the smart thing to order, and restaurants throughout the United States have supplies flown in daily. One rancher, Mr. Roy Huck, has 3,500 heads on his 50,000-acre ranch in South Dakota. He says: "We owe a lot to the conservationist who rescued a small herd 70 years ago and saved the buffalo from dying out." With the growth of buffalo ranching in recent years, it is reckoned there are now 50,000, all descended from the handful who were saved. For a rancher, buffalo have many advantages. They are wild animals and look after themselves in their nature habitat. In winter, they don't have to be brought in because they can dig through the snow to find food. They have a strong sense of survival. Unlike cattle, they do not need special care. They are disease-free, and can live and reproduce longer.

KEY

1. exhaustion -> extinction
2. over -> left
3. there -> their
4. heads -> head
5. nature -> natural

85. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

When a celebrity, a politics or other person in the media spotlight loses their temper in public, they run the risk of hitting the headings in the most embarrassing way. For such uncontrolling outbursts of anger are often triggered by what seem to be trivial matters and, if they are caught on camera, can make the person appear slightly ridiculousness. But it's not only the rich and famous who is prone to fits of rage. According to recent surveys, ordinary people are increasingly tending to lose their cool in public. Although anger is a potentially destructive emotion that uses up a lot of energy and creates a high level of emotional and physical stress - and it stops us thinking rational. Consequently angry people often end up saying, and doing, things they later have to regret. So, how can anger be avoided? Firstly, diet and lifestyle may be to blame. Tolerance and irritability certainly come to the surface when someone hasn't slept properly or has skipped a meal, and any intake of caffeine can make things worst. Take regular exercise can help to ease and diffuse feelings of aggression, however, reducing the chances of an angry response. But if something or someone does make you angry, it's advisable not to react immediately. Once you've calmed down, things won't look half as badly as you first thought.

- 0. politics → politician
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

85. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line has a word which should not be there, underline it and write in the box.

When a celebrity, a politics or other person in the media spotlight loses their temper in public, they run the risk of hitting the headings in the most embarrassing way. For such uncontrolling outbursts of anger are often triggered by what seem to be trivial matters and, if they are caught on camera, can make the person appear slightly ridiculousness. But it's not only the rich and famous who is prone to fits of rage. According to recent surveys, ordinary people are increasingly tending to lose their cool in public. Although anger is a potentially destructive emotion that uses up a lot of energy and creates a high level of emotional and physical stress - and it stops us thinking rational. Consequently angry people often end up saying, and doing, things they later cause to regret. So, how can anger be avoided? Firstly, diet and lifestyle may be to blame. Tolerance and irritability certainly come to the surface when someone hasn't slept properly or has skipped a meal, and any intake of caffeine can make things worst. Take regular exercise can help to ease and diffuse feelings of aggression, however, reducing the chances of an angry response. But if something or someone does make you angry, it's advisable not to react immediately. Once you've calmed down, things won't look half as badly as you first thought.

- 0. politics → politician
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

	... 10.
--	------------------------

- headings → headlines
- uncontrolling → uncontrolled
- ridiculousness→ ridiculous
- is →are
- Although → Yet
- rational → rationally
- Tolerance →Intolerance
- worst →worse
- Take → Taking
- badly → bad

86: The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.(5p)

Line	RELAXATION	
1	True relaxation <u>are</u> most certainly not a matter of flopping on in	0. line 1 : <u>are</u> → is
2	front of the television with a welcome drink. Also is it about drifting	1. Line
3	into an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension	2. line
4	and over-tiredness may be, we should distinguish between them and	3. line
5	conscious relaxation in spite of quality and effect. Regardless of the	4. line.....
6	level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same	5. line.....
7	time passive awareness, in which our bodies are in rest while our	
8	minds are awake.Moreover, it is also natural for a healthy person to	
9	be relaxed when moving as resting	

KEY

- line 1: on → down
- line 2 : Also → neither/nor
- line 5: spite→terms
- line7: in rest→ at rest

5. line 9 : also→as

87. There are 10 errors in the passage. Identify and correct them.(10 points)

Beliefs which go back deep into time lie behind many of our present day attitudes to birds. People have often regarded birds as having close affinities to mankind because, like the humans, birds go on two legs, sing, show off and construct home. Dances from many different cultures are copied from the court displays of birds. Some birds were thought to warn of disaster or foretell a good fortune, according to the circumstances in which they were sighted. In the parts of Scotland, it is still lucky to hear the cuckoo while you are out of walking., but not before you have eaten breakfast. The Welsh used to believe that you would flourish if you were standing on grass or green leaves when the birds sang, but if you were on to barren ground you would not live to hear its call another year. Children in many parts of Britain still believe that it is unlucky to see two. Birds were also involved in medicine: the ancient Greeks and Romans for example believed the way to cure blindness was to eat the heart of a raven or owl or eagle- all the birds well known for their keen eyesight.

line 2: to-with line 3: home-homes line 4: court- courting

line 5: a-X line 6: the-X line 7: of-X

line 9: to-X line 11: in-X line 12: the way- in the way

line 13: the birds- birds

88. Find 10 mistakes (including spelling, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary) in the following paragraph. (10 pts)

A former nurse who admitted killing more than 30 patients with lethal drug overdoses has been jailed for life by a court in northern Germany. The man, identified as Niels was convicted of two counts of murder and attempted murder. He told the court last week he had acted on impulsy and apologized to the victims' relatives.

The deaths took place at the Delmenhorst clinic, where he worked in an intensive care between 2003 and 2005. The former nurse was accused of injecting patients up by a medication that should only be used under strict supervision of doctors because it can be triggered fatal cardiovascular reactions. At an initial trial in 2008, he was convicted of attempted murder and given a seven and a half year term.

It was not until police began investigating the high amount of deaths while he was at the clinic that the scale of his crimes became clear. However, there are suspicions that the number of his victims is far much higher. The police investigation involves in at least 200 deaths, including at other clinics where he worked, at Oldenburg and Wilhelmshaven.

1.(line 2) Niels was -> Niels, was	2.(line4) impulsy -> impulse	3. (line5) an intensive care -> intense care	4. (line 6) up by -> with	5. (line 8) be triggered -> trigger
6.(line8) is -> was	7. (line 9) seven and a half -> seven-and-a-half	8. (line 10) amount -> number	9. (line 12) far much -> much/far	10.(line 12) involves in -> involves

89. Find out 10 mistakes and correct them

California Strawberry Festival - A Local Legacy

Line	
1	
2	Have you ever tried a strawberry pizza? If you went to Oxnard, the "Strawberry Capital of

3	California," in May, you can!
4	
5	Oxnard is in Southern California and this part of the state takes its strawberries very serious. At
6	the two-days California Strawberry Festival you can sample strawberries prepared in all sorts
7	of ways. In addition with traditional treats such as strawberry shortcake, strawberry jam,
8	strawberry tarts and strawberries dipped in chocolate, there is strawberry pizza! This dessert
9	pizza is topped by strawberries, sour cream, cream cheese and whipped cream on a sweet bread
10	baked alike a pizza. Strawberry kabobs dipped in powdered sugar are another delicacy. And
11	drinks alike a strawberry smoothie can wash it all down.
12	
13	Strawberries are big business on Oxnard. Twenty-four companies harvest and cool nearly 16
14	million trays of berries, which are shipped throughout North America as long as to Germany
15	and Japan. The festival, that attracts more than 85,000 visitors, features three stages with
16	musical entertainment, 335 arts and crafts exhibits, strolling musicians, clowns, artists, face-
	painting, contests, and a "Strawberryland" for child with puppets, magicians, musicians, and a
	petting zoo.

1. Line 2: can -> could
2. Line 4: serious -> seriously
3. Line 4: two-days -> two-day
4. Line 5: with -> to
5. Line 7: by -> with
6. Line 9: alike -> like
7. Line 11: on -> in
8. Line 13: as long as -> as well as
9. Line 13: that -> which
10. Line 16: child -> children

90. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence. (5p)

1. In the past, people used to barter goods to goods.
2. Lung cancer is one of the most communal cancers among men.
3. The novelist used much imagination to write about imaginative planets in the universe.
4. No more do we have to worry because our coal and oil stocks are petering out. We have nuclear power in our disposal.
5. Her mother is a teacher of French no longer.
6. It is advisable to put all of your spent money in a bank.
7. By a strange coincide, we happened to be traveling on the same train.
8. Using gas is much more economic than using electricity.
9. The workers are on strike at the moment. They are demanding prompt paying from their employers.

10. People could only exchange what they considered to be for equal value.

1. to - for
2. communal - common
3. imaginative - imaginary
4. in - at
5. is no longer ...
6. spent - unspent
7. coincident - coincidence
8. economic - economical
9. paying - payment
10. for - of

91: There are TEN mistakes in this passage. Write them down & give the correction. Write your answers in the space provided. (5pts.)

1. First come the PC, then the internet and e-mail; now the e-book is
2. upon us, a hand-held device similarly in size and appearance to a video
3. cassette. The user simply rings off the website on their PC, selects
4. the desired books, downloads them onto their e-book machine and
5. sits down to read them. For turning a page, the user simply taps the
6. screen. E-book technology is evolving rapidly, and with some of
7. the newest handhelds you will even get internet access.
8. But why would one want an e-book machine with reference to a book?
9. Well, one selling point companies emphasized, when these devices
10. hit the market a few years ago, which is the space they save when going
11. on holiday. E-books enlighten the load, literally. Ten large novels can
12. be put onto a device that weighs less than the average paperback. One
13. can understand why commercial interests seem to want us to change.
14. After all, the whole production process at first plan by author
15. until delivery to the printer had been doing electronically for a while
16. now, so why not save a few million trees and cut out the hard copy?

	Line	Mistake	Correction
1.	1	come	came

2.	2	similarly	similar
3.	3	rings off	calls up
4.	5	For turning	To turn
5.	7	newest handholds	latest handhelds
6.	8	with reference to	in preference to
7.	10	which is	is
8.	11	enlighten	lighten
9.	14	at	from
10.	15	had been doing	has been done

92. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them.

Sugar was for a long time a luxury and in the opinion of the medical profession it still should be. During the nineteenth century, however, administrators discovered ways of producing it in vast quantities and it has before become one of the staple articles of diet, particularly among the lower social classes. It had the advantages of being comparatively cheap, easily digesting, rich of energy and useful for flavouring. Its major disadvantages are that it lacks every nourishing quality minus that of giving energy, and because of its attractive flavour it tends to displace other much most valuable foods from the diet. Most serious of all is its adverse impact on health, since excessive consumption can cause heart trouble, obesity and dental decay. The later is widespread among the inhabitants of western countries. From the very young to the very old, rarely anyone escapes. Yet if parents would drastically reduce the numbers of confectionery they allow their children to eat, the extent of dental decay would soon be checked. And if they were to cut down the own consumption of sugar, they would suffer much less from ailments resulting directly or indirectly from their being overweight.

