**[PHẦN A.](https://www.giaoandethitienganh.info/2019/11/huong-dan-nhan-mat-khau.html)**

**[TỪ VỰNG VÀ NGỮ PHÁP](https://www.giaoandethitienganh.info/2019/11/huong-dan-nhan-mat-khau.html)**

**UNIT 7.**

**TRAFFIC**

**I. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **English** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Vietnamese** |
| **1** | bumpy | adj | /bʌmpɪ/ | lồi lõm, nhiều ổ gà |
| **2** | distance | n | /dɪstəns/ | khoảng cách |
| **3** | fine | v | /faɪn/ | phạt |
| **4** | fly | v | /flaɪ/ | bay, lái máy bay, đi trên máy bay |
| **5** | handlebar | n | /'hændlbɑ:r/ | tay lái, ghi đông |
| **6** | lane | n | /leɪn/ | làn đường |
| **7** | obey traffic rules | phr | /ə'beɪ træfɪk ru:lz/ | tuân thủ luật giao thông |
| **8** | park | v | /pɑ:rk/ | đỗ xe |
| **9** | passenger | n | /'pæsɪndʒər/ | hành khách |
| **10** | pedestrian | n | /pə'destrɪən/ | người đi bộ |
| **11** | plane | n | /pleɪn/ | máy bay |
| **12** | road sign/ traffic sign | n | /rəʊd saɪn/  /' træfɪk saɪn/ | biển báo giao thông |
| **13** | roof | n | /ru:f/ | mái nhà |
| **14** | safety | n | /'seɪftɪ/ | sự an toàn |
| **15** | seat belt | n | /’si:t belt/ | dây đai an toàn |
| **16** | traffic jam | n | /'træfɪk dʒæm/ | tắc đường |
| **17** | traffic rule | n | /'træfɪk ru:l/ | luật giao thông |
| **18** | vehicle | n | /' vi:əkl/ | xe cộ. phương tiện giao thông |
| **19** | zebra crossing | n | /'zebrə 'krɒsɪŋ/ | vạch kẻ cho nguôi đi bộ sang đường |

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. "It" indicating distance ("It" dùng để nói về khoảng cách)**

Chúng ta sử dụng ***it*** để chỉ khoảng cách giữa hai địa điểm/ người/ vật.

***Cấu trúc:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Câu hỏi** | How far is it from place A to place B? |
| **Câu trả lời** | It is (about) + khoảng cách. |

***Ex 1:***

How far is it from your house to the nearest bank? *(Khoảng cách từ nhà cậu tới ngân hàng gần nhất là bao xa?)*

It is about 3 kilometres. *(Khoảng 3km.)*

***Ex 2:***

How far is it from your house to my house? *(Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn đến nhà tớ bao xa?)*

It is about 200m. *(Khoảng 200m.)*

2. SHOULD/ SHOULDN'T (Nên/ không nên)

\* Cách sử dụng

**✓** *Should/shouldn't* được dùng để khuyên ai nên hay không nên làm gì.

**Ex:** A: I've got a headache. *(Tôi bị đau đầu.)*

B: You should go to see the doctor. *(Bạn nên đi khám bác sĩ.)*

**✓** Dùng trong câu hỏi để diễn tả điểu gì là đúng, là tốt nhất để làm.

**Ex:** How should I tell her about the truth?

*(Tôi nên nói với cô ấy sự thật như thế nào đây?)*

**Ex:** We should go now or wait for her.

*(Chúng ta nên đi luôn hay là đợi cô ấy.)*

\* Cấu trúc

**(+) S + should + V**

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**(-) S + shouldn’t + V**

**(?) Should + S + V?**

**Ex:** You should drive more carefully. *(Bạn nên lái xe cẩn thận hơn.)*

You shouldn't eat too much sugar. *(Bạn không nên ăn quá nhiều đường.)*

Should he go to bed early? *(Anh ấy có nên đi ngủ sớm không?)*

We shouldn't talk in the class. *(Chúng ta không nên nói chuyện trong giờ học.)*

**iii. PHONETICS**

Cách phát âm âm /aɪ/ và /eɪ/

***1. Cách phát âm nguyên âm đôi /aɪ/***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bước 1: Bắt đầu từ âm /a/, sau đó di chuyển về phía âm /ɪ/.  Bước 2: Khi bắt đầu, miệng mở hình ô van, lưỡi hạ thấp chạm hàm răng dưới. Sau đó, môi dần kéo sang 2 bên về phía tai, hàm dưới nâng lên 1 chút.  Bước 3: Kết thúc âm, môi mở hờ. |  |

***2. Cách phát âm nguyên âm đôi /eɪ/***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bước 1: Bắt đầu từ âm /e/, sau đó di chuyển về phía âm /ɪ/.  Bước 2: Khi bắt đầu, miệng mở rộng thoải mái, đầu lưỡi chạm hàm răng dưới, hàm hạ. Sau đó, môi dần kéo sang hai bên về phía tai, hàm dưới nâng lên một chút.  Bước 3: Kết thúc âm, môi mở hờ. |  |

**[UNIT 8.](https://www.giaoandethitienganh.info/2019/11/huong-dan-nhan-mat-khau.html)**

**[FILMS](https://www.giaoandethitienganh.info/2019/11/huong-dan-nhan-mat-khau.html)**

**I. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **English** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Vietnamese** |
| **1** | acting | n | /'æktɪη/ | diễn xuất |
| **2** | comedy | n | /'kɒmədɪ/ | phim hài |
| **3** | confusing | adj | /kən'fju:zɪη/ | khó hiểu, gây bối rối |
| **4** | director | n | /daɪ'rektər/ | người đạo diễn (phim, kịch.,.) |
| **5** | documentary | n | /.dɒkju'mentrɪ/ | phim tài liệu |
| **6** | dull | adj | /dʌl/ | buồn tẻ, chán ngắt |
| **7** | enjoyable | adj | /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ | thú vị, thích thú |
| **8** | fantasy | n | /'fentəsɪ/ | phim giả tưởng, tưởng tượng |
| **9** | frightening | adj | /'fraɪtnɪη/ | làm sợ hãi, rùng rợn |
| **10** | gripping | adj | /’grɪpɪη/ | hấp dẫn, thú vị |
| **11** | horror film | n | /'hɒrə(r) fɪlm/ | phim kinh dị |
| **12** | moving | adj | /'mu:vɪη/ | cảm động |
| **13** | must-see | n | /mʌst si:/ | đáng xem, cần phải xem |
| **14** | poster | n | /‘pəʊstər/ | áp phích quảng cáo |
| **15** | review | n | rɪ'vju:/ | bài phê bình (về một bộ phim) |
| **16** | scary | adj | /'skeərɪ/ | sợ hãi, rùng rợn |
| **17** | science fiction | n | /'saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/ | thể loại phim khoa học viễn tưởng |
| **18** | shocking | adj | /'ʃɒkɪη/ | làm sửng sốt |
| **19** | star | v | /stɑ:r/ | đóng vai chính |
| **20** | survey | n | /’sɜ:rveɪ/ | cuộc khảo sát |
| **21** | twin | n | /twɪn/ | đứa trẻ sinh đôi |
| **22** | violent | adj | /'vaɪələnt/ | có nhiều cảnh bạo lực |
| **23** | wizard | n | /'wɪzərd/ | phù thủy |

**II. GRAMMAR**

**Although, though, however**

**1. Although, though**

**✓ ALTHOUGH và THOUGH dùng để chỉ sự tương phản, đối lập giữa hai mệnh đề.**

**✓ Cấu trúc và vị trí của *ALTHOUGH/ THOUGH***

**Although/ Though + clause, main clause.**

Hoặc: **Main clause + although/ though + clause.**

***Ex 1:*** We enjoyed our holiday although it rained heavily.

*(Chúng tôi thích kì nghỉ của mình mặc dù trời mưa to.)*

***Ex 2:*** Although he is poor, he studies very well.

*(Mặc dù cậu ấy nghèo, cậu ấy học rất giỏi.)*

***Chú ý:*** Ta cũng có thể dùng ***in spite of*** hoặc ***despite*** để chỉ sự tương phản, đối lập.

**✓ Cấu trúc và vị trí của *in spite of/ despite***

***In spite of! Despite* + N/ Noun phrase/ V-ing, main clause.**

Hoặc: **Main clause + *in spite of/ despite* + N/ Noun phrase/ V-ing**

***Ex 1:*** We enjoyed our holiday in spite of the heavy rain.

*(Chúng tôi thích kì nghỉ của mình mặc dù trời mưa to.)*

***Ex 2:*** Despite being poor, he studies very well.

*(Mặc dù nghèo, cậu ấy học rất giỏi.)*

**2. However**

***a. Cách sử dụng***

***However*** được dùng để chỉ mối quan hệ đối lập giữa hai câu.

***b. Cấu trúc và vị trí của however.***

- Mệnh đề 1. *However,* mệnh đề 2.

- Mệnh đề 1. Chủ ngữ, *however,* động từ.

- Mệnh đề 1. Mệnh đề 2, *however*

***Ex 1:*** I love England. However, the weather is bad.

***Ex 2:*** I love England. The weather, however, is bad.

***Ex 3:*** I love England. The weather is bad, however.

***Chú ý:*** Ta cũng có thể dùng *nevertheless* thay cho *however. 2* từ này có ý nghĩa và chức năng ngữ pháp tương tự nhau.

**iii. PHONETICS**

❄ Cách phát âm âm /ɪə/ và /eə/

**1. Cách phát âm nguyên âm đôi /****ɪə/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cũng như các nguyên âm đôi khác, âm /ɪə/ được tạo thành bởi sự kết hợp giữa 2 nguyên âm là /ɪ/ và /ə/.  **Bước 1:** Hai khóe miệng hơi kéo sang hai bên, nâng lưỡi cao để phát âm âm /ɪ/  **Bước 2:** Thu hai khóe miệng lại, hạ lưỡi về vị trí thư giãn. Đồng thời phát âm âm /ə/. |  |

**2. Cách phát âm nguyên âm đôi /eɪ/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Âm /eə/ là sự kết hợp giữa /e/ và /ə/. Để phát âm âm này, bạn làm theo hai bước sau:  **Bước 1:** Hai khóe miệng hơi kéo sang hai bên, lưỡi đặt ở độ cao trung bình đề phát âm âm /e/.  **Bước 2:** Thu hai khóe miệng lại, lưỡi hơi kéo về phía sau để phát âm âm /ə/. |  |

**UNIT 9.**

**FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD**

**I. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **English** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Vietnamese** |
| **1** | candy | n | /‘ kændɪ/ | kẹo |
| **2** | Cannes Film Festival | n | /kæn fɪlm 'festɪvl/ | liên hoan phim Cannes |
| **3** | carve | v | /kɑ:rv/ | chạm, khắc |
| **4** | celebrate | v | /’selɪbreɪt/ | kỉ niệm, tổ chức |
| **5** | costume | n | /'kɒstju:m/ | trang phục |
| **6** | decorate | v | /'dekəreɪt/ | trang trí |
| **7** | decoration | n | /dekə’reɪʃn/ | đồ trang trí |
| **8** | disappointing | adj | /,disə'pɔɪntɪη)/ | đáng thất vọng |
| **9** | disappointment | n | /,disə'pɔɪntmənt/ | sự thất vọng |
| **10** | Dutch | adj, n | /dʌtʃ/ | thuộc về Hà Lan, người Hà Lan |
| **11** | Easter | n | /'i:stər/ | Lễ Phục sinh |
| **12** | feast | n | /fi:st/ | bữa tiệc |
| **13** | feature | V | /'fi:tʃər/ | trình diễn đặc biệt |
| **14** | fireworks display | n | /'faɪəwɜ:ks di'spleɪ/ | biểu diễn pháo hoa |
| **15** | float | n | /fləʊt/ | xe diễu hành, xe rước |
| **16** | folk dance | n | /fəʊk dæns/ | điệu nhảy/ múa dân gian |
| **17** | Holland | n | /'hɒlənd/ | nước Hà Lan |
| **18** | Mid-Autumn Festival | n | /mɪd 'ɔ:təm 'festɪvl/ | Tết Trung thu |
| **19** | parade | n | /pə'reɪd/ | cuộc diễu hành |
| **20** | perform | v | /pə'fɔ:m/ | biểu diễn |
| **21** | performance | n | /pə'fɔ:məns/ | tiết mục biểu diên |
| **22** | symbol | n | /'sɪmbl/ | biểu tượng |
| **23** | take part in | v | /teɪk pɑ:rtɪn/ | tham gia |
| **24** | Thanksgiving | n | /.θæηks'gɪvɪη/ | lễ Tạ ơn |

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. YES/ NO QUESTION (Dạng câu hỏi Yes/ No)**

***a. Định nghĩa***

- Câu hỏi yes - no là loại câu hỏi chỉ đưa ra cho người được hỏi hai sự lựa chọn để trả lời là “có” hoặc “không”, “đúng” hoặc “sai” thay vì được đa dạng câu trả lời như các loại câu hỏi khác. Nó là một dạng câu hỏi đóng.

***Ex 1:***

Do you like this car? *(Bạn có thích chiếc xe này không?)*

Yes, I do. / No, I don’t. *(Có, tôi thích./ Không, tôi không thích.)*

***Ex 2:***

Did you go to the zoo last week? *(Bạn đã đi sở thú tuẫn trước phải không?)*

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. *(Ừ, đúng vậy/ Không, không phải.)*

***b. Cách thành lập câu hỏi Yes/ No***

Câu hỏi Yes/ No được thành lập bằng cách đưa trợ động từ (is, am, are, do, does, did ...), hoặc động từ khuyết thiêu lên trước chủ ngữ.

***b.1. Với động từ to be***

**Be + S + ...?**

**- Yes, S + be.**

**- No, S + be not.**

***Ex 1:***

Is he a doctor? *(Anh ấy là bác sĩ phải không?)*

Yes, he is. *(Vâng, đúng vậy.)*

***Ex 2:***

Are you playing chess? *(Bạn đang chơi cờ à?)*

No, I am not. *(Không, không phải.)*

***b.2. Động từ thường (ordinary verbs)***

**Auxiliary verbs + S + V...?**

**- Yes, S + Auxiliary Verb.**

**- No, S + Auxiliary Verb + not.**

*Auxiliary verbs có thể là một trong các trợ động từ: do, does, did, have, has ...*

***Ex 1:***

Does she play the piano well? *(Cô ấy chơi đàn piano giỏi phải không?)*

Yes, she does./ No, she doesn’t. *(Vâng, đúng vậy./ Không phải.)*

***Ex 2:***

Did he go to the museum yesterday? *(Anh ấy đến viện bảo tàng ngày hôm qua à?)*

Yes, he did./ No, he didn’t. *(Đúng vậy. / Không, anh ấy không.)*

***Ex 3:***

Have you finished your homework? *(Bạn đã làm xong bài tập về nhà rồi à?)*

Yes, I have./ No, I haven’t. *(Vâng, đúng vậy. / Không.)*

***b.3. Với động từ khuyết thiếu (modal verbs)***

**Modal verb + s + V?**

**- Yes, s + Modal verb.**

**- No, s + Modal verb + not.**

*Modal verbs có thể là một trong các trợ động từ: will, can, may, should, would, could...*

***Ex 1:***

May I open the book? *(Tớ có nên mở sách ra không nhỉ?)*

Yes, you may. No, you may not. *(Không, cậu không nên.)*

***Ex 2:***

Can you play the guitar? *(Cậu có thể chơi đàn ghita không?)*

Yes, I can./ No, I can’t. *(Có, tớ có thể.)*

***Ex 3:***

Could you swim when you were a child? *(Khi còn nhỏ, bạn có biết bơi không?)*

Yes, I could./ No, I couldn’t. *(Có, tôi có thể. / Không, tôi không thể.)*

**iii. PHONETICS**

❄ Stress in two-syllable words (Trọng âm của từ có 2 âm tiết)

**1. Với danh từ và tính từ có 2 âm tiết**

Với hầu hết các danh từ hoặc tính từ có 2 âm tiết, trọng âm thường nhấn vào ầm tiết đầu.

***Ex:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Pronunciation** | **Type** | **Meaning** |
| chapter | /'tʃæptər/ | n | chương (sách) |
| summer | /'sʌmər/ | n | mùa hè |
| music | /'mju'zɪk/ | n | âm nhạc |
| better | /'betər/ | adj | tốt hơn |
| active | /'æktɪv/ | adj | năng động |
| easy | /'i:zɪ/ | adj | dễ dàng |

***Ngoại lệ:*** Nếu danh từ có 2 âm tiết mà âm thứ 2 có chứa nguyên âm đôi hoặc nguyên âm dài thì trọng âm sẽ rơi vào âm số 2.

***Ex:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Pronunciation** | **Type** | **Meaning** |
| design | /dɪ'zaɪn/ | n | bản phác hoạ |
| balloon | /bə'lu:n/ | n | bóng bay |
| advice | /əd'vaɪs/ | n | lời khuyên |
| estate | /ɪ'steɪt/ | n | tài sản, ruộng đất |
| alone | /ə'ləʊn/ | adj | một mình |

**2. Với động từ có 2 âm tiết**

Các động từ có 2 âm tiết: trọng âm thường nhấn vào âm tiết thứ hai.

***Ex:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Pronunciation** | **Type** | **Meaning** |
| invest | /ɪn'vest/ | v | đẩu tư |
| believe | /bɪ'li:v/ | v | tin tưởng |
| decide | /dɪ'saɪd/ | v | quyết định |
| decrease | /dɪ'kri:s/ | v | giảm xuống |

*Ngoại lệ:* Nếu động từ có âm tiết thứ hai là nguyên âm ngắn hoặc kết thúc bởi 1 phụ ầm hoặc không có phụ âm. Hoặc động từ đó chứa âm đuôi nhẹ thì trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. (Nó thường kết thúc ở dạng: *er, en, ish, age, ow)*

***Ex:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Pronunciation** | **Type** | **Meaning** |
| enter | /‘entər/ | v | vào |
| open | /'əʊpən/ | v | mở |
| manage | /'mænɪdʒ/ | v | điều hành, quản lý |
| happen | /'hæpən/ | v | xảy ra |
| visit | /'vɪzɪt/ | v | thăm, tham quan |
| finish | /fɪnɪʃ/ | v | hoàn thành |
| offer | /'ɔ:fər/ | v | đề xuất |
| study | /'stʌdɪ/ | v | học |
| swallow | /'swɒləʊ/ | v | nuốt |

**UNIT 10.**

**ENERGY SOURCES**

**I. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **English** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Vietnamese** |
| **1** | available | adj | /ə'veɪləbl/ | sẵn có |
| **2** | electricity | n | /ɪ.lek'trɪsətɪ/ | điện năng |
| **3** | energy | n | /'enədʒɪ/ | năng lượng |
| **4** | hydro | n, adj | /'haɪdrəʊ/ | nước, liên quan đến nước |
| **5** | light bulb | n | /' lait bʌlb/ | bóng đèn |
| **6** | limited | adj | /'lɪmɪtɪd/ | bị hạn chế, có giới hạn |
| **7** | non-renewable | adj | /nɒn rɪ'nju:əbl/ | không thể tái tạo |
| **8** | nuclear | adj | /'nu:klɪər/ | thuộc về hạt nhân |
| **9** | overheat | v | /əʊvər'hi:t/ | làm cho quá nóng |
| **10** | panel | n | /'pænl/ | tấm ghép, tấm pin |
| **11** | produce | v | /prə'du:s/ | sản xuất |
| **12** | reduce | v | /rɪ'du:s/ | giám |
| **13** | renewable | adj | /rɪ'nju:əbl/ | có thể tái tạo |
| **14** | replace | v | /rɪ'pleɪs/ | thay thế |
| **15** | solar | adj | /'səʊlər/ | liên quan đến mặt trời |
| **16** | source | n | /sɔ:s/ | nguồn |
| **17** | syllable | n | /'sɪləbl/ | âm tiết |
| **18** | tap | n | /tæp/ | vòi |
| **19** | warm | v | /wɔ:rm/ | làm cho ấm lên, nóng lên |

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS (THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN)**

***a. Form (cấu trúc)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cấu trúc** | **Ví dụ** |
| **Khẳng định** | **S + am/ is/ are + V-ing** | *He is watching TV now.*  *I am listening to music.*  *They are studying English now.* |
| **Phủ định** | **S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing** | *I am not working now.*  *He isn’t watching TV now.*  *We are not watching TV now.* |
| **Nghi vấn** | **Am/ Is/ Are + S + V-ing ?** | *Are they studying English?*  *Is he going out with you?*  *Are you doing your homework?* |

***b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)***

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói hoặc xung quanh thời điểm nói.

***Ex 1:*** I am working right now. *(Ngay bây giờ tôi đang làm việc.)*

***Ex 2:*** They are watching TV at the moment. *(Bây giờ họ đang xem phim.)*

***Ex 3:*** He is finding a job. *(Anh ấy đang tìm kiếm một công việc.)*

🡪 *Anh ấy không nhất thiết phải đang đi tìm việc ngay lúc nói mà nói chung, anh ấy vừa nghỉ việc và đang tìm kiếm một công việc mới trong thời gian này.*

***Ex 4:*** I am quite busy these days. I am doing my assignment. *(Dạo này tôi khá bận. Tôi đang làm luận án.)*

🡪 *Ngay thời điểm nói, tôi có thể không phải đang ngồi viết luận án, nhưng tôi đang trong quá trình phải hoàn thành luận án đó.*

- Thi hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai gần.

***Ex 1:*** What are you doing tonight? *(Tối nay bạn dự định sẽ làm gì?)*

***Ex 2:*** Summer is coming. *(Mùa hè sắp đến rồi.)*

***c. Signals (Dấu hiệu)***

**Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như**

- now: *bây giờ*

- right now: *ngay bây giờ*

- at the moment: *lúc này*

- at present: *hiện tại*

- at + giờ cụ thể *(at 12 o’lock)*

***Examples:***

It is raining now. *(Trời đang mưa.)*

I’m not working at the moment. *(Tôi đang không làm việc vào lúc này.)*

**Hoặc có các động từ như:**

- Look! Watch! *(Nhìn kìa!)*

- Listen! *(Hãy nghe này!)*

- Keep silent! *(Hãy im lặng!)*

- Watch out! - Look out! *(Coi chừng)*

***Examples:***

Look! The train is coming. *(Nhìn kìa! Tàu đang đến.)*

Listen! Someone is crying. *(Nghe này! Ai đó đang khóc.)*

Keep silent! The baby is sleeping. *(Hãy im lặng! Em bé đang ngủ.)*

Watch out! The train is coming! *(Coi chừng! Đoàn tàu đang đến gần kìa!)*

***d. Cách thành lập V-ing***

- Thông thường ta chỉ cẩn cộng thêm “-ing” vào sau hẩu hết các động từ.

***Ex:*** eat – eating; learn – learning

- Với động từ tận cùng là MỘT chữ “e”, ta bỏ “e” rồi thêm “-ing”.

***Ex:*** write – writing; type – typing’ come – coming

- Với động từ có tận cùng là HAI CHỮ “e”, ta không bỏ “e” mà vẫn thêm “-ing” bình thường.

***Ex:*** see – seeing; agree – agreeing

- Với động từ có MỘT âm tiết, tận cùng là MỘT PHỤ ÂM, trước là MỘT NGUYÊN ÂM: ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm “-ing”.

***Ex:*** stop – stopping; get – getting; put – putting

***CHÚ Ý:*** Một số trường hợp đặc biệt

***Ex:*** begin – beginning; travel – travelling

***Ex:*** prefer – preferring; permit – permitting

- Với động từ tận cùng là “ie”, ta đổi “ie” thành “y” rồi thêm “-ing”.

***Ex:*** lie – lying; die – dying

***e. Chú ý: có những động từ không chia ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (trong tình huống này ta chia ở thì hiện tại đơn). Các động từ đó thường thuộc về nhóm tri thức, giác quan, tình cảm hay sự sở hữu.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| appear: xuất hiện | mean: có nghĩa là |
| believe: tin tưởng | need: cần |
| belong: thuộc vể | prefer: thích hơn |
| contain: chứa đựng | realize: nhận ra |
| depend: phụ thuộc | remember: nhớ |
| forget: quên | seem: dường như/ có vẻ như |
| hate: ghét | sound: nghe có vẻ như |
| hope: hy vọng | suppose: cho rằng |
| know: biết | taste: nếm |
| lack: thiếu | understand: hiểu |
| like: thích | want: muốn |
| love: yêu | wish: ước |

**iii. PHONETICS**

❄ Stress in three-syllable words (Trọng âm của từ có 3 âm tiết)

**1. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết đầu**

Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết đầu khi từ có 3 âm tiết đó là một danh từ và có yếu tố sau:

***a. Có âm tiết thứ hai hoặc âm tiết cuối chứa 1 nguyên âm ngắn.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Pronunciation** | **Type** | **Meaning** |
| company | / 'kʌmpənɪ/ | n | côngty |
| Germany | /'dʒɜ:rmənɪ/ | n | nước Đức |
| family | / 'fæməlɪ/ | n | gia đình |
| industry | / 'ɪndəstrɪ/ | n | ngành công nghiệp |
| library | / 'laɪbrərɪ/ | n | thư viện |
| resident | / 'rezɪdənt/ | n | dân cư |

***b. Có âm tiết cuối là 1 nguyên âm dài, hoặc 1 nguyên âm đôi, hoặc kết thúc bằng hơn 1 phụ âm.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Pronunciation** | **Type** | **Meaning** |
| exercise | /'eksərsaɪz/ | n | bài tập |
| holiday | /'hɒlɪdeɪ/ | n | kì nghỉ |
| interview | /ɪntərvju:/ | n | cuộc phỏng vấn |
| paradise | /'pærədaɪs/ | n | thiên đường |
| photograph | /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/ | n | ảnh |
| radio | /'reɪdɪəʊ/ | n | đài rađiô |

**2. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai**

***a. Khi động từ có 3 âm tiết có* âm tiết cuối chứa 1 nguyên âm ngắn và kết thúc chỉ với 1 phụ âm.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Pronunciation** | **Type** | **Meaning** |
| deliver | /dɪ'lɪvər/ | V | giao hàng |
| develop | /dɪ'veləp/ | V | phát triển |
| discover | /dɪ'skʌvər/ | V | khám phá |
| encounter | /ɪn'kaʊntər/ | V | bắt gặp, chạm trán |
| examine | /ɪg'zæmɪn/ | V | kiểm tra |
| establish | /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ | V | thiết lập |

***Khi danh từ có 3 âm tiết có âm tiết cuối chứa 1 nguyên ầm ngắn hoặc ầm tiết thứ 2 chứa nguyên âm dài/ nguyên âm đôi hay kết thúc bằng hơn 1 phụ âm.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Pronunciation** | **Type** | **Meaning** |
| banana | /bə'nænə/ | n | quả chuối |
| computer | /kəm'pju:tər/ | n | máy vi tính |
| disaster | dɪ'zɑ:stər | n | tai họa, thảm họa |
| museum | /mju'zi:əm/ | n | bảo tàng |
| papyrus | /pə'paɪrəs/ | n | cây cói, giấy cói |
| potato | /pə'teɪtəʊ/ | n | khoai tây |

**UNIT 11.**

**TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE**

**I. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **English** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Vietnamese** |
| **1** | appear | v | /ə'pɪər/ | xuất hiện |
| **2** | autopilot | adj, n | /'ɔ:təʊpaɪlət/ | lái tự động |
| **3** | bamboo-copter | n | /.bæm'bu: ‘kɒptər/ | chong chóng tre |
| **4** | comfortable | adj | /'kʌmfərtəbl/ | thoải mái, dễ chịu |
| **5** | convenient | adj | /kən'vi:nɪənt/ | thuận tiện, tiện lợi |
| **6** | disappear | v | /, dɪsə'pɪr/ | biến mất |
| **7** | driverless | adj | /'draɪvərləs/ | không người lái |
| **8** | eco-friendly | adj | / i:kəʊ 'frendlɪ/ | thân thiện với môi trường |
| **9** | economical | adj | /.i:kə'nɒmɪkl/ | tiết kiệm nhiên liệu |
| **10** | fume | n | /fju:m/ | khói |
| **11** | function | n | /'fʌηkʃn/ | chức năng |
| **12** | hyperloop | n | /'haɪpərlu:p/ | hệ thống giao thông tốc độ cao |
| **13** | mode of travel | phr | /məʊd əv ’trævl/ | phương thức đi lại |
| **14** | pedal | v, n | /'pedl/ | đạp (xe đạp), bàn đạp |
| **15** | rail | n | /reɪl/ | đường sắt |
| **16** | run on | v | /rʌn ɒn/ | chạy bằng (nhiên liệu gì) |
| **17** | sail | v, n | /seɪl/ | lướt buồm, chèo/ lái thuyền |
| **18** | skytrain | n | /'skaɪtreɪn/ | hệ thống tàu điện trên không |
| **19** | solar-powered | adj | /'səʊlər-'paʊərd/ | chạy bằng năng lượng mặt trời |
| **20** | solar-powered ship | n | /'səʊlər-'paʊərd ʃɪp/ | tàu thuỷ chạy bằng năng lượng mặt trời |
| **21** | solowheel | n | /'səʊbəʊwi:l/ | *phương tiện tự hành cá nhân một bánh* |
| **22** | walkcar | n | /wɔ:kkɑ:/ | *ô tô tự hành dùng chân* |
| **23** | teleporter | n | /‘telɪpɔ:rtə/ | *phương tiện di chuyển tức thời* |

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. FUTURE SIMPLE (THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN)**

***a. Form (cấu trúc)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Cấu trúc** |
| **Câu khẳng định** | **S + will + Vo** |
| **Câu phủ định** | **S + won’t + Vo** |
| **Câu hỏi**  **Câu trả lời** | **Will + S + Vo?**  **Yes, S + will./ No, S + won’t.** |

***Chú ý:*** will not = won’t

***Ex:*** I won’t come to your house tomorrow.

*(Tôi sẽ không đến nhà bạn vào ngày mai đâu.)*

***b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)***

- Thì tương lai đơn diễn tả một quyết định hay một ý định nhất thời nảy ra ở thời điểm nói.

***Ex:*** Son: I miss my grandmother so much.

*(Con nhớ bà lắm.)*

Mother: OK. I will take you to visit her tomorrow.

*(Được rồi. Mẹ sẽ đứa con đi thăm bà vào ngày mai nhé.)*

- Thì tương lai đơn diễn tả một dự đoán không có căn cứ.

***Ex:*** I think she won’t join the party.

*(Tớ nghĩ cô ấy sẽ không tham gia bữa tiệc đâu.)*

- Thì tương lai đơn diễn tả lời yêu cầu, đề nghị, lời mời.

***Ex:*** Will you go out for dinner with me?

*(Bạn có thể đi ăn tối với tôi được không?)*

Will you pass me the pencil, please?

*(Bạn có thể đưa bút chì cho tôi được không?)*

- Thì tương lai đơn diễn tả lời hứa hoặc sự cảnh báo, đe dọa.

***Ex:*** I promise I will write to her every day.

*(Tôi hứa tôi sẽ viết thư cho cô ta mỗi ngày.)*

Stop talking, or the teacher will send you out.