1. Administrators → manufacturers
2. Before → since
3. Had → has
4. digesting → digested
5. Of → in
6. Minus → except
7. Later → latter
8. rarely → hardly
9. Numbers → amount

10. the → their

93. There are 10 mistakes in the passage below. Find out the mistakes and write the correct forms. (0) has been done as an example. (5 pts)

Line	DISAPPEARING WORLD
0	The destruction of the rainforests is a pressed problem of our times but not one that is regarded equally serious by everyone. The more affluent nations regard the issue as one of preservation; deforestation must stop. When it comes to the poorer countries, the issue is not so cut and dried. For these people, the rainforests represent a source of economic prosperity, a point that obviously takes precedence on ecological concerns. A solution must be found before the damage caused by the deforestation that is destroying the rainforests becoming irrevocable. Deforestation is carried out by those involving in the timber industry and also by migrant farmers. The later occupy an area of land, strip it, farm it until its natural mineral supply is used up and then move on. The land is left useless and exposed and a process of erosion comes into effect, washing soil into rivers thereby killing fish and blocking the water's natural course. The land is not the only victim. Rainforests are a rich populated habitat. In the rainforests of Madagascar there are at most 150,000 individual species of plants and animals which are found anywhere else in the world and more are being discovered all the time. Furthermore, approximately 50% of all endangered animal species live in the world's rainforests. The destruction of the forests effectively represents a complete removal of all these plants and animals. Deprived of their natural environments, they will disappear altogether. Again, this process is reversible. Man, no matter how powerful he considers himself, does not have the power to establish the species he is so willfully destroying.
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	

Line	Mistake	Correction	Line	Mistake	Correction
0	<i>pressed</i>	<i>pressing</i>	12	rich	richly
1	serious	seriously	13	most	least
5	on	over	14	anywhere	nowhere
6	becoming	becomes	18	reversible	irreversible
7	involving	involved	20	establish	re-establish
8	later ●	latter			

94. The passage below contains 10 errors. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them. Write your answers in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

It is hard for <u>most</u> everyone, but especially the young, to imagine a world with television. We have come to expect that all the important news of the day, worldwide will be there by the touch of a button. In times going by, only the literate knew what was going on in the world, and then only after a long delay. But now it is possible for any of us to watch world event as they occur. Nothing has shortened the distance that divides our private lives from the outside world to such an extent as television. Time and again, television transports us to the habitats of rare animals, and we may identify among them. Concern for damage to the environment extends far and away. We worry about the influence of technology not just in our cities but on us like people. Increasingly, we see us as part of the planet rather than in isolation. There was once the prerogative of scholars is now accessible to countless people through the medium of television. Because this form of popular education can be regarded as superficial, it represents a broadening of knowledge.	0. most-> almost 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
---	--

It is hard for <u>most</u> everyone, but especially the young, to imagine a world <u>with</u> television. We have come to expect that all the important news of the day, worldwide will be there <u>by</u> the touch of a button. In times <u>going</u> by, only the literate knew what was going on in the world, and then only after a long delay. But now it is possible for any of us to watch world <u>event</u> as they occur. Nothing has shortened the distance that divides our private lives from the outside world to such an extent as television. Time and again, television transports us to the habitats of rare animals, and we may identify <u>among</u> them. Concern for damage to the environment extends far and <u>away</u>. We worry about the influence of technology not just in our cities but on us <u>like</u> people. Increasingly, we see <u>us</u> as part of the planet rather than in isolation. <u>There</u> was once the prerogative of scholars is now accessible to countless people through the medium of television. <u>Because</u> this form of popular education can be regarded as superficial, it represents a broadening of knowledge.	0. most-> almost 1. with -> without 2. by -> at 3. going -> gone 4. event -> events 5. among -> with 6. away -> wide 7. like -> as 8. us -> ourselves 9. There-> What 10. Because -> Although/ Though
---	---

94. Correct 10 mistakes in the following paragraph.

Lorna Steel possibly is the most talented actress the world has seen. Her exciting career covers sixty years. She usually made at least five films the year. She will probably be remembered like the most popular actress of our time. The film industry was deeply shocked when she announced her retirement last year. She had been going to the studios by a huge black luxurious limousine everyday for the past 40 years. No one quite could believe her presence would any longer brighten up our cinema screens. She now is retired and lives in an extremely large beach house near the Mexican border. Those days she makes very rarely any public appearances. She is still beautiful, but now prefers to devote her valuable time in looking through old, stray dogs.

1. possibly is → is possibly
2. the year → a year
3. remembered like → remembered as
4. black luxurious → luxurious black
5. quite could → could quite
6. any longer → no longer
7. now is → is now
8. those days → these days
9. makes very rarely → very rarely makes
10. looking through → looking after

95: There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find the mistakes and correct them.

The main sources of energy in the world are fossil fuels - coal, oil and natural gas. Fossil fuels are non-renewable - this mean that nature cannot recreate them as fast as people using them up today. Sometimes in the future, all of them will run out and we will need other renewable sources of energy. Some renewable energy sources are being available now. One of them is water, what has been used to create energy for thousands of years. Today, hydro-or water power, generate by huge dams, is a major source of electric in many parts of the world. But hydropower has its own costs. When dams are built, the area above them is flooded, even for miles. In some places, people lose their homes as well as the rich soil river in which they once grewed their crops. In other places, wonderful wild landscapes buried forever under new, artificial lakes. Below the dams, the natural habitats of fish and wildlife in the river valley are destroyed as the course of the river is changed.

1. mean => means
2. using => are using
3. Sometimes => Sometime
4. being => x
5. what => which
6. generate => generated
7. electric => electricity
8. soil river => river soil
9. grewed => grew
10. buried => are buried

96. The passage below contains 10 errors. Underline and correct them. (00) has been done as an example. (5 pts)

Example: *hotter* → *hottest*

Leonardo DiCaprio is one of the hotter young film stars around at the moment. His face has been on the covers of all the top movies and young magazines over the last few months and he has been the subject of countless articles, rumours and showbiz gossip. Leonard doesn't like reading about him because "I read things about me that I've never said in my life and never did" .

Leonardo DiCaprio was born in Los Angeles on 11 November, 1974. He's a Scorpio. His full name is Leonardo Wilhelm DiCaprio. His mother is Germany and his father Italian-American. They called him Leonardo because when his mother was still pregnant, he started kicking while she was stood in front of a painting by Leonardo Da Vinci. His friends call him Leo. He has a scar from when he was stinging by a Portuguese man-of-war. His parents separated before he was born, so his mother moved to a poor neighbourhood of Hollywood there Leo grew up . At school he was very good at imitating people, especially Michael Jackson. This made him very popularly. His childhood hero was Poseidon, the Greek god of the sea.

After appearance in TV commercials and episodes of Roseanne, he played the part of Roseanne, the TV sitcom starring Kirk Cameron. Leonard played the part of Luke, a homeless boy. Lately, he played the part of Jim Carroll in *The Basketball Diaries*. But he has really become famous since he acted in the film *Titanic*.

1. young --> youth
2. him --> himself
3. did--> done
4. Germany--> German
5. stood → standing
6. stinging--> stung
7. there --> where
8. popularly --> popular
9. appearance --> appearing
10. Lately --> Later

97. There are TEN mistakes in this paragraph. Write them down & give the correction. Write your answers in the space provided. (5p.)

Line 1	There may be a vacancy on the school board next May. The position must
2	be filled before the next school session, which begin on September 7 th . Anyone
3	who is resident of Smithtown, at last 21 years old, and interested in fulfilling his
4	or her civic duty may fill out an application for considered by the city council.
5	Applications may be obtained at the City Hall on Center Avenue or at the
6	Smithtown Public Library downtown. Those residents who are current enrolled
7	in adult learning classes with the intent of earning a secondary school certificate
8	are excluding from applying. Please note that applications will be reviewed in
9	alphabet order. Submit your application until January 1 st in order to be
10	considered for this position. Use a blue or black pen when filling out the forms. It
11	is not unnecessary to attach other documents such as résumé or cover letters.
12	Candidates, who are invited in through an interview will be asked to bring
13	references at that time. For those interested in becoming involved with city
14	council in other ways, visit office 2B in the second floor at City Hall.
15	
16	

97. There are TEN mistakes in this paragraph. Write them down & give the correction. Write your answers in the space provided. (5p.) 0.5p for each correct answer.

Line 1	There may be a vacancy on the school board next May. The position must
2	

3	be filled before the next school session, which <u>begin</u> on September 7 th . Anyone who is resident of Smithtown, at <u>last</u> 21 years old, and interested in fulfilling his or her civic duty may fill out an application for <u>considered</u> by the city council. Applications may be obtained at the City Hall on Center Avenue or at the Smithtown Public Library downtown. Those residents who are <u>current</u> enrolled in adult learning classes with the intent of earning a secondary school certificate are <u>excluding</u> from applying. Please note that applications will be reviewed in <u>alphabet</u> order. Submit your application <u>until</u> January 1 st in order to be considered for this position. Use a blue or black pen when filling out the forms. It is not <u>unnecessary</u> to attach other documents such as resume or cover letters. Candidates, who are invited in <u>through</u> an interview will be asked to bring references at that time. For those interested in becoming involved with city council in other ways, visit office 2B <u>in</u> the second floor at City Hall.
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	

	Line	Mistake	Correction
1.	2	begin	begins
2.	3	last	least
3.	5	considered	consideration
4.	7	current	currently
5.	9	excluding	excluded
6.	10	alphabet	alphabetical
7.	10	until	by
8.	12	unnecessary	necessary
9.	14	through	for
10	16	in	on

98. There are TEN mistakes in this paragraph. Write them down & give the correction. Write your answers in the space provided. (5p.)

One area of paleoanthropological study involves the eating and dietary habits of hominids, erect bipedal primates including early humans. It is clear that at some stages of history, humans began to carry their food to central places, calling home bases, where it was shared and consumed by the young and other adults. The use of home bases is a fundamental component of human society behavior; the common meal served at a common hearth is a powerful symbol, a mark of social unity. Home base behavior does not occur among nonhuman primates and is rare among mammals. It is unclear that humans began to use home bases, what kind of communications and social relations are involved, and what the ecological and food-choice contexts of the shift were. Work with early tools, surveys of paleoanthropological sites, development and test of broad ecological theories, and advances in comparative primatology are contributing to knowledge about this central chapter in human prehistoric.