*(Không nói chuyện nữa, nếu không giáo viên sẽ đuổi em ra khỏi lớp.)*

***c. Signals (Dấu hiệu)***

- Thì tương lai đơn thường dùng kèm các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian sau:

• In + (thời gian): trong bao lâu (in 5 minutes: trong 5 phút)

• Tomorrow: ngày mai

• Next day/ next week/ next month/ next year: ngày tiếp theo, tuần tới, tháng tới, năm tới.

• Soon: sớm thôi

***Ex:*** We’ll meet at school tomorrow.

*(Ngày mai chúng ta sẽ gặp ở trường.)*

- Thì tương lai đơn cũng thường dùng với các động từ chỉ quan điểm

• Think/ believe/ suppose/ assume...: nghĩ/ tin/ cho là

• Promise: hứa

• Hope, expect: hi vọng/ mong đợi

***Ex:*** I hope I will live in the USA in the future.

*(Tôi hi vọng trong tương lai tôi sẽ sống ở Mỹ.)*

**II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (ĐẠI TỪ SỞ HỮU)**

**a. Cách chuyển đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ sang tính từ sở hữu và đại từ sở hữu.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ** | **Tính từ sở hữu** | **Đại từ sở hữu** | **Nghĩa** |
| I | my | mine | của tôi |
| you | your | yours | của bạn/ của các bạn |
| we | our | ours | của chúng tôi |
| they | their | theirs | của họ |
| he | his | his | của anh ấy |
| she | her | hers | của cô ấy |
| it | its |  | của nó |

**b. Cách sử dụng Đại từ sở hữu trong tiếng Anh**

**- Đại từ sở hữu (possessive pronouns) được dùng *thay cho cụm tính từ sở hữu (possessive adjective) và danh từ đã đề cập trước đó.***

***Ex 1:*** This is my book, not yours, (yours = your book)

*(Đây là sách của tôi, không phải của bạn.)*

***Ex 2:*** This is my car and that is yours, (yours = your car)

*(Đây là ô tô của tôi và kia là của cậu.)*

- Dùng trong dạng câu sở hữu kép (double possessive)

***Ex 1:*** Tony is a friend of mine. *(Tony là một người bạn của tôi.)*

***Ex 2:*** It was the fault of mine. *(Đó là lỗi của tôi.)*

***- Dùng ở cuối các lá thư như một quy ước.***

Ví dụ để kết thúc một bức thư, trước khi ký tên, ta viết:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Yours*  Thân | *Yours sincerely*  Trân trọng (trong trường hợp biết tên người nhận thư) |

**iii. PHONETICS**

❄ Sentence stress (Trong âm trong câu)

- Khi nói một câu trong tiếng Anh, sẽ có từ được phát âm lớn hơn, mạnh hơn và rô hơn so với các từ khác. Hiện tượng này được gọi là trọng âm trong câu. Ngoài ra, trọng âm trong câu cũng giúp cho câu có âm điệu dễ nghe và người nghe cũng dễ hiểu ý người nói hơn.

- Chúng ta thường nhấn trọng âm vào các từ mang nội dung chính, ý nghĩa chính trong câu (content words). Chúng thường là các từ loại sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Content words** | **Examples** |
| Danh từ | table, dog, house |
| Động từ chính | buy, sell, think |
| Tính từ | small, good, beautiful |
| Trạng từ | carefully, beautifully |
| Trợ động từ (dạng phủ định) | don’t, doesn’t, can’t, shouldn’t, aren’t |
| Đại từ chỉ định | this, these, that, those |
| Từ để hỏi | what, when, where, why, who, how |

**Các em tập thực hành các ví dụ sau. Chú ý các từ in đậm là từ được nhấn mạnh trong câu.**

**Listen and repeat these words. ❄ Track 13**

What **time** do you usually **wake up** in the **morning?**

In the **week,** I usually **wake up** at 7 o'clock.

What was the **name** of the **place** where you **grew** up?

I **grew** up in a **town** called **Glossop.**

What **age** will you **be** on your next **birthday?**

I'll be **31** on the **18th** of **March.**

**UNIT 12.**

**ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

**I. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **English** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Vietnamese** |
| **1** | amazement | n | /ə'meɪzmənt/ | sự ngạc nhiên, kinh ngạc |
| **2** | amazing | adj | /ə'meɪzɪη/ | ngạc nhiên, tuyệt vời |
| **3** | ancient | adj | /'eɪnʃənt/ | cổ, lâu đời |
| **4** | Australia | n | /ɒ'streɪlɪə/ | nước Úc |
| **5** | Canada | n | /'kænədə/ | nước Canada |
| **6** | capital | n | /'kæpɪtl/ | thủ đô |
| **7** | castle | n | /'kɑ:sl/ | pháo đài |
| **8** | coastline | n | /'kəʊstlaɪn/ | đường bờ biển |
| **9** | culture | n | /'kʌltʃər/ | nền văn hoả |
| **10** | historic | adj | /hɪ'stɔ:rɪk/ | thuộc về lịch sử |
| **11** | island country | n | /'aɪlənd 'kʌntrɪ/ | đảo quốc |
| **12** | kilt | n | /kɪlt/ | váy truyền thống của đàn ông Scotland |
| **13** | landscape | n | /'lændskeɪp/ | phong cảnh |
| **14** | local | adj | /’lə ʊkl/ | thuộc về địa phương |
| **15** | native | adj | /'neɪtɪv/ | nguyên gốc, bản địa |
| **16** | New Zealand | n | /,nu: 'zi:lənd/ | nước New Zealand |
| **17** | penguin | n | /'peηgwɪn/ | chim cánh cụt |
| **18** | sunset | n | /’sʌnset/ | mặt trời lặn |
| **19** | symbol | n | /’sɪmbl/ | biểu tượng |
| **20** | tattoo | n | /tə'tu:/ | hình xăm |
| **21** | (the) UK | n | /ju: 'keɪ/ | Vương quốc Liên hiệp Anh |

**II. GRAMMAR**

**❄ ARTICLES (MẠO TỪ)**

**1. Cách dùng mạo từ bất định *a, an.***

**• *A/ an*** được sử dụng trước một danh từ số ít đếm được.

***Ex:*** We need a book. *(Chúng tôi cần 1 cuốn sách.)*

✓ Mạo từ "a" đứng trước một phụ âm (trong cách phát âm).

***Ex:***

- a game (một trò chơi); a boat (một chiếc tàu thủy).

- Chú ý: a university (một trường đại học); a year (một năm).

- a European (một người Âu); a one-legged man (một người thọt chân).

✓ Mạo từ "an" đúng trước từ bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u) hoặc n cam

***Ex:***

- an egg (một quả trứng); an ant (một con kiến)

- Chú ý: an honour (một niềm vinh dự); an hour (một giờ đồng hồ)

**2. Cách dùng mạo từ xác định *“the”***

**• The** được dùng khi danh từ chỉ đối tượng được cả người nói lẫn người nghe biết rõ: đối tượng đó là ai, cái gì. Cụ thể mạo từ ***“the”*** thường gặp nhất trong các trường hợp sau:

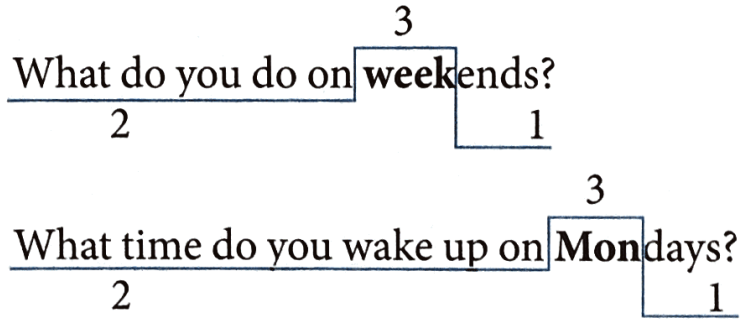
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **•** Khi vật thể hay nhóm vật thể là duy nhất hoặc được xem là duy nhất | The Sun (mặt trời), the world (thế giới), the Earth (Trái đất) |
| **•** Trước một danh từ nếu danh từ này vừa được đê' cập trước đó | I see a dog. **The dog** is chasing a cat. **The cat** is chasing a mouse. (Tôi thấy 1 chú chó. Chú chó đó đang đuổi theo 1 con mèo. Con mèo đó đang đuổi theo 1 con chuột.) |
| **•** Trước một danh từ nếu danh từ này được xác bằng 1 cụm từ hoặc 1 mệnh đê' | **The teacher** that I met yesterday is my sister in law. (Cô giáo tôi gặp hôm qua là chị dâu tôi.) |
| **•** Đặt **the** trước một tính từ để chỉ một nhóm người nhất định | the old (người già), the poor (người nghèo), the rich (người giàu) |
| **• The** được dùng trước những danh từ riêng chỉ biển, sông, quần đảo, dãy núi, tên gọi số nhiều của các nước, sa mạc, miền,... | The Pacific Ocean (Thái Bình Dương), The United States (Hợp chủng quốc Hoa Kỳ), the Alps (Dãy An pơ) |

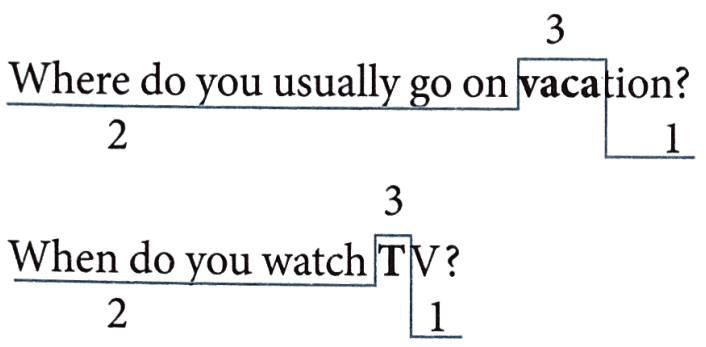
**iii. PHONETICS**

**Rising and falling intonation for questions (Giọng điệu lên và xuống trong câu hỏi). ❄ Track 16**

**1. Khi câu hỏi đó là dạng câu *wh-question,* giọng điệu của câu sẽ đi xuống**

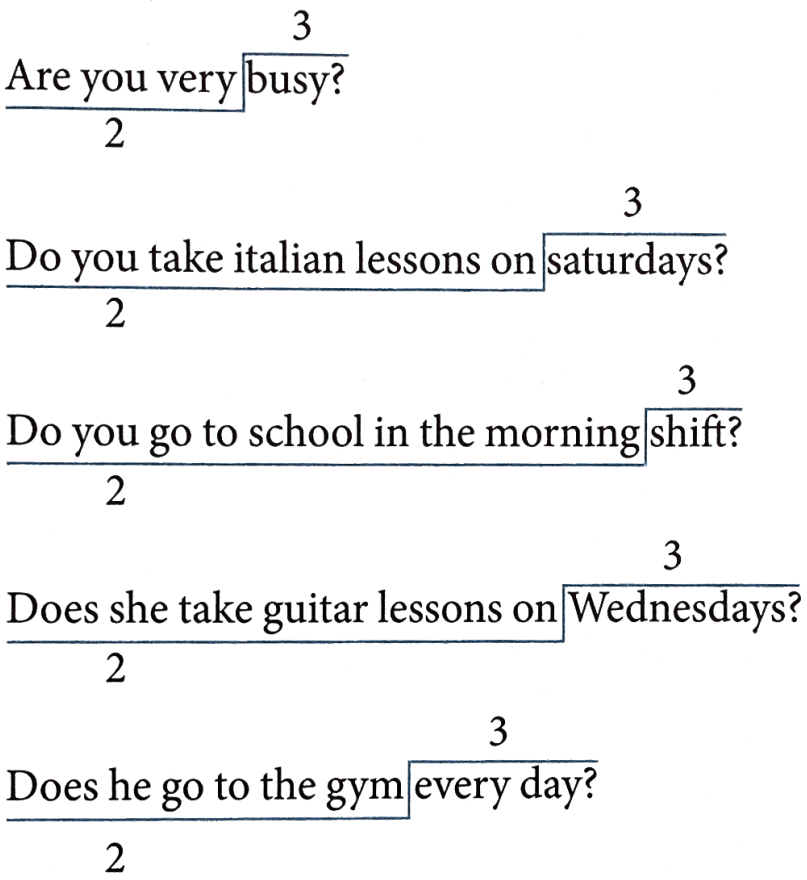
***Examples with falling intonation***





**2. Khi câu hỏi đó là dạng câu Yes/ No question, giọng điệu của câu sẽ đi lên**

***Examples with rising intonation***



**PHẦN B.**

**ĐỀ KIỂM TRA ĐỊNH KỲ**

**ĐỀ KIỂM TRA 15 PHÚT**

**TEST 1 (UNIT 7)**

I. Complete the sentences with the correct tense or form of the verbs from the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ride | drive | fly | sail | cycle | reverse | get on | get off |

**1.** Jack is a pilot. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helicopters every day.

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a number 73 bus. That will take you to Islington High Street.

**3.** He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a lamppost and damaged the back of the car.

**4.** When being stuck in a traffic jam, some people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their motorbikes on the pavement.

**5.** The old man got into a Rolls Royce and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away.

**6.** I will get myself a little boat and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it around the world.

**7.** When we reach the next stop, we’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** In the afternoon, Mai usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ round the lake near her house.

**II.** **Put the following words from box into the correct groups. There are some words which belong to more than one group.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a train** | **a plane** | **a car** | **a ship** |
| **a bike** | **a bus** | **a boat** | **a horse** |
| **a kite** | **a motorbike** | **an elephant** | **ferry-boat** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** ride | a bike, |
| **2.** drive |  |
| **3.** fly |  |
| **4.** sail |  |
| **5.** get on |  |
| **6.** get off |  |

**TEST 2 (UNIT 7)**

**I. Look at the picture and write the name of the road signs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| RG-8 Temporary No Left Turn Level 1 Sign - (RD1L) | RTL | Hirst Signs Ltd. Children going to or from school or playground ahead road  sign |
| 1. | 2. |
| New car parking tariffs - Lancaster City Council | Road Sign 1.26 Two Way Traffic |
| 3. | 4 |
|  | Narrow Road Sign Stock Illustrations – 662 Narrow Road Sign Stock  Illustrations, Vectors & Clipart - Dreamstime |
| 5. | 6. |
| Traffic Light Signs - Free vector graphic on Pixabay | Pedestrian Crossing - School - Pedestrian Crossing Ahead Sign - Free  Transparent PNG Clipart Images Download |
| 7. | 8. |

II. Put a suitable preposition in the blank.

**1.** Mary travels to work car every day.

**2.** Mai used to go to school foot.

**3.** It is 10 kilometers my school my house.

**4.** She gets the 23 bus and sits on a chair near the window.

**5.** I don’t like walking alone in the streets night.

**6.** When I was young, I used to go to school bike.

**7.** Don’t get the car until it completely stops.

**8.** What are you doing the afternoon?

**9.** The train leaves 7:30.

**10.** My mum is always busy her work in the laboratory.

**11.** The children are really excited their summer vacation.

**12.** It’s not far here to school.

**TEST 3 (UNIT 7)**

I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

**1.** Look! The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ says “No right turn”.

A. road sign B. picture C. traffic rule

**2.** You ran through the stop sign. May I see your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please?

A. passport B. driving license C. identification

**3.** It is the law that motorists give way to pedestrians at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. zebra crossings B. traffic lights C. roundabout

**4.** You can book your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ online, by phone, or through a travel agent.