Mistake	Correction	Mistake	Correction
1. stages	stage	6. are	were

2. calling	called	7. contexts	context
3. by	with	8. with	on
4. society	social	9. test	testing
5. that	when	10. prehistoric	prehistory

99. There are ten errors in the following passage. Underline them in the text and correct them in the numbered box. Question (0) has been done as an example.

0. *century* → *a century*

For more than century, robberies of every kinds have plagued nations around the world. Bank and house robberies were common occurrence. As many were caught so those who were not and over the year, many continued to turn to these get rich quick methods. Despite the nature of these 'occupation', media reports glorified the ingenious ways the robbers managed to escape with loot. Then, films, too, were made about famous robberies and criminals were turned for celebrities.

More and more people began robbing houses and banks and its techniques became more sophisticating, making it close to impossible for them to get caught. To compound this problem, many robbers returned to their countries where they were no rules of extraditions. As a result, many of them simply returned to their home countries to prevent the foreign

1. kinds → kind
2. common → a common
3. so → as
4. year → years
5. these → this
6. loot → the loot
7. for → into
8. its → theirs
9. sophisticating → sophisticated

they → there

100. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right.

Crime preventing is as crucial in the workplace as it is in the home or neighborhood. Reducing crime is as much a part of good management as prompt delivery, good staff relations, and other acceptable management functions. Losses from shops through shoplifting are extremely high and ultimately, those losses are payment for by all of us in high prices. There are many opportunities for shopkeepers themselves to reduce shoplifting. As with all types of criminal, prevention is better than cure. The best deterrent is the present of staff properly trained in how to identify potential shoplifters. There are also many secure devices now available. Video camera surveillance is a popular system, even with quite small retailers. In clothes shopping, magnetic tag marking systems that set off an alarm if they are taken out of the shop have proved their worthless. However, there are many simpler measures that retailers should consider. Better lighting and ceiling-hung mirrors can help staff to watch all parts of the display area. Similarly, simply arrangement shelves and display units to allow clear fields of visible is a good deterrent.	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____
---	---

1. preventing → prevention
2. acceptable → accepted
3. payment → paid
4. criminal → crime
5. present → presence
6. secure → security
7. shopping → shops
8. worthless → worth
9. arrangement → arranging
10. visible → vision/visibility

101. Mistake correction. The passage below contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them.

Critics say that current voting systems used in the United States are inefficient and often lead to the inaccurate counting of votes. Miscounts can be especially damaging if the election is closely contested. Those critics would like the traditional systems to be replaced with far more efficient and trusting computerized voting systems.

In traditional voting, one major source of inaccuracy is that people accidentally vote for the wrong candidate. Voters usually have to find the name of their candidate on a large sheet of paper contains many names - the ballot - and make a small mark next to that name. People with low eyesight can easily mark the wrong name. The computerized voting machines have an easy-to-use touch-screen technology: casting a vote, a voter needs only to touch the candidate's name on the screen to record a vote for that candidate; voters can even have the computer magnified the name for easier viewing.

Another major problem with old voting systems is that they rely heavily on people to count the votes. Officials must often count up the votes one by one, going into every ballot and recording the vote. Since they have to deal with thousands of ballots, it is mostly inevitable that they will make mistakes. If an error is defected, a long and expensive recount has to take place. In contrast, computerized systems remove the possibility of human error, since all the votes counting is done quickly and automatically by the computers.

Mistake	Correction	Mistake	correction
Line 2: the election	an election	Line 10: manified	magnify
Line 4: trusting	trustworthy	Line 14: going into	going through
Line 7: contains	containing	Line 15: mostly	almost
Line 8: low eyesight	poor/bad eyesight	Line 16: defected	detected
Line 9: casting	to cast	Line 17: votes	vote

102: The passage below contains 10 errors. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them

Whirlwind, any rotating air mass, include the tornado and the large cyclonic and anti-cyclonic storm. In meteorology, the term whirlwind is more strict applied to the smaller swirling atmospheric phenomenon commonly known as dust devil or dust whirl, that occurs mostly over deserts and semiarid plains during hot, calm days. The principal cause of whirlwinds is intense insulation, or incoming solar radiation receiving by the earth, which produces an overheated air mass just above the ground. This air masses rises, usually in the form of a cylindrical column, sucking up loose surface material, so as dust, sand, and leaf. Whirlwinds vary in height from 30 to 152 m, but exceptionally vigorous dust devils may exceed 1524 m in height. The vortices of

whirlwinds range in size from few meters to several hundred meters and, depends on their force and size, dust devils may disappear in seconds and last several hours. Brief whirlwinds are erratic in motion, but the longer-lasting ones move slowly with the prevailing winds.

102: The passage below contains 10 errors. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them

1. include --> includes 2. strict --> strictly 3. that --> which 4. receiving --> received
 5. masses --> mass 6. so --> such 7. leaf --> leaves 8. a few --> few 9. depends --> depending
 10. and --> or

Whirlwind, any rotating air mass, include the tornado and the large cyclonic and anti-cyclonic storm. In meteorology, the term whirlwind is more strict applied to the smaller swirling atmospheric phenomenon commonly known as dust devil or dust whirl, that occurs mostly over deserts and semiarid plains during hot, calm days. The principal cause of whirlwinds is intense insulation, or incoming solar radiation receiving by the earth, which produces an overheated air mass just above the ground. This air masses rises, usually in the form of a cylindrical column, sucking up loose surface material, so as dust, sand, and leaf. Whirlwinds vary in height from 30 to 152 m, but exceptionally vigorous dust devils may exceed 1524 m in height. The vortices of whirlwinds range in size from few meters to several hundred meters and, depends on their force and size, dust devils may disappear in seconds and last several hours. Brief whirlwinds are erratic in motion, but the longer-lasting ones move slowly with the prevailing winds.

103: Read the text, find the mistakes and correct them

Thirty years ago, the TV series UFO envisions 1999 as an era when space fighters were launched from submarines, the world was in threat from alien invaders -and everyone carried a slide rule in a holster on their belts.

Even as the programme was being made, pocket calculators were coming onto the market. There was a lesson about the future: it will overtake your wildest imaginings. If you focus on what existing technologies will develop, you miss the real changes - and threats. This autumn sees the changeover between keyboards and mice to using the human voice to dictate directly onto the screen, and to command the computer. Wonderful, you may think. A cure for repetitive strain injure (RSI), caused by repeated physical actions. Except that it will not be. It will transfer RSI from the wrist to the throat. The voice box is a very delicate instrument and we are not used to speak all the time. Even 200 words (taking a little over a minute to say) leaves us clearing our throats and sipping a drink. There will be catastrophes unless we learn how to use our voices safe. Students who get up on the morning of an essay deadline to compose 4,000 words on a voice-operated computer could permanently damage their voices.

Each new technological development tends to bring problems with it. Nobody had heard of RSI until word processors exploded onto the market. Long hours spent stare into a computer monitor led to complaints of eyestrain, backache and even worries about radiation leaks from the screen. Repetitive computer related tasks are such a common features of modern work that many companies are calling in ergonomic consultants to recommend ways to avoid RSI conditions such as carpal tunnel syndrome, a wrist condition commonly found in people who use keyboards. Companies found that by following their advices, claims for injury or illnesses suffered by employees were greatly diminished.

1. envisions → envisioned	6. speak → speaking
2. in → under	7. safe → safely
3. what → how	8. stare → staring
4. between → from	9. features → feature

5. injure → injury	10. advices → advice
--------------------	----------------------

104. There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Underline the mistakes then write the correction in the numbered space in the column on your right.

It is very difficult to succeed <u>of</u> the music business; nine out of ten bands that releases a first record fail to produce the second. Surviving in the music industry requires luck and patience, but most of all it requires an intricate knowledge of how a record company is functioned. The process begins when a presenter of a company's Artists and Repertoire (A & R) department visits bars and night clubs, scouting for young, talented bands. After the representative identifies a promised band, he or she will work to negotiate a contract with that band. The signature of this recording contract is a slow process. A company will spend a long time to investigate the band itself as well as current trends to popular music. During this period, it is important that a band reciprocates with an investigation of its own, learning as much as possible about the record company and making personnel connections within the different departments that will handle their recordings.	0	In
	1.	.....
	2.	.....
	3.	.....
	4.	.....
	5.	.....
	6.	.....
	7.	.....
	8.	.....
	9.	.....
	10.	.....

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. releases -> release | 2. the second -> a second |
| 3. is functioned -> functions | 4. presenter -> representative |
| 5. promised -> promising | 6. signature -> signing |
| 7. to investigate -> investigating | 8. to -> in |
| 9. reciprocates -> reciprocate | 10. personnel -> personal |

105. Identify TEN errors in the following passage and correct them

Line 1	Hardly a day goes by without a fresh demonstration of the ignorance of
2	America's first video generation. Illiteracy is growing, and a new poll shows
3	what a quarter of university students have no idea when Columbus reached
4	America, leading pessimistic academics to prophesy a new barbarism.
5	Some institutions, at least, have from now been presumed to be above the
6	decay. It was imagined, for example, that they were still reading books in the
7	English faculty at Harvard. But that illusion, too, has been shattered by
8	Professor Sven Birkerts, aging 38, who teaches Creative Writing to
9	undergraduates there. "Mostly none of my students reads independently", he
10	says in a powerful lament that has just been published by <i>Harvard Magazine</i> .
11	Every year, he says, he conducts the survey among his students, and the

12	responses are heartbroken.
13	The Harvard undergraduates, who have enrolled to study the arts of
14	expository writing under Professor Birkerts are, to put it not higher, reluctant
15	readers.
16	“The printed page taxes and wearies them. They find few pleasure there.
17	What hope does a teacher have for getting them to write? Initially, I confess,
18	I always despair. I read through their first papers, so neatly word-
19	processed.... but my heart sinks”, he writes, adding : The writing is almost
20	always flatting, monotonous prose.