A. plane tickets B. driving licence C. money

**5.** Slow down! The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on this road is 60 mph.

A. road sign B. speed limit C. speed light

**6.** We were stuck in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the freeway for two hours.

A. car B. high way C. traffic jam

**7.** When we got to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the train had left.

A. railway station B. harbour C. airport

**8.** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did they use at that time? - Horses.

A. means of travel B. mean of communication C. means of transport

**9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is taught to young children to avoid road accidents.

A. Road safety B. Road traffic C. Traffic jam

**10.** You should wear a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when riding a bike.

A. seatbelt B. bike helmet C. hat

II. Write sentences with *it,* using the cues given.

**Example:** *500 metres/ my house/My Dinh Stadium*

*It is 500 metres from my house to My Dinh Stadium.*

**1.** 150 million kilometres/Earth/Sun

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** 1 km/ my house/ my school.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** 500 metres/ my house/ my grandparents’.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** 170 km/ Quy Nhon City/ Pleiku City.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** not very far/ here/ Noi Bai Airport.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 4 (UNIT 7)**

**I. Match the questions with the correct answers.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. May I see your driving license, please? | A. Go straight ahead, then turn right at the crossroads. |
| 2. Sir, did I do anything wrong? | B. I was stuck in a traffic jam. |
| 3. What took you so long? | C. Not very far. Just about 2 km. |
| **4.** How far is it from here to the railway station? | D. Oh, sorry sir, I don’t have it on me. |
| 5. Could you tell me how to get to the nearest bus stop, please? | E. Yes, sir. You ran through the stop sign. |

**Your answer:**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

II. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each sentence.

**1.** You must walk across the street at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. zebra crossing B. green lights C. green cross D. zebra racing

**2.** Which country drives on the left?

A. Taiwan B. Korea C. Thailand D. Russia

**3.** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a train, bus, or subway to begin your trip.

A. get on B. get in C. get off D. enter

**4.** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a car or taxi to begin your trip.

A. get on B. get off C. get in D. get out

**5.** What must you do before you turn left or turn right while you are taking part in traffic?

A. use front and back light B. give driving license

C. drive fast D. give a signal

**6.** The vehicles queue around the city during the evening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rush hour B. traffic hour C. peak hour D. both A and C

**7.** When you have reached your destination (or finished your ride) on a bus, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

A. get out B. get in C. get into D. get off

**8.** Jack is in a taxi. He has just reached his destination, so he pays for the driver and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. get off B. get out C. get in D. get on

**9.** I don't have a car, so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my bike.

A. fly B. take C. ride D. drive

**10.** I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the train at 8 a.m tomorrow.

A. take B. to get C. taking D. get

**TEST 5 (UNIT 8)**

**I. Jumbled words.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** lahiousri |  | **6.** meydeo |  |
| **2.** yscra |  | **7.** amanition |  |
| **3.** ovientl |  | **8.** llthirre |  |
| **4.** catro |  | **9.** cutamendory |  |
| **5.** ginpprig |  | **10.** oohrrr |  |

**II. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each sentence.**

**1.** A type of film, which combines comedy with a love story is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. comedy B. romantic comedy C. laugh film D. romantic love film

**2.** A film with a very exciting story that often involves a crime is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. thriller B. horror movie C. western movie D. documentary

**3.** A film that tells a true story, often shown on television is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sci fi B. comedy C. documentary D. drama

**4.** A film, which tries to make the audience very frightened is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. adventure movie B. horror movie C. animated movie D. science movie

**5.** A film that is set in the future and there are some imaginary scientific developments is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A. sci-fi B. documentary C. comedy D. biopic

**6.** The person who is responsible for the business side of the film is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. producer B. a star C. a trailer D- a director

**7.** A list of people involved in making a film, usually shown at the end of it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. credits B. writer C. producer D. actors

**8.** A series of short sections of a film that are shown to advertise it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a documentary B. an episode C. a part D. a trailer

**9.** I got really when I saw the main character being killed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. confused B. frightened C. boring D. amused

**10.** The film was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the two girls next to me couldn’t stop crying.

A. moving B. thrilling C. exciting D. fascinating

**TEST 6 (UNIT 8)**

**I. Choose “in spite of/ despite” or “although” to complete the sentences.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain, he went out without his umbrella.

A. In spite of/ Despite B. Although

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I felt sleepy, I still stay up late to see my favorite movies.

A. In spite of/ Despite B. Although

**3.** Jack decided to buy this car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s high price.

A. in spite of/ despite B. although

**4.** She hasn’t found her missing daughter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she has been seeking for weeks.

A. in spite of/ despite B. although

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her parents’ disapproval, Linda insisted on studying abroad.

A. In spite of/ Despite B. Although

**6.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being short, I can still beat you in basketball.

A. In spite of/ Despite B. Although

**7.** We visit our grandmother twice a week \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we don’t have much time.

A. in spite of/ despite B. although

**8.** The children slept deeply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the noise.

A. in spite of/ despite B. although

II. Rewrite the sentences with the words given.

**1.** Although the weather was bad, she went to school on time.

🡪 Despite

**2.** My mother told me to go to school although I was sick.

🡪 In spite of

**3.** In spite of his good salary, Tom gave up his job.

🡪 Although

**4.** Although the streets are narrow, many people drive in this city.

🡪 In spite of

**5.** He ate the chocolate cake even though he was on a diet.

🡪 In spite of

Giaoandethitienganh.info sưu tầm

**6.** Though his acting ability was good, he wasn’t chosen.

🡪 Despite

**TEST 7 (UNIT 8)**

I. Choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

**1.** Linda went out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it rained heavily.

A. although B. however C. in spite of

**2.** We still saw to the end of the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was so boring.

A. despite B. although C. however

**3.** She went on working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was tired.

A. although B. however C. either could be used here

**4.** Lorena seems to be quite clever. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she often gets low marks.

A. Despite B. However C. Although

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lindsay Lohan is a famous star, I don’t quite like her.

A. Although B. Despite C. Nevertheless

**6.** I didn’t like the film. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, everybody else seemed to enjoy it.

A. However B. Though C. Either could be used here

**7.** We managed to do it the director was not there.

A. despite B. although C. however

**8.** Their team has got the best players. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they lost the last game.

A. Nevertheless B. However C. either could be used here

**9.** I’ve never been to Argentina, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ having relatives there.

A. in spite of B. nevertheless C. although

**10.** Jordi is a careful driver. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he has had several accidents.

A. in spite of B. However C. although

II. Fill in the gap with the type of the film.

**1.** A movie that makes you laugh is a.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** A movie that makes you scream is a film.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** A story that is exciting with lots of guns and explosions is an movie.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Movies about future, aliens from space or space travel are films.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** A movie about real life is a.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 8 (UNIT 8)**

**I. Choose the odd one out.**

**1.** A. horror B. adventure C. gripping D. action

**2.** A. director B. comedy C. producer D. actress

**3.** A. touching B. hilarious C. scary D. we

**4.** A. awful B. entertaining C. fascinating D. exciting

**5.** A. thrilling B. touching C. terrifying D. must-see

**II. Rewrite the following sentences using the connector in brackets.**

**1.** Billy apologized several times but Anna wouldn’t speak to him. (nevertheless)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** He was lazy. He passed the test. (Though)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** You are late again. You haven’t brought your tickets. (and)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** On the one hand, I’d love to come. On the other hand, I really haven’t got the time. (however)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** Rome is a great place to visit, but it has terrible traffic problems. (Although)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 9 (UNIT 9)**

**I. Look at the picture then write the name of the festival in the box under each picture.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **La Tomatina** | **Halloween** | **Easter** |
| **Tet** | **Mid-autumn festival** | **Songkran** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii State Public Library System | Halloween Preschool Storytime | รูปมือวาดการ์ตูนผู้ชายในมือเทศกาลสงกรานต์น้ำวาดตกแต่งลาย การ์ตูน PNG ,  คลิปอาร์ตผู้ชาย, ฤดูร้อน, เย็นภาพ PNG และ PSD สำหรับดาวน์โหลดฟรี | Cartoon  man, Songkran festival, Cartoon | Ông bà ở đâu trong cái Tết thành thị? |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** |
| Easter Eggs Basket Hamper Cartoon by Krisdog | GraphicRiver | A very traditional Moon Festival on Behance | Illustration art kids,  Festival paint, Book illustration art | 12 La Tomatina Festival Spain Illustrations - Free in SVG, PNG, EPS -  IconScout |
| **4.** | **5.** | **6.** |

**II. Use the words ill the box to complete the sentences. There is one extra word.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a feast** | **turkey** | **traditional** | **Christmas** |
| **the parade** | **celebration** | **tradition** | **religion** |

**1.** Thanksgiving is traditional celebrated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among family and friends.

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an annual festival commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ.

**3.** It’s not a Thanksgiving dinner without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** The crowd cheered as one and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began.

**5.** It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the U.S to have turkey for Thanksgiving dinner.

**6.** Setting off fireworks on Halloween is a popular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this country.

**7.** A wedding is one of life’s greatest moments, a time for good wishes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**TEST 10 (UNIT 9)**

**I. Choose the word, which has different stress from the others.**

**1.** A. cannon B. celebrate C. culture D. receive

**2.** A. money B. happy C. festival D. balloon

**3.** A. perform B. parade C. season D. machine

**4.** A. office B. gather C. relax D. dancer

**5.** A. funny B. describe C. prefer D. enjoy

II. Give the correct form of the word given in each sentence.

1. CELEBRATE

A. There are big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on New Year’s Day.

B. The festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the New Year.

C. It was a public holiday and everyone was in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mood.

2. FESTIVAL

A. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is held in March.

B. There was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mood in the village.

3. RENEW

A. The festival is a time of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B. Each year, the festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the national spirit of the people.

C. The celebration brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hope to the villagers.

4. CEREMONY

A. Many customs have their origin in pagan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ procession is held through the streets of the city.

**TEST 11 (UNIT 9)**

Transform these sentences into a “yes/ no question” then answer using the word in bracket.

**1.** He loves his family. (yes)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**2.** They like soccer. (no)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**3.** She can drive a lorry. (no)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**4.** They are good at Maths. (yes)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**5.** They went to the swimming pool. (yes)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**6.** She wastes her money on jewelry. (no)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**7.** He decided to leave school. (no)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**8.** She wakes up early. (yes)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**9.** They should revise their lessons. (yes)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**10.** He was born in this town. (yes)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST 12 (UNIT 9)**

**I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**1.** A. America B. music C. samba D. costume

**2.** A. carnival B. party C. season D. parade

**3.** A. countryside B. concern C. lantern D. concert

**4.** A. happen B. pumpkin C. worship D. alone

**5.** A. balloon B. asleep C. common D. complete

**II. Match a word in column A with its definition in column B.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| **6.** Easter Sunday - between April 4lh and May 8th | A. getting toys from Santa Claus |
| **7.** Teacher’s Day - November 20th | B. going to church, eating egg candies and egg chocolates |
| **8.** Christmas Day - December 25th | C. wearing ugly masks |
| **9.** Halloween - October 31st | D. playing small tricks |
| **10.** Thanksgiving Day - the 4th Thursday of November in the USA. | E. making Banh Chung and special food, people decorate their house |
| **11.** Saint Patrick’s Day - March 17"’ | F. eating turkey |
| **12.** Mid - Autumn festival - the 15th of the Lunar month | G. showing gratitude to teachers |
| **13.** Tet holiday - the 1st of the first Lunar month6. | H. making jack-o-lantems from pumpkin |
| **14.** April Fool’s Day – April 1st | I. making moon cakes and watching dragon dance |
| **15.** Valentine Day - February 14th | J. sending loving gifts such as flowers, chocolate... |

III. Complete each of the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| lantern | traditionally | decorating | colorful | holiday |

**16.** Chinese New Year ends with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festival.

**17.** Every year, in Harbin Ice and Snow Festival people build incredible things out of ice and snow, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them with lights and lasers.

**18.** Diwali is India’s biggest and most important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the year.

**19.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the festival also marked the end of harvest, and parents who had been hard at work in the fields enjoyed spending extra time with their children.

**20.** The children wear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ masks and dance in the streets with star lanterns that are illuminated by candles.

**TEST 13 (UNIT 10)**

**I. Jumbled word.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** reursoce |  | **5.** ulintedim |  |
| **2.** erenyg |  | **6.** meucla |  |
| **3.** slaor |  | **7.** bgaios |  |
| **4.** rewaneble |  | **8.** olac |  |

**II. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **natural gas** | **nuclear** | **solar** | **hydro** |
| **wind** | **oil** | **biogas** | **coal** |

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy comes from the heat of the Sun.

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be produced by dead plants and animals as they decay.

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is often found in the ground, consisting mainly of methane.

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy is energy that comes from the force of moving water.

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is flammable black hard rock, used as a fossil fuel.

**6.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commonly known as petroleum, is the largest source of energy in the US.

**7.** To produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy, atoms are split apart, which releases energy.

**8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy is produced from moving air with the help of large turbines.

III. Choose the word that has different stress pattern.

1. A. machine B. carbon C. harmful D. turbine

2. A. generate B. natural C. effective D. energy

**TEST 14 (UNIT 10)**

**I. Put the words in the correct column.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Solar power** | **Wave power** | **Crude oil** | **Gas** | **Petroleum** |
| **Wind power** | **Coal** | **Geothermal energy** | **Iron** | **Biomass** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Renewable** | **Non-renewable** |
|  |  |

II. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

**1.** Once non-renewable energy sources are used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they are gone forever.

A. out B. up C. for D. off

**2.** Using solar panels at home can help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your electric bill and your carbon footprint.

A. reduce B. increase C. provide D. convert

**3.** Renewable energy is also called “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy” because it doesn’t pollute the air.

A. inexhaustible B. available C. clean D. dangerous

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy resources include coal, oil, natural gas and uranium.

A. Solar B. Renewable C. Non-renewable D. Fuels

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy creates clean, renewable power from the sun.

A. Wind B. Solar C. Nuclear D. Fossil fuels

**6.** We need to look for ways to reduce our carbon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. dioxide B. footmark C. footprint D. energy

**7.** Coal is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fuel that was formed millions of years ago.

A. fossil B. renewable C. carbon D. hydro

**8.** Renewable energy sources will never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out because they are easily replenished.

A. run B. ran C. come D. take

**9.** Burning fossil fuels emits a lot of pollutants that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the environment.

A. polluted B. pollution C. harm D. clean

**10.** Low energy light bulb should be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electricity.

A. saving B. waste C. save D. recycle

**TEST 15 (UNIT 10)**

**I. Complete the following sentences using present continuous tense.**

**1.** Lea and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the pool at the moment.

**2.** Andrea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about pollution to his teacher at present.

**3.** Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not listen) to you now.

**4.** Selena \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) her glasses now.

**5.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) of quitting my job nowadays.

**6.** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she / show) to you right now?

**7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Jess / go) home?

**8.** Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / run)?

**9.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to finish my project at the moment.

**10.** Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) us how to reduce carbon footprint at the moment.

**II. Change these words into -ING form.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** go  **2.** call  **3.** swim  **4.** meet  **5.** climb | **🡪**  **🡪**  **🡪**  **🡪**  **🡪** | **6.** pay  **7.** come  **8.** carry  **9.** smile  **10.** cut | **🡪**  **🡪**  **🡪**  **🡪**  **🡪** |

**TEST 16 (UNIT 10)**

**I. Match a word in column A with its definition in column B.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| **1.** nuclear energy | A. It’s a clean source of energy. Sailboats couldn’t move without this power. |
| **2.** wind energy | B. It can be found in only some places of the earth. It comes from depth inside the earth. |
| **3.** fossil fuels | C. This energy can be dangerous. It was used to make bombs in World War II. |
| **4.** geothermal heat | D. We can make this energy almost every day. Panels are used to create this energy. |
| **5.** solar energy | E. When it moves from a high place to a lower place, it makes energy. This energy is used to create electricity. |
| **6.** hydroelectric power | F. They will be run out within a relatively short time. The first letters of the words are both “f”. |

**II. Complete each of the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **geothermal energy** | **tidal energy** | **wind energy** | **fossil fuels** |
| **converted** | **hydropower** | **solar energy** | **nuclear power** |

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The energy is created mainly from uranium and plutonium through a specific reaction, which is then collected and used to power generators.