	Line	Mistake	Correction
1.	3	what	that
2.	5	from	until
3.	8	aging	aged
4.	9	mostly	almost
5.	11	the	a
6.	12	heartbroken	heartbreaking
7.	14	not	no
8.	16	few	little
9.	19	but	and
10	20	flatting	flat

106. There are ten mistakes in the following passage, find and correct them.

1	Unlike many other species of turtle, the red-ear terrapin is not rare. In fact, four to five million hatchings are exported annually from American farms. About 200,000 are sold in the United Kingdom.
5	It is ranked that as many as 90 per cent of the young terrapins die in their first year because of the poor conditions in which they are kept. Those which survive may live for 20 years and arrive the size of a dinner plate. At this staging they require a large tank with heat and specialized lightning.
10	Terrapins carry salmonella bacteria which can poison people. This is why the sale of terrapins was banished in the United States in 1975. They are still, however, exported to the United Kingdom.
	Modern turtles come from a very antique group of animals that lived over 200 million years ago. At this time dinosaurs were just beginning to establish them.
	Different types of turtles have interesting features: some box turtles are known to have lived for over 100 years, since other species of turtles can remain underwater for more than

15	24 hours. And the green turtle is the most prolific of all reptiles, laying as many as 28,000 eggs each year.
	If unwanted pet turtles are released into the wild, many will die and those which survive will threaten the lives of native plants and animal.

Number	Line	Mistake	Correction
1	1	red-ear	red-eared
2	4	ranked	estimated
3	6	arrived	reach
4	6	staging	stage
5	9	banished	banned
6	11	antique	ancient
7	13	them	themselves
8	15	since	while
9	17	lying	laying
10	18	unleased	released

107: Find the mistakes in the passage and correct them

When being constructed eco-friendly homes, builders allocate specific types of energy-efficient resources of specific areas of the home. For instance, it is common to affix single or double panels to the tops of hot water heaters to absorb solar energy and provide a costly-effective, continual, renewable power source. These types of hot water heaters are inexpensive to install and unobtrusive to the eye. In the case of wind power, it is neither attractive nor particular efficient to erect a towering turbine next to a single home; rather, it is built in an area where it can power several homes at last. Furthermore, what homebuilders position their homes influences their energy efficiency. A home with south-facing windows will absorb the natural radiation from the sun, thus heat the home without using any energy-producing device. And builders line homes with the best forms of insulation so that any energy is used to heat a home, whether it is natural or from electricity transmitting through the grid, will not easily escape from it.

	Lines	Mistakes	Corrections
1.	1	being constructed	constructing
2.	2	of	for
3.	4	costly-effective	cost-effective
4.	6	particular	particularly
5.	7	last	once
6.	7	what	how
7.	9	heat	heating
8.	10	device	devices

9.	11	is used	used
10.	11	transmitting	transmitted

108. Identify 10 mistakes in the following passage and correct them.

For many centuries, the question of how our minds work was left to theologians and philosophers. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new science, experimental psychology emerged, which the speculative theories of the past were confirmed or disproved by the scientific method. In the forefront of this research was J B Watson. His area of interest was the origin of human emotions. Do we learn them, or do we have them when we were born? In particular, Watson wanted to study the fear, and was prepared to go to whichever lengths to study his theory.

Watson's subject was a 9 month old infant, Albert. During the experiment, Watson presented the child with things which often considered frightening – a rat, fire, a clown mask. At first, Albert was unafraid of these things. But then Watson tormented the child with loud, expected noises as he was playing with them. To be sure enough, Albert learnt to associate these things with the unpleasant experience. Even if the noises were stopped, Albert withdrew his body and puckered his face when presenting once more with the rat and mask.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. which- in which | 2. In the forefront- At the forefront |
| 3.were- are | 4. the fear- fear |
| 5. whichever- whatever | 6. often considered- are often considered |
| 7. expected- unexpected | 8. To be sure-Sure |
| 9. expected- unexpected | 10. Even if- Even when |

109. There are TEN mistakes in this passage. Write them down & give the correction. Write your answers in the space provided. (10 points)

- First come the PC, then the internet and e-mail; now the e-book is
- upon us, a hand-held device similarly in size and appearance to a video
- cassette. The user simply rings off the website on their PC, selects
- the desired books, downloads them onto their e-book machine and
- sits down to read them. For turning a page, the user simply taps the
- screen. E-book technology is evolving rapidly, and with some of
- the newest handhelds you will even get internet access.
- But why would one want an e-book machine with reference to a book?
- Well, one selling point companies emphasized, when these devices
- hit the market a few years ago, which is the space they save when going
- on holiday. E-books lighten the load, literally. Ten large novels can
- be put onto a device that weighs less than the average paperback. One
- can understand why commercial interests seem to want us to change.
- After all, the whole production process at first plan by author
- until delivery to the printer had been doing electronically for a while

16. now, so why not save a few million trees and cut out the hard copy?

	Line	Mistake	Correction
1	1	come	came
2	2	similarly	similar
3	3	rings off	calls up
4	5	For turning	To turn
5	7	newest handholds	latest handholds
6	8	with reference to	in preference to
7	10	which is	is
8	11	enlighten	lighten
9	14	at	from
10	15	had been doing	has been done

110. Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. (10 points)

Line

1 A recent discovery has led scientists to revise their ideas about the ancestors of early
 2 humans. It seems they started to make use of stone tools nearly one million years earlier as had
 3 previously thought. Archaeologists revised the date after spotting distinctive marks made by stone
 4 tools on animal bones dated back nearly three and a half million years. The remnants, including a
 5 rib from a cow-like creature and a thigh bone from an animal similar in size of a goat, were
 6 recovered from an old river bed which was being excavated in Europe.

7 The use of simple stone tools to remove meat from bones represents a crucial moment in
 8 human history. As a result of turning to meat for sustenance, the early human developed larger
 9 brains, which in part enabled them to make more sophisticated tools. The bones unearthed in
 10 Ethiopia might well represent the very beginning of that procedure.

11 What scientists are still hoping to discover is whether the stone tools were manufactured
 12 specifically to meet a need or whether they are natural forces that by chance had the correct shapes
 13 and the necessary sharp edges. Any way, it seems that the early humans carried the tools around
 14 with them rather than to rely on being able to find suitable one when the need rose.

Line	Mistakes	Correction	Line	Mistakes	Correction
2	1. as	than	10	6. procedure	process
4	2. dated	dating	12	7. correct	right
4	3. remnants	remains	13	8. Any	Either
5	4. of	to	14	9. to rely	relying
9	5. part	turn	14	10. rose	arose

111. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on right. (0) has been done as an example. (10 pts)

Vietnamese generally shake hands when getting and parting. **Use** both hands shows respect as a slightly bow of the head. In rural areas, elderly people who do not extend their hand are greeted with bow. Women are more certainly to bow than the head than to shake hands. Vietnamese names begin with the family game and are chased by a given name. People address one another by their given names, but add a title that indicates their received relationship on the other person. These titles are family relate rather than professional. Among colleagues, for example, the young of the two might combine the given name with the given name and title is Xin chao (hello). Classifiers for gender and familiarity are also combined with the greeting. In formal meetings, business cards are sometime changed on greeting. Vietnamese people have a strong sense of hospitality and feel embarrassing if they can not show their guests full respect by preparing for their arrival. Therefore, it is appropriate to visit someone without having been invited. Gifts are not required, so are appreciated. Flowers, incense, or teat may be proper gifts for the hosts. Hosts also appreciate a small gift for their children or elderly parents.

Line	Mistake	Correction	Line	Mistake	Correction
1	slightly	slight	6	young	younger
2	certainly	likely	8	changed	exchanged
3	chased	followed	9	embarrassing	embarrassed
4	on	to	10	appropriate	inappropriate
5	relate	related	11	so	but

112: There are 10 errors in the passage. Underline the errors and correct them.

Over the last century the world has become increasing smaller. Not geographically, of course, but in the sense that media, technology and the opening of borders has enable the world's citizens to view, share and gain access to a many wider range of cultures, societies and world views. In this melting pot that the world has become, today's child is privy to facets of the human experience that his immediately predecessors had no inkling even existed. It stands to reason that so order to absorb, configure and finally form opinions about this information-laden planet, children must be supplied with certain tools. Including in this list of 'tools' are: education, social skills, cultural awareness and the acquisition on languages, the most important of these being the latter. Until recently, a child who had the able to speak more thanone language would have been considered a very rare entity. This one-language phenomenon could be attributed to a combination of factors. Firstly, the monolingual environment in which a child was raised took a strong role, as did the limited, biased education of the past. With regard to immigrants, the sad fact was that non-native parents tended to withhold the teach of the mother tongue so that the child would acquire the 'more prestigious' language of the adopted country

112: There are 10 errors in the passage. Underline the errors and correct them.

Over the last century the world has become increasing smaller. Not geographically, of course, but in the sense that media, technology and the opening of borders has enable the world's citizens to view, share and gain access to a many wider range of cultures, societies and world views. In this melting pot that the world has become, today's child is privy to facets of the human experience that his immediately predecessors had no inkling even existed. It stands to reason that so order to absorb, configure and finally form opinions about this information-laden planet, children must be supplied with certain tools. Including in this list of 'tools' are: education, social skills, cultural awareness and the acquisition on languages, the most important of these being the latter. Until recently, a child who had the able to speak more thanone language would have been considered a very rare entity. This one-language phenomenon could be attributed to a combination of factors. Firstly, the monolingual environment in which a child was raised took a strong role, as did the limited, biased

education of the past. With regard to immigrants, the sad fact was that non-native parents tended to withhold the teach of the mother tongue so that the child would acquire the ‘more prestigious’ language of the adopted country.

Items	Correct answers	Points
1	increasing → increasingly	1
2	enable → enabled	1
3	many → much	1
4	immediately → immediate	1
5	so → in	1

Items	Correct answers	Points
6	including → included	1
7	on → of	1
8	able → ability	1
9	took → played	1
10	teach → teaching	1

113. *The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided.*

1	When constructing eco-friendly homes, builders allocate specific types of energy-efficient resources for specific areas of the home. For instance, it is common to affix single or double panels on the tops of hot water heaters to absorb solar energy and provide a costly-effective, continual, renewable power source. These types of hot water heaters are inexpensive to install and unobtrusive to the eye. In case of wind power, it is neither attractive nor particularly efficient to erect a towering turbine next to a single home; rather it is built in an area where it can power several homes at last. Furthermore, what homebuilders position their homes influences their energy efficiency. A home with south-facing windows will absorb the natural radiation from the sun, thus heat the home without using any energy-producing device. And builders line homes with the best forms of insulation so any energy is used to heat a home, whether it be natural or from electricity transmitted through the grid, will not easily escape from it.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

	<i>Lines</i>	<i>Mistakes</i>	<i>Corrections</i>
1.	3	on	to
2.	4	costly-effective	cost-effective
3.	5	case	the case
4.	7	rather	rather,
5.	7	last	once
6.	8	what	how
7.	10	heat	heating
8.	10	device	devices
9.	11	so	so that

10.	11	is used	used
-----	----	---------	------

114. Error Correction. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and correct them in the space provided. (5pts)

Lines

1	Ultimately, the success of any presentation can only be measured from the audience perspective. Although this is simply a common sense, many of us get so involved in our own project, or our own nervousness, that we forget to think about the audience at all. A few years ago I was scheduled to speak up at a telephone company conference. The speaker who preceded me on the program reputed to be one of the world's leader experts on the technology of communication. He gave what sounded like a tremendously authoritative speech, most of which was so technical for me to understand. As it had turned out, most of those attending the conference didn't understand it neither. Even if an expert on the technology of communication is not necessary an expert at communicating.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

	<i>Lines</i>	<i>Mistakes</i>	<i>Corrections</i>
1.	2	<i>audience perspective</i>	<i>audience's perspective</i>
2.	2	<i>a common sense</i>	<i>common sense</i>
3.	5	<i>speak up</i>	<i>speak</i>
4.	6	<i>reputed</i>	<i>was reputed</i>
5.	7	<i>leader</i>	<i>leading</i>
6.	8	<i>so</i>	<i>too</i>
7.	9	<i>had turned out</i>	<i>turned out</i>
8.	10	<i>neither</i>	<i>either</i>
9.	10	<i>Even if</i>	<i>Even</i>
10.	11	<i>necessary</i>	<i>necessarily</i>

115. The passage below contains 10 errors. Underline and correct them. (5 points)

Insincerity

The ability to deceive others is thought by some psychologists to be a characteristic that has genetically selected through human evolution. Comparisons have been done with animal deception, such as camouflage and mimicry. For hundreds of generations, they are argued, the ability to make others believe insincere remarks and promises has conferred advantages in struggles to control resources and win mating with partners. The less cunning have, quite simply, producing fewer offsprings, and a talent for creating false impressions has dominated the human gene pool. Whatever the merits and shortcomings of this line of thinking, there are undoubtedly many occasions which people want to avoid expressing themselves their true feelings. The ability to do this varies and success tends to breed success. Those who lie effectively will tend to lie more often,

perfecting their social skills in the process. Those who fail are deterred from future attempts and get less practice. With lying, as is with everything else, practice makes perfect.

1: has genetically selected → has been genetically selected

2: done with → made with

3: they are argued → it is argued

4: win mating with partners → win mating partners

5: producing → produced

6: offsprings → offspring

7: and → or

8: which → on which/when

9: expressing themselves → expressing

10: as is with everything else → as with everything else

116. Find the mistakes in the following passage.(5 pts)

A great majority of adults in the industrial world – in fact, about 90 per cent – will be married some time in their lives. Of those who do not, some may choose to remain single, but others will have no choice. An alarming number who marry will divorce, but this is because marriage itself has lost its attraction – instead people give up particular relationships and try back. For example, of four out of ten American marriages that possibly end up divorce, 80 per cent are preludes to further unions. Every society has its own definition of what a perfect marriage it should be. In the Western world, it seems that a husband and wife have a perfect marriage if they love each other, have no other sex partner, display trust, loyalty and intimacy, confide in each other, show mutual respect, are willing to listen to their partner's concern and agree on their children's up-bringing. However, from time to time the balance of social expectations shifts. For example, a study carried out in 1986 showed that 74 per cent of American couples rating 'equality in the relationship' an important component of marriage. We can be fair sure that their great-grandparents (and particularly their great-grandfathers) did not place the same value in this.

1. industrial -> industrialised 2. some time -> at some time

3. is -> is not 4. back -> again 5. four -> the four 6. divorce -> in divorce

7. sex -> sexual 8. rating -> rate 9. fair -> fairly 10. in -> on

117. There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (5 points)

What do we mean by being ‘talented’ or ‘gifted’? The most obvious way is to look at the work someone does and if they are capable of significant success, label them like talented. The purely quantitative route – ‘percentage definition’- looks not at individual, but at simple percentages, such as top five percent of the population, and labels them – by definition – as gifted. This definition has fallen from favour, eclipsed by the arrival of IQ tests, favoured by luminaries such as Professor Hans Eysenck, where a series of writing or verbal tests of general intelligence leads to a score of intelligent.

The IQ test has been eclipsed on turn. Most people studying intelligence and creativity in the new millennium now prefer a broader definition, use a multifaceted approach where talents in many areas are recognised other than purely concentrating on academic achievement. If we are therefore assuming that talented, creative or gifted individuals may need to be assessed across a range of abilities, does this mean intelligence can run in families as a genetic or inherited tendency? Mental dysfunction – such as schizophrenia- can, so is an efficient mental capacity passing on from parent to child?

Key to 2:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. like - as | 6. intelligent – intelligence |
| 2. individual – individuals | 7. on turn – in turn |
| 3. top – the top | 8. use – using |
| 4. arrival - advent | 9. other than – rather than |
| 5. writing - written | 10. passing - passed |

118 - Read the text carefully and check each line for an error. If you find an error, underline it. Then write the correction in the box at the end of the line.

Lines	Correction
1. Though plastic is essential on modern civilization, it is a very new	
2. material - the inventor Alexander Parkes demonstrated the first plastic	
3. at an exhibition in London less than 150 years away.	
4. Four years later celluloid was invented. Today we think of plastic as	
5. environmentally friendless, because it does not decay. But celluloid helped	
6. to stop the slaughter of thousands of African elephants whose tusks were	
7. being used to make ivory billiard balls. Later, thin transparent sheets of	
8. celluloid have pictures printed onto them, and these reels of celluloid projected	
9. movies in the cinemas of the 1930's.	
10. In 1913, a Swiss inventor invented cellophane while searching for a material	
11. which would resist dirt and water and what could be easily cleaned. He was	
12. looking for a superior tablecloth, but instead invented the twentieth centuries	

13. favourite packaging material. There was no stopping the plastics revolution.	
14. Plastic has replaced the fibers in toothbrushes, and the silk in woman's stockings.	
15. Vinyl is used for flooring, and Teflon for kitchenwear. Polythene is the most	
16. common plastic - it was used for soft drink bottles, food containers and thousands of other everyday objects.	

Lines	Mistake	Correction
1	on	to/for
3.	away	ago
5.	friendless	unfriendly
8.	have	had
9.	1930's	1930s
11.	what	which
12.	centuries	century's
14.	woman's	women's
15.	kitchenwear	kitchenware
16.	was	is

120. The following passage contains ten errors. Find and correct them (5pts)

In the last twenty years, the country has made great technological progress, culminating in our entering the space age earlier that year with the launch of our first telecommunication satellite. From a health perspective, there has been a major modern programme in public hospitals. This has involved the purchase of the latest scanning and diagnosis equipment, as well as the refurbishment of major operating theatres with state-of-the-art surgical equipment. As far as the superstructure of the country is concerned, several major projects are on progress, included the construction of three major motorways, a hydroelectric power station and a new international airport. All of these public works are being carried out using the latest technology.

With the increasing use of computer technology, the future of our country looks very bright indeed. It anticipates that, in the very near future, all government offices will be computered and networked to central mainframe computers in the capital. In the terms of economical development, it seems probable that...

2	this year	that year	7	on progress	in progress
3	telecommunication	telecommunications	7	included	including
3	modern	modernization	11	anticipates	is anticipated
5	diagnosis	diagnostic	12	computered	computerized
6	superstructure	infrastructure	13	economical	economic

121. In most lines of the following text, there is an error. For each line, indicate the error and correct it. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick. (5 points)

Example: 0. constructing => to construct

0	Is it possible constructing devices that will talk and understand speech? As early as the 18 th
---	--

1	century, various attempts was being made to find some way of reproducing the human voice by
2	mechanical means. The Austrian inventor, Wolfgang von Kempelen built a small machine
3	consists of a device to produce air flow, and other similar mechanism to function like a voice
4	box. Alexander Bell also constructed a “talking head”, made out of artificial materials, that was
5	able to produce few sounds. Modern techniques led to huge progress in this field. It is no longer
6	necessary to build physical models of the voice box as sound waves can be made electronic by
7	reproduce the different components of the sound wave. Early results sounded very unnaturally.
8	More recently, the quality of artificial speech is greatly improved. In fact, with some devices, it
9	is impossible to tell whether or not human being is talking.
10	

1. was => were	6. few => a few
2. correct	7. correct
3. consists => consisting	8. reproduce => reproducing
4. other => another	9. unnaturally => unnatural
5. made out of => made of	10. correct

122. There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. Write your answers in the space provided below. (5 points)

1 Imagine the case, it's 2 am and you can't stop to think about your saggy midsection. You
2 log on so to *SurgeonHouseCall.com* and create a free patient profile declaring you wish to
3 get a tummy tuck. You complete out a brief medical history and including photographs of
4 the problem area. For no time, three plastic surgeons offer detailed opinions on the best
5 course of activity – with price quotes. It's as if *SurgeonHouseCall.com* co-opted the
6 LendingTree slogan, “When banks complete, you win”. In less than a year,
7 *SurgeonHouseCall.com* has recruited 55 plastic surgeons nationwidely to offer opinions.
8 Meanwhile, dozens of plastic surgeons offer also virtual consultations on their Web sites.
9 But does a patient who gets a plastic surgeon's recommendation before a face-to face visit
10 really “win?” Conservative plastic surgeons say it's fine to send an e-mail message with
11 general information about a ranging of producers to a patient, but the practice of offering a
12 diagnosis with ever having met a patient can be problem.
13
14

	Mistakes	Corrections
Line 1	to think	thinking
Line 3	complete	fill
Line 4	including	include
Line 4	For	In
Line 5	activity	action
Line 8	nationwidely	nationwidel
Line 9	offer also	also offer

Line 13	ranging	range
Line 14	with	without
Line 14	problem	problematic

123. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. Write your answers in the space provided below. (5 points)

One of the main problems faces the environmental movement is that it may become a victim on its own success. It is now generally accepted that issues such as global warming needs to be dealt with seriously, and that the Scandinavian forests are being destroyed thank to the effects of acid rain. Views as these have now become an accepted part of the politic scene, and consumers are constant bombarded like with green or environmental friendly products. But, this does not mean that environmentally groups can now afford to relax. In the contrary, a green movement must consider how the momentum will be sustained when the current enthusiastic has passed. The environment must not be allowed to fade from people minds, because the process of ecological collapse has already been set in train, and so far very few has been done to reverse it

	<i>Mistakes</i>	<i>Correction</i>
1	faces	→ facing
2	on	→ of
3	needs	→ need
4	thank	→ thanks
5	politic	→ political
6	environmentally	→ environmental
7	In	→ On
L 8	enthusiastic	→ enthusiasm
9	people	→ people's
10	few	→ little

124. There are 10 mistakes in the paragraph, find and correct. (5 points)

The beginning of the decline of the painting portrait coincided roughly speaking to the rise of photography. The photographer had taken place of the portrait painter. Photography was more accurate, quicker and far more cheaper, it offered the opportunity of the portraiture for the whole of society whereas previously such as opportunity had been the privilege of a very small elite.