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ By using large turbines to take available wind as the power to turn, the turbine can then turn a generator to produce electricity.

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ They are formed by natural processes such as buried dead organisms and barely renewable.

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It uses rise and fall of tides to convert kinetic energy of incoming and outgoing tides into electrical energy.

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It harvests the energy of the sun through using collector panels to create conditions that can then be turned into a kind of power.

**6.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Solar power can be into electricity.

**7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It is power derived from the energy of falling water or fast running water.

**8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It is the energy that is produced from beneath the earth.

**TEST 17 (UNIT 11)**

**I. Match the sentences, clauses or phrases in column A with the ones in column B to make meaningful sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| **1.** He takes part in | A. telephoning us. |
| **2.** Rome is famous for | B. its beautiful building. |
| **3.** Too much sugar is bad for | C. going on holiday? |
| **4.** Are you interested in | D. different kinds of sports. |
| **5.** Whether we will go or not on | E. your teeth. |
| **6.** Is it easy to keep in touch with | E badminton. |
| **7.** Thank you for | G. meeting a lot of different people. |
| **8.** Our new classmate prefers playing basketball to | H. reading long books. |
| **9.** We look forward to | I. your old school friends. |
| **10.** Children usually get bored with | J. the weather. |

II. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

**11.** We gave them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ telephone number, and they gave us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**12.** My car is cheap, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is expensive.

**13.** You can’t have any chocolate! It’s all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

**14.** My pencil is broken. Can I borrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**15.** We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**TEST 18 (UNIT 11)**

I. Give the correct form of the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences.

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/ able) to find a good job when you leave school?

**2.** Who do you think (win) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the next World Cup?

**3.** The airport (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ busy in August.

**4.** Jane knows Maths well. (She/ help) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (it snow) this year?

**6.** Please remind me of my visit to the dentist tomorrow. (I/ certainly/ forget) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** The bus is late. 1 have a feeling (it/ not arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before 5 o'clock.

**8.** I don’t think he (win) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the next election.

**9.** You (earn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.

**10.** I’m sure they (not score) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another goal.

II. Circle the correct answer.

**1.** The new car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (their *I* theirs).

**2.** She cooked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (our / ours) food.

**3.** Don’t stand on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (my / mine) foot!

**4.** She gave him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (her / hers) suitcase.

**5.** I met \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (their / theirs) mother.

**6.** Is this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (their / theirs) coffee?

**7.** Is the flat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (her / hers)?

**8.** The grey scarf is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (my / mine).

**9.** That red bike is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (our / ours).

**10.** We should take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (our / ours) coats.

**TEST 19 (UNIT 11)**

I. Change the personal pronoun in brackets into a suitable possessive pronoun.

**1.** This bag belongs to that woman in red; it’s not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (you)

**2.** Our car is newer than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (he)

**3.** That book does not belong to you; it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (I)

**4.** Your father is taller than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (she)

**5.** This boy’s ideas are more interesting than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (you)

**6.** Victor’s house is older than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (we)

**7.** The box belongs to John; it’s not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (you)

**8.** These words were said by Shakespeare; they are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (we)

**9.** That project was done by Quynh Chi; it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (she)

**10.** This is my parents’ room and the clothes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (they)

II. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

**1.** A teleporter makes you vanish then you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in another place seconds later.

A. disappear B. reappear

**2.** Your idea about future transport is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because no one else had thought of it.

A. imaginative B. imagination

**3.** My brother will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a motorcycle to university next week.

A. drive B. ride

**4.** His new invention of a three-wheeled vehicle is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. success B. successful

**5.** A pilotless aircraft means the craft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_need pilots.

A. does B. doesn’t

**6.** They show us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a vehicle that can run on road.

A. wind-powered B. powered-wind

**7.** The single-wheel bike over there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. him B. his

**8.** In the year 2030, people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on flying trains.

A. will travel B. are going to travel

**9.** Those hover scooters belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. us B. ours

**10.** In the future, we will travel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_space trains.

A. on B. in

**TEST 20 (UNIT 11)**

I. Circle the correct answer.

**1.** Tina is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sister.

A. my B. mine C. I

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ went to the cinema yesterday.

A. Her B. Hers C. She

**3.** This car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his B. him C. he

**4.** These are the children’s shoes. They’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. their B. they C. theirs

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brother is tall.

A. His B. Him C. He

**6.** I waited for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday but you didn’t come.

A. your B. you C. yours

**7.** These are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pencils.

A. ours B. we C. our

**8.** This letter is for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she B. hers C. her

**9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ didn’t do the homework.

A. Yours B. You C. Your

**10.** This is John’s book. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book.

A. he B. his C. him

II. Give the correct form of the verbs ill brackets.

**1.** I can’t come on the march tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my grandparents with my mom.

**2.** In the future, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around the world by teleporter.

**3.** He is buying some butter and eggs because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a cake later.

**4.** If we go to Paris, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) lots of pictures.

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pollute) ballet trains the environment?

**6.** In five years’ time, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) at university.

**7.** I think it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (snow) tomorrow.

**8.** It’s very late! Hurry up or we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for work.

**9.** I’m sure they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) the match.

**10.** I don’t think the bullet train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) popular here.

TEST 21 (UNIT 12)

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**1.** There is a red maple leaf on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Canada.

A. money B. banner C. flag D. name

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a unique culture with traditions such as bagpipes, kilts and highland dancing.

A. Scotland B. Wales C. England D. Northern Ireland

**3.** You can see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the Canadian national flag.

A. the oak free B. the rose C. the maple leaf D. the red leaf

**4.** All our English teachers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speakers.

A. original B. foreign C. native D. nation

**5.** Australia is composed of seven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. states B. countries C. nations D. town

**6.** The Lord of the Rings movies were filmed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. New Zealand B. Australia C. Canada D. England

**7.** In 1893, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the first country in the world to give all women the right to vote.

A. Canada B. America C. New Zealand D. Singapore

**8.** The old tradition of first-footing is still practised today in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Scots B. Scottish C. Scotland D. Scot

II. Complete the sentences with “a/ a" or “the”

**1.** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ umbrella under my bed.

**2.** He is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honorable man.

**3.** Aladdin had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wonderful lamp.

**4.** He returned after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hour.

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ World War II ended in 1945.

**6.** French is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easy language.

**7.** Do you know any people who live across \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ road?

**8.** She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ untidy girl.

**9.** I bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ horse, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ox, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buffalo.

**10.** My mother bought me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new school bag.

**11.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apple a day keeps your enemy away.

12. Our neighbors have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cat and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dog.

TEST 22 (UNIT 12)

I. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

**1.** We are looking for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to spend our summer holiday.

A. the B. a C. an D. x

**2.** Please turn off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lights when you leave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room.

A. the – the B. a – a C. the – a D. a – the

**3.** We are looking for people with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience.

A. the B. a C. an D. x

**4.** Would you pass me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salt, please?

A. a B. the C. an D. x

**5.** Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ station?

A. the – the B. a – a C. the – a D. a – the

**6.** She has read \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting English book.

A. a B. an C. the D. x

**7.** Mr. John is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ old customer and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honest man.

A. an – the B. the – an C. an – an D. the – the

**8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ youngest boy in John’s family has just started going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school.

A. A-x B. x – the C. An – x D. The – x

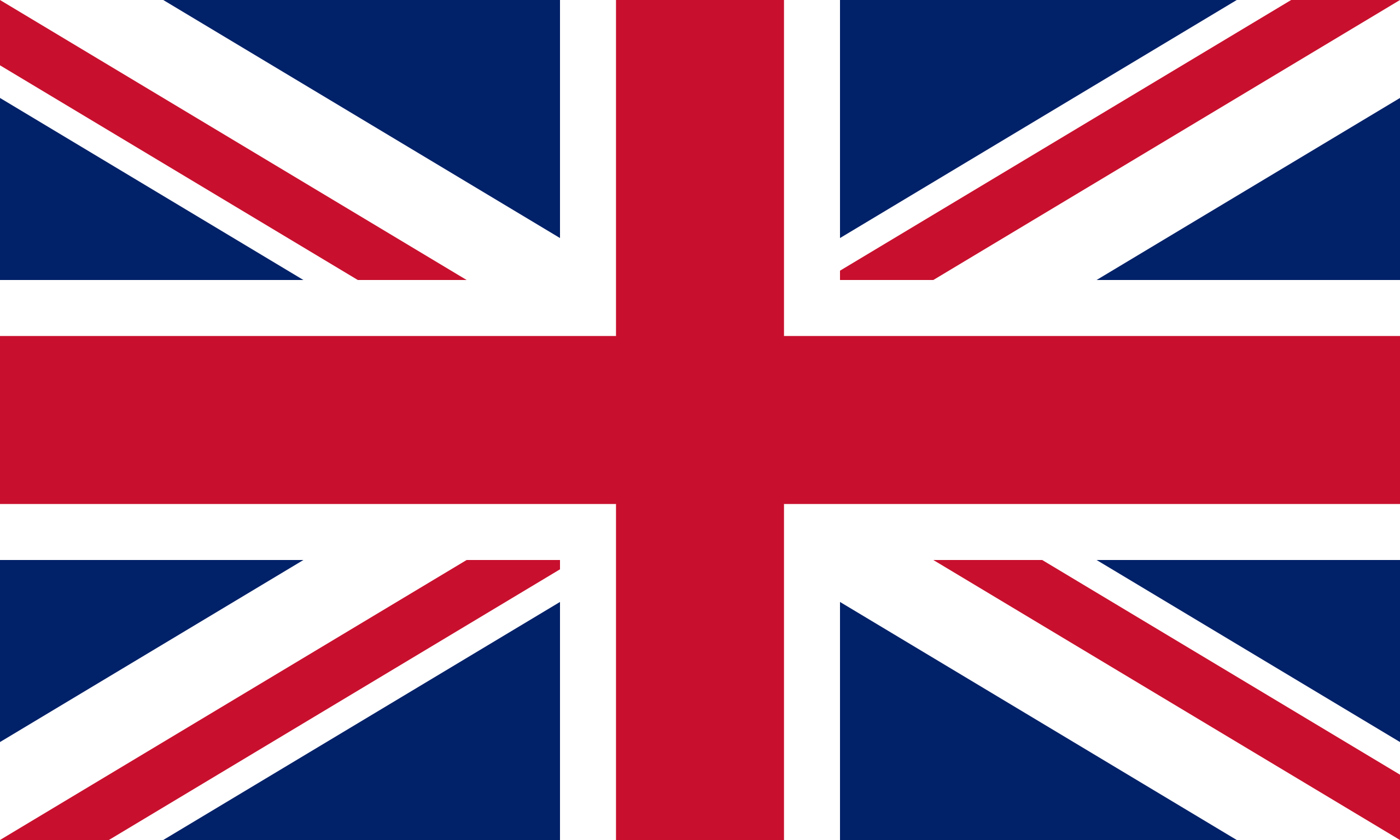
**9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eldest boy is at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ college.

A. A – the B. The – x C. x – a D. An – x

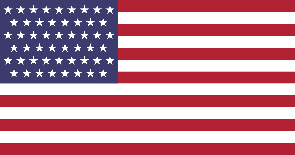
**10.** Would you like to hear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ story about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English scientist?

A. an – the B. the – the C. a – the D. a – an

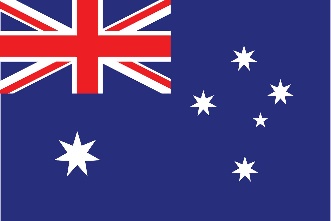
**II.** **Look at the flags and write their names in the blanks.**

**1.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flag is blue with red and white crosses.

**2.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flag is green, white and orange. 

**3.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flag is red, white and blue: it has 13 stripes and 50 white stars. 

**4.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flag is red and white with a red leaf. 

**5.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flag is red, white and blue: it has 6 white stars. 

TEST 23 (UNIT 12)

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

**1.** The Statue of Liberty is a major monument in New York which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ freedom.

A. attracts B. symbolises C. decides D. understands

**2.** Like the kangaroo and koala, the platypus is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animal in Australia.

A. scenic B. tailless C. foreign D. unique

**3.** David uses English as his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mother because he comes from the UK.

A. tongue B. mouth C. nose D. cheek

**4.** The Sydney Opera House is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Australia’s creative and technical achievement.

A. orchestra B. emblem C. icon D. armorial

**5.** The government of New Zealand has done a lot to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the culture of the Maori.

A. preserve B. surround C. puzzle D. pronounce

**6.** Coming to Scotland, visitors can drive through vast green \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. lochs B. stations C. castles D. pastures

**7.** How is your holiday in New Zealand? - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Really B. Awesome C. Absolutely right D. Sure

**8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean.

A. a B. An C. The D. x

**9.** Can you see the Big Ben from where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. you standing B. you will stand C. are you standing D. you are standing

**10.** Both England and New Zealand are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries.

A. islander B. continent C. island D. continental

**II. Complete the following chart.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Nationality** |
| 0. Australia | Australian |
| **1.** France |  |
| **2.** Wales |  |
| **3.** England |  |
| **4.** Scotland |  |
| **5.** America |  |

TEST 24 (UNIT 11, 12)

**I. Write the correct possessive pronoun for each sentence.**

*Example:* That car belongs to me. 🡪 *That car is mine.*

**1.** This house belongs to me and my brother.

🡪 This house is

**2.** That motorcycle belongs to that man.

🡪 That motorcycle is

**3.** That book belongs to them.

🡪 That book is

**4.** That pen belongs to me.

🡪 That pen is

**5.** This flying car belongs to us.

🡪 This flying car is

**II. Complete the sentences with “a/ an” or “the”.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place where my boyfriend met me was fantastic.

**2.** Does Nam bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ umbrella?

**3.** I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teacher. I am teaching in a primary school.

**4.** Such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ long queue!

**5.** How about aspirin for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aches?

**6.** Are they looking for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key?

**7.** Minh missed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film on TV at 8 p.m yesterday.

**8.** Susan read \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book which she bought at the bookstore yesterday.

**9.** Linh will spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month in the mountains.

**10.** This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most interesting film I’ve ever seen.

**TEST 25 (UNIT 11, 12)**

I. Choose whether each sentence requires a possessive adjective or a possessive pronoun.

***Example:*** *That car is not his. It’s****. (mine/****my****)***

**1.** She’s not his friend, she’s (my/ mine).

**2.** Robert didn’t drive his own car. He drove (her/ hers).

**3.** That is one of (hers/ her) best friends.

**4.** His neighborhood is safe, while (my/ mine) neighborhood isn’t.

**5.** Did (your/ yours) mother call you yesterday evening?

**6.** I don’t know (them/ their) very well.

**7.** I don’t know (them/ their) daughter very well.

**8.** I talked to (my/ me) grandmother for three hours last night.

**9.** She will never tell (him/ his) about that.

**10.** I think I got my notes mixed up with (your/ yours).

**II. Write “a/ an” or “the”.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house | **2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sun |
| **3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ umbrella | **4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ egg |
| **5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boy in red | **6.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ second week |
| **7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disables | **8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hour |
| **9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man | **10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sound |

**PHẦN B.**

**[ĐỀ KIỂM TRA ĐỊNH KỲ](https://www.giaoandethitienganh.info/2019/11/huong-dan-nhan-mat-khau.html)**

**[ĐỀ KIỂM TRA GIỮA KỲ 45’](https://www.giaoandethitienganh.info/2019/11/huong-dan-nhan-mat-khau.html)**

**SECOND MID-TERM TEST 1**

**LISTENING**

**Task 1: You will hear five people talk about transportation. Cheek the problems. Track 01**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Problem** |
| **1. John** | 🞏 traffic jams  🞏 slow drivers |
| **2. Anne** | 🞏 too many cars  🞏 too little parking |
| **3. Carlos** | 🞏 dangerous bikers  🞏 dangerous drivers |
| **4. Yumiko** | 🞏 no buses  🞏 slow buses |
| **5. Craig** | 🞏 too much traffic  🞏 not enough taxis |

**Task 2: Listen to the next part of the record then write the solution each person suggests.** **Track 02**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Solution** |
| **John** | more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**6**) parking |
| **Anne** | make drivers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**7**) to enter downtown |
| **Carlos** | (more) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**8**) |
| **Yumiko** | more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**9**) |
| **Craig** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**10**) streets in the shopping areas |

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

11. A. common B. asleep C. complete D. balloon

12. A. happen B. alone C. worship D. pumpkin

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

13. A. security B. belt C. centre D. let

14. A. triangle B. mistake C. drive D. sign

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**15.** Our village had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money available for education that the school had to close.