To counter the logical of the argument, painters and their patrons invented a great deal of mysterious, metaphysical qualities with which to prove that which the painted portrait offered was incomparable. Only men, not a machine could interpret the soul of a sitter. An artist dealt with the sitter's destiny; the camera with merely light and shape.

1. painting portrait -> painted portrait	6. which the painted - . what the painted
2. to the rise -> with the rise	7. logical _ logic
3. taken place-> taken the place	8. a great deal _ a number of
4. more cheaper -> cheaper	9. only men _ . Only man

5. for the whole -> to the whole

10. dealed -> dealt

125/ There are ten errors left in the following passage. Find and correct them.

Excavations or “digs” are the more important means by which archaeology get their information . By examining aerial photographs, old pictures, maps, documents and landmark, they make the decision about where a good place might be to dig. After painstaking removing layers of soil, often using small tools, and towels, they look for artifacts. The process continues until they reach an disturbed layer of soil which has no trace of human occupation.

Brushing away the soil that hides an artifact is as brushing away time. The tiny fragments help to create a much complete picture of the past. Although archaeologist is the study of the remains of past human societies, it is not the same as history. Historic use written records to find out about the past, whereas archaeologists use the objects they find so as pots, bones, and tools to find out about the past.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. archaeology → archaeologists | 2. landmark → landmarks |
| 2. painstaking → painstakingly | 4. towels → trowels |
| 5. disturbed → undisturbed | 6. as → like |
| 7. much → more | 8. archaeologist → archaeology |
| 9. Historic → Historians | 10. so → such |

126. Identify 10 words which shouldn't be in the text. (10 points)

Sesame was one of the earliest herbs known to the world. There is some disagreement among all authorities as to the exact place of origin of this ancient herb; it may only have been Africa, Afghanistan or the East Indies. It is then mentioned in Sanskrit literature and Egyptian scripts, as well as in old Hebrew writings. Cleopatra is supposed to have been used sesame oil as a skin beautifier. Sesame used to grow in the wild, but recently has been grown up as an important crops in many parts of the world. It grows to both three or four feet high and has white flowers that are e followed by seeds which produces oil, high in protein and mineral content. A product of sesame seeds is an edible cream known as tahini, which has had the consistency of honey and is extremely popular in Middle Eastern and Greek food. Tahini is the principal ingredient in a popular sweet called halva. When chilled and cut into small blocks it makes as an agreeable accompaniment to black coffee. Sesame seed and honey bars are tasty sweets found out in cake shops and delicatessens. Sesame meals, which is ground sesame seed, is obtained from health-food shops and is increasingly found in some of bigger supermarkets. As it is so high itself in protein, vegetarians use large quantities of it in their daily diet. In fact, anything using sesame is nutritious as well as delicious.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. only | 6. had |
| 2. then | 7. as |
| 3. been | 8. out |
| 4. up | 9. of |
| 5. both | 10. itself |

127: Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. (10pts)

If there is one characteristic of British work in the arts that seems to stand out is its shortage of identification with wider intellectual trends. Playwrights and directors can be left-wing in their political look-out, but the plays they produce rarely convey a straightforward message. The same is largely true of British novelists and poets. Their writing is naturalistic and is not connected to particular intellectual movements. The theatre had always been very strong in Britain, especially in London. The country's most successful playwrights are those who explore the darker side of the personality and of personal relationships. In contrast,

the cinema in Britain is often regarded as not quite part of the arts in all, it is simply entertainment. Britain is unique between the large European countries in giving mostly no financial help to their film industry. Classical music is also a minority interest. British seem disinterested in high education, they watch lots of television, but are enthusiastic readers. The vast majority of books reading in Britain are not classified as serious literature.

1. Shortage ▶ lack	2. Look-out ▶ outlook	3. To ▶ with	4. Had ▶ has	5. In all ▶ at all
6 Between ▶ among	7. Mostly ▶ almost	8. Their ▶ its	9. Disinterested ▶ uninterested	10. Reading ▶ read

128. There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. (10 pts)

The word processor and calculator are with doubt here to stay, and in many respects of our lives are much richer for them. But teachers and other academics are claiming that we are now starting to feel the first significant wave of their effects on a generation for users. It seems nobody under the age of 20 can spell nor add up any more. Even several professors at leading universities have commented about the detrimental effect the digital revolution has had at the most intelligent young minds in the country. The problem, evidently, lies with the automatically spell-check now widely available on word processing software. Professor John Silver of the Sydney University, Australia, said, “Why should we bother to learn how to spell correctly or to learn even if the most basic of mathematical sums, when at the press of a button we have our problem answering for us? The implications are enormous. Will adults of the future look on the computer to make decisions for them, to tell them who to marry or what house to buy? Are we heading for a future individually incapable of independent human thought?”

Example: 0. with → without

1. respects – aspects
2. them – us
3. generation for – generation of
4. nor – or
5. Conmented about – commented on
6. lies with – lies in
7. at – on
8. even if – even
9. answering – answered
10. look on – depend on

129: Read the text, find the mistakes and correct them (10 points)

line 1	The role of the traditional zoo, inheriting from the 19th century, has undergone a dramatic shift. A growing recognition that zoos ought to be in the vanguard of the fight for the devastation of our natural world has begun a zoologic revolution. The change occurred in the 1960s, when the Jersey zoo was set off to breed endangered species. As a result, the breeding of animals in captive has become a complex science, with zoos around the world co-coordinating their efforts to avoid the genetic dangers of in-breeding small populations.
line 2	
line 3	
line 4	
line 5	
line 6	
line 7	
line 8	
line 8	The answer for the question of whether zoos can have very much impact on the preservation of endangered species is, probably, minimally. Zoos do not focus their education efforts on those people in the strongest positions to affect the future of the wildlife exhibited. For the most part, conservation education is targeted at children and other non-decision makers in a process too slow or too far away to address the extinction crisis which exists now. Furthermore, the efforts of zoos to inform lawmakers and government authorities are usually low-key or un-existent. Campaigns are more likely to be for an animal exhibit rather than for the existence of the animal itself.
line 10	
line 11	
line 12	
line 13	
line 14	
line 15	
line 16	
line 17	

line 18 line 19 line 20 line 21 line 22	Nevertheless, it does not do to address the future from a foundation of pessimism. A vision of the future is embraced in which the human population has leveled off at about 8.8 billion and wherein human effects upon the environment have been tethered and considerable wildlife remain. It certainly will not be as rich or abundant as today's wildlife, but with substantial diverse and numbers of more or less wild ecosystems, and the zoos' work, this vision can become reality.
---	--

1. line 1: inheriting --> inherited	6. line 8: for --> to
2. line 3: for --> against	7. line 11: minimally --> minimal
3. line 4: zoologic --> zoological	8. line 17: un-existent --> non-existent
4. line 5: off --> up	9. line 22: remain --> remains
5. line 6: captive --> captivity	10. line 24: diverse --> diversity

130. The passage below contains TEN mistakes. Underline them and write the correct forms in the numbered boxes. (10pts)

Large animals inhabit the desert have evolved adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme hot. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constantly body temperature. Instead of try to keep down the body temperature inside the body, what would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degree Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusual low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is a advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight absorb in warming up the body.

	Mistake	Correction		Mistake	Correction
1.	inhabit	inhabiting/which(that) inhabit	6.	rise	To rise
2.	hot	heat	7.	degree	degrees
3.	constantly	constant	8.	unusual	unusually
4.	try	trying	9.	a	an
5.	what	which	10.	absorb	absorbed

131. There are 10 mistakes in the passage. Find out and correct them. (10 points)

Line After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became very rich man. Therefore, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to remember as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for rewarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economy was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first award ceremony. Nobel's original legacy of nine millions dollars was invested, and the interest in this sum is used for the awards which vary from 30,000 to 125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) is presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes. No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is scarce; others have shared their prizes.

	Line	Mistakes	Corrections
1.	1	very	-> a very
2.	2	Therefore	-> However
3.	3	Remember	-> be remembered
4.	5	Rewarding	-> awarding
5.	7	Economy	-> Economics
6.	9	Millions	-> million
7.	9	In	-> on
8.	12	Is	-> are
9.	13	Judges	-> judges'
10.	17	Scarce	-> rare

132. There is 01 mistake in each of the following sentences. Find out the mistake and correct it. Write your answers in the correspondent numbered boxes. No. (0) has been done for you. (10pts)

0. The training scheme was unpopular, and at the end the government had to abandon it.
1. It is worth to point out that this is not the only possible cause of the problem.
2. There has been an increase of interest in classical music in recent years.
3. In the end of the period in question, imports had increased by ten per cent.
4. It can be true that people are living longer, but what about their quality of life?
5. The new airport will be only two and quarter kilometres away from the school.
6. The city has spent a big amount of money on crime prevention.
7. The major cities have a large level of unemployment.
8. People are now enjoying a higher level of living.
9. The food supply is not proportion about the size of the country.
10. Comparing with other countries, Libya spends a high percentage of income on education.

	Mistake	Correction		Mistake	Correction
0.	at	in			
1.	to point	pointing	6.	big	large/ considerable/ substantial
2.	of	in	7.	large	high
3.	in	at	8.	level	standard

4.	can	may	9.	proportion about	in proportion to
5.	quarter	a quarter	10.	comparing	compared

133: The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. An example has been done for you. Feminine – feminist

A **feminine** is a person, usually a woman, who believes that women should be regarded as equally to men. She, or he, deplors discrimination against women in the home, place of work or anywhere, and her principle enemy is the male chauvinist, who believes that men are naturally super. Tired of being referred to as “the weaker sex”, women are becoming more and more militancy and are winning the age-old battle of the sexes. They are sick to death of sexy jokes which poke fun at women. They are no longer content to be regarded as second-class citizens in terms of economic, political and social status. They criticize beauty contests and the use of glamour female models in advertisements which they describe as the exploit of female beauty, since women in these situations were represented as mere sex objects. We no longer live in the male-dominate societies of the past. Let us hope, moreover, that the revolution stops before we have a boring world in which sex doesn’t make much difference. We already have unisex hairdressers and fashions. What next?

Exercise 4: 10 points

1. equally → equal
2. principle → principal
3. super → superior
4. militancy → militant
5. sexy → sexist
6. glamour → glamorous
7. exploit → exploitation
8. were → are
9. male-dominate → male-dominated
10. moreover → however

134: The passage below contains 10 errors. Underline the errors and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10pts)

The shift from silent to sound film in the end of the 1920 marks, so far, the most important transformation in motion picture history. Despite all the highly visible technological developments in theatrical and home delivery of the moved image that have occurred over the decades since then, no single innovation has come closely to being regarded as a similar kind of watershed. In nearly every language, however the words are phrased, the most basic division in cinema history lies in films that are mute and films that speak.

Yet this most fundamental standard of historic periodization conceals a host of paradoxes. Nearly every movie theater, although modest, had a piano or organ to provide musical accompaniment to silent pictures. In many instances, spectators in the era before recording sound experienced elaborate aural presentations alongside movies' visual images, from the Japanese benshi (narrators) crafting multivoiced dialogue narrative to originally musical compositions performed by symphony-size orchestras in Europe and the United States. Beyond that, the triumph of recorded sound has overshadowed the rich diversity of technological and aesthetic

experiments with the visual image that were going forward simultaneously in the 1920s. New color processes, larger or differently shaped screen sizes, multiple-screen projections, even television, were among the developments invented or tried out during the period, sometimes with startling success.

Your answers:

Example: 0. in->at (line 1)

1. 1920-> 1920s	6. although-> however
2. moved-> moving	7.recording-> recorded
3. closely-> close	8.narrative-> narratives
4. in-> between	9.originally-> original
5. historic-> historical	10.startle-> startling

135. There are TEN mistakes in the following passage. Write them down and give the correction. Write your answers in the space provided.(10p)

I cannot stress too much the importance on watching your opponent, of knowing exactly where he is on the tennis court and what he is doing. It is usually possible to work on the pattern of his game very early in a match. Test him at the front of the court. Try hitting one or two balls up high to see how shots are like. The more quickly you discover his weakness, the easier the match should become.

Again and again it may be a good idea to give your opponent an opportunity of making a mistake. When, early in the match, it seems that he is a very inaccurate player, but not a forceful one, then you should tempt him to play a winning shot. Give him the opening, for there are some players who simply cannot hit winners. They will try to play an attacking game but they can quite finish it off. The way to break down their steady game may be by putting them into the front of the court.

It is obviously wiser to try to decide at the beginning of the match whether your opponent is weaker on his left-hand or on his right-hand-side, and then play a little more than fifty per cent of your shots down that side. Play a normal attacking game, or the game you think you will win, but concentrate the weaker side. A number of players experience more trouble than another in the back corners of the court- always be ready to recognize this weakness. Perhaps an opponent has a favorite backhand shot, but lacks certainty with his forehand shot. Tempt him to play the forehand shot.

1. (importance) on -> of

2. (work) on->out

3. (see) how-> what

4. Again (and again) ->Now

5. When (early) -> If

6. inaccurate -> accurate

7. can (quite finish) -> cannot

8. (break) down-> up

9. concentrate-> concentrate on

10. (than) another-> others

136. The passage contains 5 errors. For question 1-5, underline the errors and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Line	
1 2	The global recording industry has launched its largest wave of legal activityagainst people suspected of stealing music files on the internet. The latest move by the International

3	Federation of the Phonographic Industry targeted 2,100 alleged uploaders using peer-to-peer (P2P) networks in 16 nations including the UK, France, Germany and Italy. Thousands of people have agreed to pay compensation since the campaign began. In the US, civil lawsuits have been brought active against more than 15,597 people since September 2003 and there have been 3,590 settlements. 'This is a significant escalate of our enforcement actions against people who are uploading and distributing righted music on p2p networks,' said IFPI chief John Kennedy. 'Thousands of people - mostly internet-savvy men with their 20s or 30s - have learnt to their cost the legal and financial risks involved in file-sharing proprietary music in large quantities.' Individual cases are generally brought by the national associations represented the recording industry, and in some cases by the labels, as civil complaints. The UK recording industry has so far brought 97 cases, with a further 65 covered by the latest action. More than 140,000 in compensation has been paid to the British Phonographic Industry by 71 individuals. Those who fail to resolve cases face civil court action.
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	

Line	Mistakes	Corrections
1	activity	action
2	stealing	sharing
9	Escalate	escalation
10	Righted	copyright(ed)
11	With	in
14	represented	representing

137. This is the body paragraph from an essay on social networking. There are FIVE mistakes in the text. They are either grammatically incorrect or do not fit in with the sense of the text. For questions 51-55, find and underline the mistakes and write your corrections in the spaces given below the text. The task begins with an example (0).

Example: (0) arguing → arguments

Social Networking Sites

One of the main **(0)arguing** against social networking sites is that people sometimes reveal information on them that often should be kept private. Recently, another development has provided more support for this argument: College admissions committees are now using social networking sites as part of the application process. According with a survey by Kaplan Test Prep (2010), over 80 percent of college admissions officers use social networking sites to communicate with students. The claiming that many colleges make is that they use these sites to attract new students or to stay in contact with former students. However, some colleges admit that they are also using social networking as part of the admissions process. The main argument for using social media is that it helps colleges evaluate candidates at a time when these colleges are experiencing large numbers of applicants. Many admissions officers believe that colleges need all the information they can get on applicants in order to make decisions because the admissions process has become very competitively. One college interviewer in a recent survey reported that if she has to choose between two

Line 5

Line 10

Line 15

students who are equally qualified in terms of grades and test scores, she looks at their online profiles to make the final decision. In addition, applicants also use social networking sites against each other. Another admissions officer revealed that his office often receives anonymous messages with links to sites that have negative information on or pictures of other applicants. Many colleges and universities have not had official policies yet on whether to use social media as part of the application process. Until these policies will become clearer, prospective college students should keep their social networking pages private or remove anything that might make them look more attractive to admissions committees.

Line 20

(adapted from *Grammar and Beyond 4* by John D. Bunting, Luciana Diniz, & Randi Reppen © Cambridge)

KEY

One of the main **(0)arguing** against social networking sites is that people sometimes reveal information on them that often should be kept private. Recently, another development has provided more support for this argument: College admissions committees are now using social networking sites as part of the application process. According **with** a survey by Kaplan Test Prep (2010), over 80 percent of college admissions officers use social networking sites to communicate with students. The **claiming** that many colleges make is that they use these sites to attract new students or to stay in contact with former students. However, some colleges admit that they are also using social networking as part of the admissions process. The main argument for using social media is that it helps colleges evaluate candidates at a time when these colleges are experiencing large numbers of applicants. Many admissions officers believe that colleges need all the information they can get on applicants in order to make decisions because the admissions process has become very **competitively**. One college interviewer in a recent survey reported that if she has to choose between two students who are equally qualified in terms of grades and test scores, she looks at their online profiles to make the final decision. In addition, applicants also use social networking sites against each other. Another admissions officer revealed that his office often receives anonymous messages with links to sites that have negative information on or pictures of other applicants. Many colleges and universities have not had official policies yet on whether to use social media as part of the application process. Until these policies **will become** clearer, prospective college students should keep their social networking pages private or remove anything that might make them look **more** attractive to admissions committees.

1. with → to

2. claiming → claim

3. competitively → competitive

4. will become → become

5. more → less

138: The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. (0.5 pt)

Line	The truth about shopping on Instagram
1	Instagram has had a democratic effect on fashion: there are plenty of small brands that are
2	built for the platform, or rather, Instagram built them. They can swerve all the things you
3	usually need to set up a shop (major finance, infrastructure, bricks and mortar) and focus on a
4	good targeted ad strategy. Some have the authentic tang of artisan fashion. Digital natives
5	can discriminate quite easily among a genuine insurgent brand and my non-brand, non-
6	fashion items, partly by reading reviews, partly because they can read the visual language.
7	Paris Starn, creative director of Paris 99, a reputed Los Angeles-based brand, tells me that “a
8	way for designers to use Instagram thoughtfully is to put the same creativity they have into
9	designing into conceptualising photographs”. Live your values, photograph your stuff in the
10	same spirit as you created it, in other words, and people will want it. Starn explains: “Our

11	SS19 lookbook shoot used friends of the brand to model and photograph the clothing, and took place in a decades-old diner, reference the designer's love for Americana culture and baking." You do not have to be a genius to see the difference between those and a super-airbrushed studio shot of some dungarees.
12	
13	
14	

	Line	Mistake	Correction
1.	1	democratic	democratising
2.	5	among	between
3.	7	reputed	reputable
4.	12	reference	referencing
5.	14	those	that

139: The passage below contains 5 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes.

- 1 It is ironic that the very things that are supposed to provide access of the upper
- 2 floors of buildings – stairs – often, in fact, make them accessible. For many elder
- 3 people and others with limited mobility, getting upstairs can be a daily problem to
- 4 be overcome. However, stairlifts have been helping people solve that problem
- 5 since they first appeared in the US in the 1930s. Designs have undergone many
- 6 changes over the years and stairlifts have become progressively safer and easier to
- 7 use. Mostly consist of a seat which moves along rails that run along the wall.
- 8 The user controls how rapid the seat moves along the rails as it travels from
- 9 the bottom of the stairs to the landing at the top. In today's models, the movement
- 10 is controlled by computers to give a smooth ride and the components are designed
- 11 to withstand constantly use. Many people have been given a new lease of life by
- 12 the stairlift.

	Line	Mistake	Correction
1.	1	Of	to
2.	2	Elder	elderly
3.	7	Mostly	Most
4.	8	Rapid	rapidly
5.	11	Constantly	constant

140. There are FIVE mistakes in the passage below. Find the mistakes and correct them. There is an example which has been done for you

1	Paper are everywhere. We use it for homework, money, checks, books, letters,
---	---

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of the major limiting factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increasing desertification and the losing of formerly arable lands. Consequently, those plants species that are well adapted to survival in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in development more efficient crops to grow on marginally arable lands. Plants use several mechanisms to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve purely mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, smaller leaf size, and extensive root systems. Some of the adaptations are related to chemistry mechanisms. Many plants, such as cacti, have internal gums and mucilages which give them water-retaining properties. Other chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an impervious cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive loss of internal moist. It also protects the plant from external aggression, which can come from inorganic agents such as gases, or organic agents which include bacteria and plant pets.	loss developing chemical Another moisture
--	---

142: The passage below contains 5 mistakes. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them. Write your answers in the space provided.