A. such much B. so little C. such little D. so much

**16.** The acting was excellent, and I laughed from beginning to the end. It is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sci-fi B. animation C. thriller D. comedy

**17.** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from your house to the nearest bus stop?” - “About 50 metres.”

A. How much B. How often C. How far D. How long

**18.** Cyclists and motorists have to wear a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they ride a motorbike.

A. cap B. hard hat C. mask D. helmet

**19.** Drivers have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their seatbelts whenever they drive.

A. put B. tie C. put on D. fasten

**20.** “The traffic in our city is getting worse and worse.” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. That’s disappointing. B. That’s disappointed.

C. That’s good news. D. That’s great.

**21.** In spite of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the baseball game was not cancelled.

A. there was a rain B. of the rain

C. it was raining D. the rain

**22.** Public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my town is good and cheap.

A. transport B. journey C. travel D. tour

**23.** We should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the street at the zebra crossing.

A. walk across B. walk through C. walk on D. walk

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

**24.** Hydro power can be converted into other forms of energy such as heat and electricity.

A. altered B. changed C. transformed D. kept

**25.** The burning of fossil fuels is harmful to the environment and public health.

A. harmless B. poisonous C. damaging D. unsafe

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

**26.** Energy sources are often categorized as renewable or non-renewable.

A. known B. used C. estimated D. sorted

**27.** Many of the Earth’s natural resources are available in limited quantity and can be used up.

A. within easy reach B. rare C. minimum D. small

**Identify the mistake in each sentence.**

**28.** Although our grandfather was old, but he could help us.

A. Although B. but C. could D. us

**29.** Some people think Harry succeeded in business despite of his charming personality rather than his business skills.

A. think B. succeeded C. despite of D. rather than

**30.** Because of the invention of machines such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, women spend less time to do the housework.

A. Because of B. invention C. spend D. to do

**READING**

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Brazil’s most popular and festive holiday in Carnival. In fact, many people (**31**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Carnival one of the world’s biggest celebrations. Each spring, on the Saturday before Ash Wednesday, the streets of Brazil's largest city, Rio de Janeiro, come alive (**32**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wild parties, festivals and glamorous dances.

The Samba School Parade is the highlight of the (**33**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ event. About 3,000 performers, in colourful costumes embellished with feathers, beads and thousands of sequins, dance down the parade route into the Sambadrome - a dance stadium (**34**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the event. Judges award a (**35**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the most spectacular group of dancers.

**31.** A. hope B. believe C. consider D. regard

**32.** A. with B. of C. in D. at

**33.** A. four-days B. four-day C. four days D. fourth day

**34.** A. build B. built C. building D. to build

**35.** A. prize B. price C. respect D. result

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Large cities often have problems that small towns and rural areas do not have. Two of the biggest problems are heavy traffic and the pollution that cars create. Of course, traffic problems and pollution are not only found in big cities. However, the higher populations and larger number of cars on the roads in cities can make the problems happen more often and with more noticeable effects.

One of the most common traffic problems the large cities have is congestion. As the population of a city increases, so does the number of cars on the road. Cities cannot always improve the number and size of their roads and highways to keep up with the number of cars. The result is traffic congestion, or traffic jams.

When traffic jams happen, cars that are stuck in the congestion continue to run their engines. This creates pollution and is a big problem. Pollution causes health problems for the people in cities and also hurts the environment.

**36.** Where do traffic problems and pollution frequently happen?

A. Big cities B. Rural areas C. Small towns D. Remote villages.

**37.** According to the passage, what causes traffic congestion in big cities?

A. Careless drivers. B. Less traffic signs on the streets.

C. Too many cars on the roads. D. A lot of city dwellers.

**38.** The high number of cars is caused by.

A. environmental pollution B. the population

C. urban planning D. traffic congestion

**39.** Why is pollution a big problem?

A. Because it has bad effects on the environment.

B. All are incorrect.

C. Because it causes health problems and it has bad effects on the environment.

D. Because it causes health problems.

**40.** Which of the followings is NOT true?

A. Pollution is a major problem in big cities.

B. Pollution causes health and environmental problems.

C. Traffic jams cause pollution.

D. Only big cities have the problem of pollution.

**WRITING**

**Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first one.**

**41.** Are there any cafes near here?

🡪 Could you tell me if?

**42.** Did Mr. Nam often go to work by motorbike when he lived in Paris?

🡪 Did?

**43.** The distance between my house and the nearest bookstore is about 2 kilometres.

🡪 It.

**44.** In spite of his good salary, Tom gave up his job.

🡪 Although

**45.** You’re the best guitarist in the school.

🡪 No one

Write a composition about the following topic:

Write an email to your friend to tell him/her about your favourite festival. The description should be about 70-90 words.

***You can use the following questions as cues:***

- What is the name of the festival?

- Where is it held?

- When is it held?

- How is it held?

- What do you like most about it?

Dear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**SECOND MID-TERM TEST 2**

**LISTENING**

**Task 1: These people are talking about movies. What kinds of movies do they like?** **Listen and circle the correct answers. Track 03**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** What kinds of movies does Sue like?  A. Science fiction  B. Horror and comedy  C. Science fiction and action  D. Comedy and action | Epic (2013 film) | International Dubbing Wiki | Fandom |
| **2.** What kinds of movies does Bob like?  A. Comedy  B. Science fiction  C. Horror  D. Western | Baby horror movie characters by Hayley Dwan |
| **3.** What kinds of movies does Andrew like?  A. Science fiction, action and comedy  B. Science fiction, comedy and horror  C. Comedy and horror and western  D. Action and horror | hoat-hinh-dai-tiec-xuc-xich-cam-khan-gia-duoi-17-tuoi |
| **4.** What kinds of movies does Tina like?  A. Science fiction  B. Horror  C. Comedy  D. Western | Action Western CGI 3D Animated Short ** IMPASSE** Film by James Hall at MDS |

Task 2: Listen to a talk about Christmas then fill in the gaps below. Track 04

Christinas is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**5**) times of the year.

The kids can’t wait to open their presents and play with all of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**6**) and toys.

Traditionally, the mother of the family is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**7**) at Christmas.

She does most of the Christmas shopping, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**8**) the presents and cooks Christmas dinner.

The true meaning of Christmas is all about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**9**) for each other and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**10**) around the world.

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**11.** A. social B. meter C. notice D. begin

**12.** A. receive B. table C. someone D. whistle

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

13. A. captain B. sail C. railway D. mail

14. A. seat B. head C. weather D. heavy

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**15.** My village is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was twenty years ago.

A. the same like B. the same C. the same as D. same as

**16.** What I like about festivals is that they show the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ values of different communities.

A. cultural B. cultured C. culture D. cultures

**17.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not very far from here to the city center.

A. There B. That C. It D. This

**18.** I found the book so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I couldn’t put it down.

A. boring B. gripping C. shocking D. hilarious

**19.** We should wait for the traffic lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before we cross the street.

A. turn yellow B. to turn green C. turn green D. to turn yellow

**20.** Joe seemed to be in good mood, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he snapped me angrily when I asked him to join us.

A. and B. for C. so D. but

**21.** On special occasions, people usually have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drinks.

A. celebrate B. celebration C. celebratory D. celebrated

**22.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a film that shows real life events or stories.

A. action B. documentary C. thriller D. comedy

**23.** He forgot to give a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before he turned left and got a ticket.

A. light B. sign C. signal D. hand

**24.** Hurry up or we can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the last bus home.

A. follow B. catch C. keep D. go

**25.** My mother liked the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of that young pianist.

A. performing B. perform C. performance D. performed

**26.** We should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the street at the zebra crossing.

A. walk across B. walk on C. walk D. walk through

Identify the mistake in each sentence

**27.** She should watch more television because it will harm her eyes.

A. more B. because C. harm D. eyes

**28.** There are any oranges on the table in the kitchen.

A. are B. any C. oranges D. in

**29.** How much is one kilo of rice cost?

A. much B. is C. kilo D. cost

**30.** Laura was taking off her coat and sat down.

A. was taking off B. coat C. and D. down

**READING**

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Two of the most important holidays in the United States are Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day. The fourth of July marks the American declaration of independence from Britain. Most towns, big or small, celebrate the fourth of July with parades and fireworks. Families (**31**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with barbecues or picnics. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated in fall, on the fourth Thursday in November. It is a day (**32**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people give thanks to the harvest. Most families (**33**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a large dinner with roast turkey. (**34**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day are national (**35**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Everyone is interested in these holidays.

**31.** A. celebrated B. celebration C. celebrating D. celebrate

**32.** A. when B. in which C. which D. where

**33.** A. have B. buy C. take D. help

**34.** A. Nor B. Both C. Besides D. Either

**35.** A. times B. holidays C. chances D. Months

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Visit the Edinburgh Festival

Every year, thousands of people come to Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, to be part of the Edinburgh Festival. For three weeks every August and September the city is tilled with actors and artists from all over the world. They come to Edinburgh for the biggest arts festival in Britain. During this time, the streets of the city are alive with music and dance from early in the morning until late at night. You can even see artists painting pictures on the streets.

Tens of thousands of tourists come to the festival to sec new films and plays and to hear music played by famous musicians. This year, you can see over five hundred performances with actors from more than forty countries.

The tickets for these performances are quite cheap, and it is usually easier to see your favourite star in Edinburgh than it is in London. So come to Edinburgh next summer!

**36.** How many people come to attend the Edinburgh Festival every year?

A. Few people B. Thousands of people

C. Thousand people D. Some people

**37.** How long does the Edinburgh Festival last?

A. Three weeks B. For three weeks every August and September

C. Three months D. Two months

**38.** What can you even see artists doing on the streets?

A. Dancing on the streets. B. Singing songs on the streets.

C. Painting pictures on the streets. D. Playing the guitar on the streets

**39.** How many performances can people see this year.

A. Thousands B. Ten of thousands

C. Over five hundreds D. Some people

**40.** How much are the tickets for these performances?

A. Very cheap. B. Very expensive.

C. Not cheap. D. Not quite expensive.

**WRITING**

**Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**41.** It’s not a good idea to drive fast in this street.

A. You shouldn’t drive fast in this street.

B. You should drive fast in this street.

C. You don't have to drive fast in this street.

D. You'd better drive fast in this street.

**42.** Although old-age pensions have risen considerably, they haven’t kept pace with the cost of living.

A. Old-age pensions have risen considerably, but they haven’t kept pace with the cost of living.

B. Old-age pensions have risen considerably because they haven’t kept pace with the cost of living.

C. In spite of old-age pensions have risen considerably, they haven’t kept pace with the cost of living.

D. Old-age pensions have risen considerably or they haven’t kept pace with the cost of living.

**43.** How far is it from your house to the airport?

A. How long is from here to the airport?

B. What is the distance from your house to the airport?

C. What is it from your house to the airport?

D. How distance is from your house to the airport?

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

A. Dave is the tallest student in the class.

B. Dave is taller student in the class

C. Dave is the taller student in the class.

D. Dave is tallest student in the class.

**45.** In spite of all our efforts, we failed in the final match.

A. Although we tried very hard, we failed in the final match.

B. Whatever efforts we had made, we weren’t able to win in the final match.

C. We made all our efforts so that we could gain success in the final match.

D. We failed in the final match as a result of all our great efforts.

Rearrange the following words and punctuation marks to complete the sentences.

**46.** playing/ young/ brother/ the/ very/ piano/ My/ when/ was/ enjoyed/ he.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**47.** are/I/ as/ as/ not/ thought/ These/ expensive/ clothes.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**48.** takes/ art/ half/ gallery/ only/ hour/ to/ an/ the/ It/ to/ get.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**49.** mine/ book/ Her/ from/ is/ different.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**50.** It/ very important/ is/ to obey/ the traffic rules/ when/ using/ road/ the.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SECOND MID-TERM TEST 3**

**LISTENING**

Task 1: Listen to people talking about movies then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Track 05

**1.** What is the film about?

A. A weird family goes on a European vacation.

B. A group of bank robber

C. Car chasing

D. A love story

**2.** What about the effects of the film?

A. The special effects are pretty good.

B. The special effects are not good.

C. There are not many effects in the film.

D. Those movies that’s full of car chases.

**3.** What is the film about?

A. It’s about a love story of a nurse and her patient.

B. It’s about biography of Julia Roberts.

C. It is about

D. It’s about car chasing and bank robbers.

**4.** The guy turned into a kind of half man, half animal because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. having a changing operation

B. taking wrong medicine

Giaoandethitienganh.info sưu tầm

C. killing people.

D. the moon

**5.** What can people do when they travel in a time machine?

A. They can choose the places they want to visit.

B. They can see ancient people.

C. They can choose which century they want to visit.

D. They can visit their relatives.

**Task 2: Listen again then put the tick *✓* in the kind of movie they describe. Track 06**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Science fiction | Horror | Comedy | Romance | Action |
| 6. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. |  |  |  |  |  |

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**11.** A. highlight B. project C. horror D. perform

**12.** A. documentary B. entertaining C. helicopter D. superstitious

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

**13.** A. nearest B. head C. bread D. health

**14.** A. they B. Thanksgiving C. than D. those

**15.** A. indicate B. says C. take D. mistake

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

**16.** Jack often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jigsaw puzzles in his spare time.

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

**17.** You should look right and left when you go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the road.

A. along B. up C. across D. down

**18.** Public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this city is quite good, and it’s not expensive.

A. journey B. travel C. vehicle D. transport

**19.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not very far from here to the harbour.

A. There B. It C. This D. That

**20.** Give a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before your turn left or right.

A. signal B. turn C. sound D. sign

**21.** The film was so boring. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Jack saw it from beginning to end.

A. Therefore B. However C. Although D. Because

**22.** “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from your house to the nearest bus stop?” - “About 50 metres.”

A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How much

**23.** Traffic accidents can be prevented if people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rules.

A. remember B. go after C. obey D. take care of

**24.** The end of the film was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. moved B. moveable C. move D. moving

**25.** A lot of dancers go to Rio de Janeiro to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Rio Carnival.

A. join B. perform C. attend D. appear

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

**26.** Nam often (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soccer in the afternoon.

**27.** Wait! Miss Mai (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

**28.** You shouldn’t (eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much junk food.

**29.** Nam (not / play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soccer beautifully last Saturday.

**30.** We are interested in (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English.

**READING**

**Choose the correct word A, B, C or D for each gap to complete the following passage.**

Ewan McGregor was (**31**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland in 1971. He decided to be an (**32**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he was only nine and he (**33**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his first film in 1992. So far in his career he has appeared in (**34**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different types of films, including comedies, musical, dramas and the Star Wars movies. In his career Ewan has won lots of awards. He loves acting and when he finished filming the musical, Moulin Rouge, he said, “I have (**35**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ been happier to do anything in my life”.

**31.** A. bear B. born C. bearing D.to bear

**32.** A. acting B. actress C. actor D. action

**33.** A. made B. makes C. making D. make

**34.** A. much B. a C. any D. a lot of

**35.** A. never B. since C. for D. yet

Read the passage then do the task below.