Exceptionally talented or just over-confident?

According to a study on what lies at the heart of success, it seems that the key is not what might be expected, in other words talent, hard work or a good education, but instead it's total, adulterated confidence. Confident people tend not to be put out by their own shortcomings and often have larger than life personalities. This means they make themselves more visible in the workplace, pushing themselves forward at every opportunity and so getting promotion over those who may well be more competent but appear on the surface to be less talented. Confident people are often admired and their opinions valued; consequently, they are able to effect decisions made within a group. This could have implications for the recruitment procedures of many companies, as a typical job interview often involves a group task which fair favours the over-confident. Such a display of confidence may carry too much weight with interviewers, and better, quieter candidates may be turned down, led to a less efficient workforce.

	Line	Mistake	Correction
1.	2	adulterated	unadulterated
2.	3	out	off
3.	7	effect	affect
4.	9	fair	unfairly
5.	11	led	leading

143. There are five mistakes in the passage below. Find the mistakes and correct them. Write your answers in the correspondent numbered boxes.

A newspaper makes its money from the price people pay for it and also from the advertisings it carries. A popular newspaper with a circulation of over five million daily makes a lot of money. Less seriously

newspapers are probably read just for entertainment. They have big headings above new stories, funny cartoons to look at and sensational photos of violent. The gossip columns are full of stories of private lives of famous people. No one takes the political views of such papers seriously. On the other hand, in a free country where there is no censorship, serious papers are read principle for their news, sent to them by their correspondents round the world and by the big news agencies. People also read these papers for their revisions of new books, films and plays and for their editorials that represent the opinion of the newspaper itself about the important events and issues of the moment.

Line number	Mistake	Correction
2	advertisings	advertising
3	seriously	serious
5	violent	violence
7	principle	principally
9	revisions	reviews

144: There are 5 mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them in the space provided.

A balance diet contains proteins, which compose of complex amino acids. There are 20 types of amino acids, comprising about 16 percentages of the body weight in a lean individual. A body needs all 20 to be healthy. Amino acids can be divided into two groups: essential and non-essential. There are 9 essential amino acids. These are the protein that the body cannot produce by themselves, so a healthy individual must ingest them. The 11 non-essential amino acids, on the other hand, are produced by the body, but it is not necessary to ingest them. Proteins are described as being either high-quality or low-quality, depend on how many of the 9 essential amino acids the food contains.

A balance diet contains proteins, which compose of complex amino acids. There are 20 types of amino acids, comprising about 16 percentages of the body weight in a lean individual. A body needs all 20 to be healthy. Amino acids can be divided into two groups: essential and non-essential. There are 9 essential amino acids. These are the protein that the body cannot produce by themselves, so a healthy individual must ingest them. The 11 non-essential amino acids, on the other hand, are produced by the body , but it is not necessary to ingest them. Proteins are described as being either high-quality or low-quality, depend on how many of the 9 essential amino acids the food contains.

1. compose → are composed
2. percentages → percent
3. themselves → itself
4. but → so
5. depend → depending

145: There are 10 mistakes in the following passage. Write the mistakes and corrections in the space given.

True relaxing is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting into an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness might be, we should distinguish among them and conscious relaxation in terms of quality and effect. Regarded of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet in the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are at rest while our minds are waken..

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. Being relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so to have a feeling of health tiredness by the end of the day, rather than one of exhaustion. Unfortunately, as a result of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficult in coping, let alone nurturing our body's abilities. which needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With that in mind we must apply ourselves to understand stress and the nature of its causes how deep-seated.

KEY

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting into an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness might be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in terms of quality and effect. Regardless of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are at rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. Being relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, rather than one of exhaustion. Unfortunately, as a result of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, let alone nurturing our body's abilities. What needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With that in mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes how deep-seated.

146. The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

When a celebrity, a politics or other person in the media spotlight loses their temper in public, they run the risk of hitting the headings in a most embarrassing way. For such uncontrolling outbursts of anger are often triggered by what seem to be trivial matters and, if they are caught on camera, can make the person appear slightly ridiculousness. But it's not only the rich and famous who is prone to fits of rage. According to recent surveys, ordinary people are increasingly tending to lose their cool in public. Although anger is a potentially destructive emotion that uses up a lot of energy and creates a high level of emotional and physical stress - and it stops us thinking rational. Consequently angry people often end up saying, and doing things they later have cause to regret. So, how can anger be avoided? Firstly, diet and lifestyle may be to blame. Tolerance and irritability certainly come to the surface when someone hasn't slept properly or has skipped a meal, and any intake of caffeine can make things worst. Take regular exercise can help to ease and diffuse feelings of aggression, however, reducing the chances of an angry response. But if something or someone does make you angry, it's advisable not to react immediately. Once you've calmed down, things won't look half as badly as you first thought.

0. line 1: politics → politician
1. Line 2: headings → headlines
2. Line 3: uncontrolling → uncontrolled
3. Line 5: ridiculousness → ridiculous
4. Line 5: is → are
5. Line 7: Although → Yet
6. Line 9: rational → rationally
7. Line 11: Tolerance → Intolerance
8. Line 12: worst → worse
9. Line 12: Take → Taking

10. Line 16: badly → bad

147. The passage below contains 10 errors. Underline and correct them. Write your answers in the correspondent numbered boxes.

The market for tourism in remote areas is booming as never before. Countries all across the world are active promoting their 'wilderness' regions - such as mountains, Arctic lands, deserts, small islands and wetlands - to highly spending tourists. The attraction of these areas is obvious: by defining, wilderness tourism requires little or no initial investment. But that does not mean that there is no cost. Like the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development recognized, these regions are fragile (i.e. highly vulnerable of abnormal pressures) not just in terms of the culture of their inhabitation. The three most significant types of fragile environment in these respects are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas. An important character is their marked seasonality. Consequently, most human acts, including tourism, are limited to clearly defined parts of the year.

Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural beauty and the unique culture of its people. And poor governments in these areas have welcomed the 'adventure tourists', grateful for the currency they bring. For several years, tourism is the prime source of foreign exchange in Nepal and Bhutan. Tourism is also a key element in the economics of Arctic zones such as Lapland and Alaska and in desert areas such as Ayres Rocks in Australia and Arizona's Monument Valley.

1. active -> actively	2. highly spending -> high-spending
3. by defining -> by definition	4. Like -> As
5. vulnerable of-> vulnerable to	6. inhabitation -> inhabitants
7. character -> characteristic	8. human acts -> human actions
9. its -> their	10. economics -> economies

148. In the following text, there are ten words which are incorrect in terms of grammar or vocabulary. Underline and correct them in the given spaces.

Cars became popular as a quick and comfortable way of getting around. This is still true when you will drive along a quiet country road or a modern motorway. As far as getting from one place to another in the city is concerned, it is a different story. Whenever I want to get up anywhere in a hurry, I leave the car at home and go on foot. It often turns out to be much more quicker. I still make the mistake now and again of thinking the car is an efficient means of a transport. The other day my wife was feeling a bit under the weather. She had been having terrible headaches for some long time and she decided she couldn't take it any more and asked from me to give her a lift to the doctor, whose surgery is in the center part of a town. We live in a suburb in the old quarter of the city and it is twenty minutes away on foot. On the way back, however, it is all up hill and I must to admit it can be exhausting, especially on a hot day. Reluctantly I got the car out of the garage and we set it off, muttering about the wonders of taxis. My heart sank as we hit the first traffic jam - I knew we were beginning a long journey.

Correction

0.....✓.....

00..drive...

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

6.....

7.....

8.....

9.....

10.....

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1. ✓. | 2. up | 3. more | 4. a | 5. long |
| 6. from | 7. part | 8. v | 9. to | 10. it |

149: The passage below has 10 errors. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the corresponding number boxes. (10 points)

Until recently, we have confined ourselves for our own solar system in the search for life, partly because we have not had evidence for the existence of other solar systems. Furthermore, our telescopes have not been powerful enough to detect planets. But not long ago, a technique was developed that could ascertain reliably whether stars have planets orbiting it. Basically, this technique relies upon our ability to detect with some degree of precision how much light a star is giving. If this change for a brief period, it is probably because a large object – a planet – is passing in front of it. At first, the technique could only establish the existence of a very large planet with an elliptical orbit that brought it in close proximity to the star. This was one of the limits of the technique: life could not exist on such large planets. Furthermore, the orbit of the planet would preclude the possibility of other, smaller planets orbiting the same star. Therefore, that particular planetary system could be effectively ruled out in terms of the search for life.

However, astronomers using an Anglo-American telescope in New South Wales now believe they have pinpointed a planetary system which resembles to our own. For the first time, they identified a large planet, twice the size of Jupiter, orbiting a star like the sun, at much the same distance from its parent star as Jupiter is to the sun. And this is the vital point about their discovery: there is at last a theoretical possibility that smaller planets could be orbiting inside the orbit of this planet.

1	for	to
2	it	they
3	giving	giving off
4	change	changes (verb)
5	in	into
6	limits	limitations
7	resembles to	resembles
8	identified	have identified
9	to	from
10	last	least

150. The passage below contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them. (0) has been done as an example. (10 points)

(0) will -> would

A DISAPPOINTING MEAL

Have you ever complained in a restaurant? I never thought I (0) *will* , but last week I ended up doing just that. It was my best friend's birthday, but I had booked a table at a new restaurant that had just opened in the city centre. But while we arrived, exactly on time, they told me that it was no record of my booking and we would have to wait for a table to become free. I suspected that they had given our table to anyone else, but I didn't say anything. Then we were kept waiting for an hour without an apology, because they did take our order. We both chose soup as a starter and my friend ordered a steak like a main course. I thought I would be a bit more adventurous, and decided to try something called Ossobuco, if I wasn't quite sure what it was. To cut a long story short, a soup was almost cold, my friend's steak was uncooked at the middle and my Ossobuco turned out to be a plate of bone within a very acidic sauce. So, we called the manager and told we would not pay because the meal had been substandard. But in the end we paid because we had eaten it all, but we won't be going there again!

1.while -> when	2.it -> there	3.anyone -> someone	4. because -> although	5. like -> as
6. if -> though/although	7.a soup -> the soup	8. at -> in	9. within -> in	10.told -> said

Fb: Thao Nguyen Xanh

Fb: Thao Nguyen Xanh

Fb: Thao Nguyen Xanh

Fb: Thao Nguyen Xanh

Fb: Thao Nguyen Xanh