Kirsten Dunst was born in New Jersey, USA, in 1982. Her acting career began at the age of three when she appeared in her first TV advert. She made her film debut with a small part in Woody Alien’s *New York Stories* (1989). In 1994, she got her big break in *Interview with the Vampire,* performing with famous megastars Brad Pitt and Tom Cruise. Her performance as a creepy kid earned her a Golden Globe nomination, the MTV Award for Best Breakthrough Performance and the Saturn award for Best Young Actress. Over the next few years, she starred in more hit movies including *Little Women* (1994), *Jumanji* (1995), the romantic *Get Over It* (2001) and *Mona Lisa Smile* with Julia Roberts (2003). However, her most successful films are the *Spider-Man* films (2002 and 2004) with Tobey Maguire, where she plays the part of superhero Spider-Man's girlfriend, Mary Jane.

***A. Write (T) for True or (F) for false statement.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **True** | **False** |
| **36.** Kirsten Dunst got her big break in Interview with the Vampire, performing with famous megastars Brad Pitt and Tom Cruise in 1994. |  |  |
| **37.** Her acting career began at the age of four. |  |  |

*B. Answer the following questions.*

**38.** When and where was Kirsten Dunst born?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**39.** Was her first film *the New York Stories!*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**40.** What are her most successful films

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WRITING**

Choose the best answer that is rearranged from the words below.

**41.** It/ over/ 100 km/ is/ from/ my/ town/ to/ Ho Chi Minh/ home/ City.

A. It is 100 km from my home town to over Ho Chi Minh City.

B. It over 100 km from my home town is to Ho Chi Minh City.

C. It is over 100 km from my home town to Ho Chi Minh City.

D. It is over 100 km to my home town from Ho Chi Minh City.

**42.** live /Many / the / people / country *I* prefer / in / to/.

A. Many people to live in the countryside prefer.

B. Many people prefer to live in the countryside.

C. Many people prefer live to in the countryside.

D. Many countryside people prefer to live in the.

**43.** to save/ will reduce/ our energy./ the use of electricity/ We/.

A. We will reduce the use of electricity to save our energy.

B. We reduce the use of electricity will to save our energy.

C. We will save to the use of electricity reduce our energy.

D. We will reduce the use of energy to save our electricity.

**44.** is / Driving / dangerous / fast / very/.

A. Driving fast is very dangerous.

B. Very dangerous is Driving fast.

C. Driving is very dangerous fast.

D. Driving is very fast dangerous.

**45.** when/ ride /used to /I /a bicycle /was /I /a child. /

A. I used to ride a bicycle when I was a child.

B. I used to a child when I was ride a bicycle.

C. I ride a bicycle when I used to was a child.

D. I used to riding a bicycle when I was a child.

**Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**46.** Despite his inexperience in the field, John applied for the job.

A. John did not apply for the job because of his inexperience in the field.

B. John applied for the job even though he had no experience in the field.

C. John applied for the job because he has experience in the field.

D. John was unable to do the job because he was inexperienced.

**47.** I haven’t seen my aunt for years.

A. I haven’t meet my aunt for long ago.

B. I last saw my aunt years ago.

C. The last time I met my aunt was since years ago.

D. I didn’t see my aunt years ago.

**48.** In spite of heavy rain, my brother went to work.

A. Although it rained heavily, my brother went to work.

B. In spite it rained heavily, my brother went to work.

C. Despite it rained heavily, my brother went to work.

D. Although of heavy rain, my brother went to work.

**49.** Walking here is dangerous because this lane is for cycling only.

A. You shouldn’t walking here because this lane is for cycling only.

B. You should walk here because this lane is for cycling only.

C. Because this lane is for cycling only, so you don’t walk here.

D. You shouldn’t walk here because this lane is for cycling only.

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

A. Every student should write an essay on the topic.

B. Every student must write an essay on the topic.

C. They require every student write an essay on the topic.

D. Every student might write an essay on the topic.

**SECOND MID-TERM TEST 4**

**LISTENING**

Task 1: Listen and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Track 07

**1.** The topic today is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. festivals in Viet Nam

B. festivals and holidays in Japan

C. festivals and holiday around the world

**2.** The Japanese celebrate the naked festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. every two years B. twice a year C. once a year

3. Japanese believe the person who touches \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be lucky for the year.

A. the naked man B. the normal man C. the man who wear underwear

4. In naked festival, the naked man is hidden amongst hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_..

A. men wearing short B. women wearing dress C. men wearing underwear

5. During Oktoberfest, Germans drink \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. beer and eat turkey B. beer and eat sausages C. wine and eat sausages

Task 2: These people have to go somewhere. How will each person get there? Listen and circle the correct answer. Track 08

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **6.** A. by bus  B. by car  C. by bicycle | cartoon vehicles car, bus bike and snail - illustration |
| **7.** A. by car  B. by bus  C. by subway | Station Cartoon Images – Browse 43,293 Stock Photos, Vectors, and Video |  Adobe Stock |
| **8.** A. by taxi  B. by car  C. by bus | Xe buýt phim Hoạt hình Clip nghệ thuật - Xe buýt |
| **9.** A. by car  B. by bus  C. by taxi | Cartoon illustration of a bear driving a taxi car |
| **10.** A. by car  B. by taxi and subway  C. by subway and on foot | Set of cartoon cars. Various cars, truck, passenger car, taxi, tourist bus and autumn trees. Urban transport. For design of children's rooms, clothing, textiles. Vector illustration in flat style - 172516989 |

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**11.** A. noisy B. party C. police D. social

**12.** A. attracting B. attention C. impolite D. exciting

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

**13.** A. gather B. apricot C. lantern D. cranberry

**14.** A. degree B. doctorate C. kindergarten D. graduate

**Match the sentences, clauses or phrases in column A with the ones in column B to make meaningful sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| **15.** What was the last book you read? | A. The last book I read was His Dark Materials by Philip Pulllman - it was absolutely brilliant. |
| **16.** Who’s your favourite actress? | B. It was okay ... not fantastic. |
| **17.** Do you like ballet? | C. I like different kinds of music but especially rock music - my favourite group are the Red Hot Chili Peppers. |
| **18.** When did you last go to the concert? | D. I last went to a concert about three weeks ago – some friends were in a concert at my school. |
| **19.** Did you enjoy the film? | E. Yes. actually. I love ballet, my favourite is Swan Lake. |

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**21.** Last night, I didn’t go to bed early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being very tired.

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

**22.** Mr. Bean's Holiday is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film - I was laughing from beginning to end.

A. scary B. violent C. moving D. hilarious

**23.** Cameron Diaz and Julia Roberts are the best-paid actresses – both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ S20 million for their last films.

A. earned B. did C. took D. paid

**24.** People of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minorities in Phu Yen celebrate Hoi Mua Festival every March.

A. native B. local C. ethnic D. village

**25.** A lot of cultural and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities are held as part of the Flower Festival in Da Lat.

A. artistic B. arts C. artist D. art

**26.** I found the book so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I couldn’t put it down.

A. shocking B. boring C. gripping D. tiring

**27.** The festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year at the end of August.

A. takes place B. takes C. occur D. held

**28.** Charlie Chaplin was the most famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the silent films.

A. plot B. star C. acting D. scene

**29.** We were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the latest film of that director.

A. satisfied B. satisfy C. satisfying D. satisfactory

**30.** Dracula is the best \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film I’ve ever seen.

A. cartoon B. documentary C. horror D. action

**READING**

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Running of The Bulls - Pamplona, Spain

The Running of the Bulls is a (**31**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the famous San Fermin festival - a practice that involves running in front of a small group of bulls (typically a dozen) that have been let loose on a course of a town’s streets. A first firework is set off at 8 a.m to alert the runners that the corral gate is (**32**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A second firework signals that all six bulls have (**33**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ released. The third and fourth fireworks are signals that all of the herd has entered the bullring, marking the end of the event. Every year between 200 and 300 people (**34**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ injured during the run (**35**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most injuries are due to falls and are not serious. So you think you support it?

**31.** A. piece B. section C. whole D. part

**32.** A. open B. opening C. to close D. closed

**33.** A. be B. being C. been D. to be

**34.** A. have been B. had been C. are D. were

**35.** A. because B. but C. so D. although

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Australia is a big country, but nearly all Australians live near the sea. On hot summer days, you can see thousands of people at the beach. Many beaches have waves that are very high. These large waves are known as surf and the people who ride them are called surfers. Surfing is a skill and needs learning. Don’t expect to be able to surf properly the first time you try. However, by practicing a few times you will learn how to do it. Surfing is a new sport. Perhaps its origin needs explaining. It started hundreds of years ago in Hawaii. Men swam out to sea to catch fish and found they could come back to land very quickly by riding the waves. These first surfers did not use a board.

**36.** Nearly all Australians live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. in a big family B. surfing everyday C. near the sea D. on the beach

**37.** Surfing is a skill and therefore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. it is not easy to do it B. it is impossible to practice it

C. it needs practicing from day to day D. it is dangerous to do

**38.** Surfing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a sport B. a way of earning money

C. a work to do D. a job

**39.** Surfing started \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hundreds of years ago in Australia B. long ago in Australia

C. five decades ago in Hawaii D. hundreds of years ago in Hawaii

**40.** The first surfers did not use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. canoe B. board C. yatch D. ship

**WRITING**

Circle the correct sentence (A, B, C or D) that is made from the words given.

41. festivals / help / people / cooperate / with / one /another /.

A. Festivals help people cooperate with one another.

B. Festivals help people cooperating with one another.

C. Festivals helping people cooperate with one another.

D. Festivals helps people cooperate with one another.

42. people / understand / more / about / and / appreciate / their / cultural / values /.

A. People can understanding more about and appreciating their cultural values.

B. People understands more about and appreciating their cultural values.

C. People can understand more about and appreciate their cultural values.

D. People understood more about and appreciating their cultural values.

43. Although/ there/ many/ famous/ actors/ the movie/ plot/ uninteresting/.

A. Although there many famous actors in the movie, it plot is uninteresting.

B. Although there are many famous actors in the movie, its plot is uninteresting.

C. Although there are many famous actors in the movie, plot were uninteresting.

D. Although there is many famous actors in the movie, its plot is uninteresting.

**44.** This/ most boring/ film/I/ ever/ watch/.

A. This is most boring film I’ve ever watching.

B. This is the most boring film I ever watched.

C. This was the most boring film I’ve ever watch.

D. This is the most boring film I’ve ever watched.

**45.** It /only take/ half/ hour/ get/ the art gallery.

A. It only take half an hour to gets to the art gallery.

B. It only takes half an hour to get to the art gallery.

C. It only takes half an hour getting to the art gallery.

D. It takes only half hour to get to the art gallery.

**Write a short paragraph (70-90 words) about a film that you like the most. You should use the following cues:**

- What film it is

- When you watched it

- What it was about

- Why you like it

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**SECOND MID-TERM TEST 5**

**LISTENING**

**Task 1: People are calling for Information about movies. What type of movie is it?** **Listen and write the type of movie in the blank. Track 09**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CINEMA 1**  Die Hard | Die Hard Wiki | Fandom | **CINEMA 2**  Party Animals on Steam | **CINEMA 3**  Không có mô tả ảnh. |
| Title: **Die harder: The**  **Final Conflict**  Type:(1) | Title: **Party Animal**  Type:(2) | Title: **Dream**  Type:(3) |
| **CINEMA 4**  Cowboys Run DVDs and Blu-rays | **CINEMA 5** | **CINEMA 6**  Monster party design vector concept. Cute scary monster characters in monster party text. |
| Title: **Cowboy’s Run**  Type:(4) | Title: **Space Children**  Type: (5) | Title: **Monster Party**  Type:(6) |

**Task 2: Listen and write the correct order of the festivals. Track 10**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **7.** | **A** | Songkran Festival, Kids Playing Water Frame Stock Vector Image by  ©muchmania #103583694 |
| **8.** | **B** |  |
| **9.** | **C** | Các quốc gia và vùng lãnh thổ châu Á đón Tết nguyên đán ảnh 1 |
| **10.** | **D** |  |

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**11.** A. violent B. hilarious C. serious D. seasonal

**12.** A. entertaining B. documentary C. superstitious D. helicopter

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

**13.** A. vehicle B. seatbelt C. investigate D. recommend

**14.** A. animation B. pavement C. safely D. female

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**15.** He caused an accident because he was driving too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fast B. fastly C. much fast D. very fast

**16.** I am very surprised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passing the driving test.

A. at B. for C. with D. of

**17.** We shouldn’t cross the street outside the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. foot lane B. zebra crossing C. sidewalk D. pavement

**18.** As a child, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his parents.

A. ought obeying B. ought obey C. ought to obeying D. ought to obey

**19.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bell-push several times but there was no one at home.

A. knocked B. pressed C. pulled D. squeezed

**20.** La Tomatina is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Spain, in a small town.

A. holds B. hold C. holding D. held

**21.** It must be amazing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elephants racing.

A. see B. to see C. seeing D. watching

**22.** La Tomatina is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festival to celebrate the tomato harvest.

A. religious B. superstitious C. seasonal D. music

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence. Write A, B, C or D.

**23.** The map says the hotel is just past the railway station.

A. makes words with its mouth B. thinks something

C. gives information D. tells someone to do something

**24.** You can go back to the waiting room.

A. return B. get on C. stand D. follow

Complete each of the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| interesting | sci-fi film  Giaoandethitienganh.info sưu tầm | attractions | comedy | excite | superstition |

**25.** The number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Da Lat is increasing.

**26.** Halloween has always been a holiday filled with mystery, magic and.

**27.** I laugh a lot when I see a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**28.** There are often UFOs and aliens from space in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**29.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to open them then.

**30.** It is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to know the origin of the plot and stories around it.

**READING**

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Not a Minute Lost

Ants live and work together the way people do. They live in ant cities, which they work hard to build. Every ant has his own work to do.

The queen ant lays the eggs. Some ants help by caring for her and bringing her food. Other ants take care of the babies.

Worker ants dig tunnels and build storerooms. They carry seeds and sand. Other ants work as soldiers. They stand watch, ready to fight.

Ants build their cities in many places. Some build in tree tops. Some build in the ground. Some ants even build their cities in pieces of old wood. An ant city is always a busy place.

**31.** The story as a whole is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ant eggs B. worker ants C. queen ants D. how ants live

**32.** The work of the queen ant is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. stand watch B. lay eggs C. build an ant city D. take care of the babies

**33.** Ants store their food underground \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in storerooms B. in tree tops

C. in pieces of old wood D. in hollow trees

**34.** Each ant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. has his own work to do B. lays his own eggs

C. is ready to fight his enemy D. can do different jobs in an ant city

**35.** Soldier ants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. dig tunnels and build storerooms B. care for the queen ant

C. take care of baby ants D. stand watch and ready to fight

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Food from Grass

Did you know there are many kinds of grasses? Some grasses are short. Some arc tall. The kind that grows around your house is a short grass. But field grasses often grow as tall as a man.

Some foods that we eat come from plants of the grass family. Wheat and rice are two of them. We use wheat to make bread. We use both wheat and rice to make breakfast foods. In some lands, people eat more rice than any other food.

Animals as well as people get food from the grass family. Cows eat hay. Do you know the kind if grass that horses like to eat?

**36.** The story as a whole is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how grass grows B. the use we have for grass

C. how to cat grass D. how green grass is

**37.** The kind of grass that grows around our house is often as tall as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a horse B. a man C. cow D. none of the above

**38.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the two foods that come from plants of the grass family.

A. Wheat and milk B. Corn and wheat C. Wheat and rice D. Rice and hay

**39.** We use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make bread.

A. wheat B. grass C. rice D. hay

**40.** In Vietnam, people eat

A. breakfast than lunch B. more rice than wheat

C. less rice than wheat D. more wheat than rice

**WRITING**

**Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**41.** It took them an hour to travel to the airport yesterday.

A. They spent an hour to travel to the airport yesterday.

B. They took an hour to travel to the airport yesterday.

C. They spent an hour travelling to the airport yesterday.

D. They took an hour travelling to the airport yesterday.

**42.** You shouldn’t spend a long time watching TV.

A. Watching TV for a long time is not good for your health.

B. Spending a long time on watching TV is not good for your health.

C. All Are Correct.

D. You shouldn’t watch TV for a long time.

**43.** I'd rather do nothing than watch old films on TV.

A. Watching old films on TV is enjoyable.

B. There are few old films on TV.

C. I dislike watching old films on TV.

D. Old films on TV are interesting.

**44.** Annie walks for about 800m to go to school everyday.

A. It is about everyday Annie walks 800m to go to school.

B. It is about 800m Annie walks to go to school every day.

C. It is about 800m from Annie’s house to school.

D. It takes Annie about 800m to go to school every day.

**45.** A library has more books than a normal bookstore.

A. A normal bookstore has fewer books than a library.

B. A normal bookstore has less book than a library.

C. A normal bookstore has more few books than a library.

D. A normal bookstore has few books than a library.

**Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**46.** Eating too much fatty food or sugar isn’t good for you.

A. You should eating too much fatty food or sugar.

B. You shouldn’t eat too much fatty food or sugar.

C. You ought not to eat too much fatty food or sugar.

D. B&C

**47.** You should wash your hands before meals.

A. You ought to wash your hands before meals.

B. You oughtn’t to wash your hands before meals.

C. You has to wash your hands before meals.

D. You wash your hands before meals.

**48.** Hoang is an excellent student although he sometimes makes mistakes.

A. Hoang sometimes makes mistakes, so he is an excellent student.

B. Hoang sometimes makes mistakes and he is an excellent student.

C. Hoang sometimes makes mistakes but he is an excellent student.

D. Hoang never makes mistakes but he is an excellent student.

**48.** Children like comics so much.

A. Children are interested to comics.

B. Children are keen in comics.

C. Children are interested in comics.

D. Children are like in comics.

**50.** The homework often takes me 2 hours to finish.

A. It often took me 2 hours to finish the homework.

B. It often takes me 2 hours to finish the homework.

C. It often spends me 2 hours to finish the homework.

D. I often spend 2 hours to finish the homework.

**PHẦN C.**

**ĐỀ KIỂM TRA ĐỊNH KỲ**

**ĐỀ KIỂM TRA CUỐI KỲ 45’**

**SECOND TERM TEST 1**

**A. WRITTEN TEST**

**LISTENING**

**Task 1: These people are calling friends about the weekend. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Track 11**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **T** | **F** |
| **1.** Penny agrees to go to a movie with Bob. |  |  |
| **2.** Anne can come to the party. |  |  |
| **3.** Ken invites Nancy to a movie. |  |  |
| **4.** Anne and Mike are going to see a football game. |  |  |
| **5.** Wendy can’t come to Jack’s house. |  |  |

Task 2: Listen again. Circle the correct answer. Track 12

**6.** When does Bob want to go to the movies?

A. On the weekend B. On Friday morning C. On Friday night

**7.** When is the party?

A. On Saturday night B. the weekend after next C. On Sunday night

**8.** When does Ken want to go?

A. On Friday morning B. On Friday night C. On the weekend

**9.** When is the game?

A. On Sunday night B. On Sunday afternoon C. On Saturday afternoon

**10.** When is the movie on TV?

A. Tuesday night B. Thursday night C. Tonight

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

11. A. natural B. energy C. effective D. generate

12. A. convenient B. expensive C. easily D. abundant

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

**13.** A. creature B. creamy C. crease D. creative

14. A. dump B. nuclear C. abundant D. truck

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**15.** The neighbourhood was cleaned up this morning, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there is no rubbish now.

A. so B. but C. and D. although

**16.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festival is a famous seasonal festival in some Asian countries. Traditionally, people celebrate the end of the summer harvest by eating moon cakes and fruits, and lighting the lanterns.

A. Mid-autumn B. Water festival C. Thanksgiving D. Ghost Festival

**17.** Tom has eaten a lot of food and he is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on weight.

A. spending B. putting C. making D. bringing

**18.** Human is looking for a clean, cheap and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ source of energy.

A. effectively B. effectiveness C. effective D. effect

**19.** Jane has already eaten her lunch, but I’m saving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until later.

A. yours B. mine C. hers D. ours

**20.** Fossil fuels are very common in our society but they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

A. pollute B. renew C. waste D. provide

**21.** The boys taking part in the swimming competition are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their best to win the first prize.

A. taking B. giving C. trying D. making

**22.** People will reduce energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as much as possible.

A. expense B. consume C. consumption D. expenses

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

**23.** The burning of fossil fuels is harmful to the environment and public health.

A. unsafe B. damaging C. harmless D. poisonous

**24.** Solar energy can be converted into other forms of energy such as heat and electricity.

A. changed B. transformed C. altered D. kept

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

**25.** Many of the Earth’s natural resources are available in limited quantity and can be used up.

A- small B. within easy reach C. minimum D. rare

**26.** Energy sources are often categoried as renewable or non-renewable.

A. sorted B. used C. known D. estimated

Identify the mistake in each sentence.

**27.** Many people living in rural areas use biogas to cook and heating.

A. in B. use C. cook D. heating

**28.** The author of this play is the same like that play.

A. of B. is C. the same D. like

**29.** Within ten years, people will be used less fossil fuel and more renewable energy.

A. Within B. will be used C. less D. renewable

**30.** Using solar energy instead fossil fuels can help reverse the effects of global warming.

A. Using B. instead C. help D. reverse

**READING**

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct w ord that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

CARBON FOOTPRINT

Everybody has a carbon footprint - it’s the (**31**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of carbon dioxide we produce with any action or activity. As carbon dioxide contributes to ‘greenhouse gases’, our carbon footprints have a direct impact (**32**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment. You can estimate your carbon footprint on any number of popular websites: if it’s (**33**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then you’re probably leading a relatively green lifestyle. But what happens if it’s big?

Well, the answer is that you can balance it. This modern answer to the problem is for people to contribute to balancing the negative effects of their actions by using (**34**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fuels, recycling, reforestation and a number of other activities which are said to contribute to a (**35**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of carbon dioxide.

**31.** A. period B. amount C. quality D. number

**32.** A. in B. on C. for D. to

**33.** A. free B. fine C. large D. small

**34.** A. leaded B. fossil C. green D. smoky

35. A. rising B. lowering C. falling D. moving

Read the following passage, and then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

The tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween has both European and Celtic roots. Hundreds of years ago, winter was an uncertain and frightening time. Food supplies often ran low and, for the many people afraid of the dark, the short days of winter were full of constant worry. On Halloween, when it was believed that ghosts came back to the earthly world, people thought that they would encounter ghosts if they left their homes. To avoid being recognized by these ghosts, people would wear masks when they left their homes after dark so that the ghosts would mistake them for fellow spirits. On Halloween, to keep ghosts away from their houses, people would place bowls of food outside their homes to appease the ghosts and prevent them from attempting to enter.

**36.** What is the origin of the tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween?

A. The tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween has only in European.

B. The tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween has both European and Celtic roots.

C. The tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween has in Celtic roots.

D. The tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween has hundred years ago.

**37.** How was the winter hundreds of years ago?

A. Hundreds of years ago, winter came back late.

B. Hundreds of years ago, winter was an certain and brightening time.

C. Hundreds of years ago, Food supplies often ran low.

D. Hundreds of years ago, winter was an uncertain and frightening time.

**38.** What would people encounter if they left their homes on Halloween in the past?

A. People thought that they would encounter coldness and darkness.

B. People thought that the short days of winter were full of constant worry.

C. People thought that they would encounter ghosts.

D. People thought that they would encounter their relatives.

**39.** What would people do to avoid being recognized by the ghosts?

A. People would wear masks so that the ghosts would mistake them for fellow spirits.

B. People would wear glasses so that the ghosts would mistake them for fellow spirits.

C. People would place bowls of food outside their homes.

D. People would dress smart.

**40.** And what would people do to keep ghosts away from their houses?

A. People would place an apple outside their homes.

B. People would place a mask of pumpkin outside their homes.

C. People would place candies and eggs outside their homes.

D. They would place bowls of food outside their homes.

**WRITING**

**Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**41.** Natural gas is cheaper and less polluting than coal.

A. Coal is more expensive and more polluting than natural gas.

B. Coal is cheaper and less polluting than natural gas.

C. Coal is more environmentally friendly than natural gas.

D. Coal is expensive and safe than natural gas.

**42.** It’s a good idea to switch off electrical appliances when they aren’t in use.

A. You must switch off electrical appliances when they aren’t in use.

B. You should switch off electrical appliances when they aren’t in use.

C. You can switch on electrical appliances when they aren’t in use.

D. You shouldn’t switch off electrical appliances when they aren’t in use.

**43.** Although coal is the most polluting of fossil fuels, it is still the largest sources of energy worldwide.

A. Despite being the most polluting of fossil fuels, coal is still the largest sources of energy worldwide.

B. Despite the most polluting of fossil fuels, it is still the largest sources of energy worldwide.

C. Despite coal being the most polluting of fossil fuels, it is still the largest sources of energy worldwide.

D. Despite is the most polluting of fossil fuels, coal is still the largest sources of energy worldwide.

Choose a sentence which is correctly arranged.

**44.** fuels / to / harmful / burning *I* fossil / is / environment / the.

A. Burning fuels fossil is harmful to the environment.

B. Burning fossil fuels is harmful to the environment.

C. Burning harmful fossil fuels is to the environment.

D. The environment to burning fossil fuels is harmful.

**45.** out / non-renewable / run/ energy/ will/ some day.

A. Non-renewable energy will run out some day.

B. Non-renewable will run energy out some day.

C. Energy will non-renewable run out some day.

D. Non-renewable will run out energy day.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to choose the sentence that has the similar meaning to the first one.

**46.** The pictures will have to travel for three minutes before they reach the Earth.

A. The pictures will take 3 minutes reach the Earth.

B. The pictures will take 3 minutes to reach the Earth.

C. The pictures will take 3 minutes reaching the Earth.

D. The pictures will takes 3 minutes to reach the Earth.

**47.** What is the distance between Vinh and Ha Noi city?

A. What far is it from Vinh to Hanoi city?

B. How far it is from Vinh to Hanoi city?

C. How far is it from Vinh to Hanoi city?

D. How long is it from Vinh to Hanoi city?

**48.** Although she eats lots of food, she is still very slim.

A. Because eating lots of food, she is still very slim.

B. Although eating lots of food, she is still very slim.

C. Despite of eating lots of food, she is still very slim.

D. In spite of eating lots of food, she is still very slim.

**49.** These programmes usually have lots of information.

A. There are much information in these programmes.

B. There is much information in these programmes.

C. There has much information in these programmes.

D. There have much information in these programmes.

**50.** My car runs on petrol and your car runs on solar energy.

A. My car runs on petrol and yours runs on solar energy.

B. My car inns on petrol and your runs on solar energy.

C. My car runs on petrol and you car runs on solar energy.

D. My car and yours runs on solar energy, runs on petrol.

**B. SPEAKING TEST**

**PART 1**

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about holidays and festivals. Are you ready?

**1.** Which festival in Viet Nam do you like best?

**2.** Where is it held?

**3.** When is it held?

**4.** Why do you like that festival?

**PART 2**

**Each of you will now receive a card. On the card there is a picture and clues for five questions. You should use the words to make questions and ask your friend. Your friend will answer the questions based on the picture he/she has.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CARD A** | |
| **Use the words given below to make questions. Ask your friend about his/ her picture and listen to the answers.**  1. What/see/picture/?  2. What/name/festival/?  3. Where/it/?  4. How/celebrated/?  5. What/like/it/? | **Now your friend will ask you questions about your picture. Answer his/her questions.**  La Tomatina festival |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CARD B** | |
| **Use the words given below to make questions. Ask your friend about his/ her picture and listen to the answers.**  1. What/see/picture/?  2. What/name/festival/?  3. Where/it/?  4. How/celebrated/?  5. What/like/it/? | **Now your friend will ask you questions about your picture. Answer his/her questions.**  vẽ tranh trung thu dễ nhất |

**SECOND TERM TEST 2**

**A. WRITTEN TEST**

**LISTENING**

Task 1: Listen to a record about solar energy then fill in the gap. Track 13

Solar energy is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**1**) to our future.

We are slowly using solar energy more.

Most places you go in the world today you can see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**2**) on people’s houses.

Solar energy is free. All you have to do is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**3**) the solar panels and some other equipment.

In the future, we’ll be able to buy solar panels from our local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**4**) store.

We’ll be wearing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**5**) that provide solar power, and we’ll be driving cars powered by solar energy.

Task 2: Listen and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Track 14

**6.** Travelling gives you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. meet many people around your country.

B. many wonderful experiences

C. much money and experiences

**7**. It's so exciting to meet local people and get to understand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. different cultures

B. local people

C. different custom and tradition

**8.** According to speaker, the most exciting thing is visiting other countries with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. your friends

B. no fixed plan and hotel reservation

C. hotel reservation and fixed plan

**9.** He prefers to stay in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. homestays or hotels

B. motels and guest houses

C. hostels and guest houses

**10.** He also likes to visit places \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. where few people go

B. where many people visit

C. where no one visits before

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Choose the word that is stressed differently from that of the other words.**

**11.** A. money B. happy C. festival D. alive

**12.** A. dangerous B. expensive C. seasonal D. plentiful

**13.** A. politic B. historic C. electric D. specific

**14.** A. perform B. parade C. season D. machine

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

**15.** It’s not a Thanksgiving dinner without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. turkey B. bread C. tomato D. Firework

**16.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is renewable. It is clean and safe.

A. Natural resources B. Solar energy C. Nuclear power D. Fossil fuel

**17.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festival do you choose? - I choose Elephant Race Festival.

A. Which B. How C. What D. When

**18.** La Tomatina is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festival to celebrate the tomato harvest.

A music. B. superstitious C. religious D. seasonal

**19.** Solar energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to solve the problem of energy shortage.

A. will be used B. will use C. will be using D. will being used

**20.** There comes a time when we’ve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our available energy and there’s nothing left in the tank.

A. run out B. use up C. running out D. used up

**21.** Where is the Cannes Film Festival held?

A. in France B. in August C. on Monday D. at 8 o’clock

**22.** We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheap, clean and effective sources of energy.

A. look on B. turn on C. looking for D. look up

**23.** Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread?

A. a B. any C. some D. an

**24.** When you go shopping, can you buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sugar for me?

A. a bag B. a piece C. a bar D. some

**25.** I’d like some noodles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomato sauce, beef or pork.

A. and B. with C. together D. in

**26.** There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any eggs. Can you buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on your way home?

A. are - some B. aren’t - some C. aren’t - any D. is - some

Identify the mistakes in these following sentences and correct them.

**27.** On special occasions, people usually have celebrate drinks.

A. On B. have C. celebrate D. drinks

**28.** Solar power will be converted to electricity more efficient by solar panels.

A. will B. electricity C. efficient D. solar panels

**29.** What do they celebrate this festival? - After harvesting their crop.

A. What B. do C. celebrate D. this festival

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**30.** We were all frightening by the skull mask.

A. were B. frightened C. of D. mask

**READING**

**Read the text then decide true (T) or false (F).**

Rain Forest World Music Festival is celebrated in Sarawak, Kuching Island, Malaysia. This festival began in 1998. The cost is only US$ 40 and it lasts three days.

It is the time for musicians from all parts of Malaysia and many countries around the world come. During the three days, there are many cultural events: performances of musicians, workshop for people who want to learn more about music, classes for children to learn about music and storytelling.

In the festival villages, there are many shops. Visitors can buy food, drinks, traditional arts, and musical instruments. There are also displays of houses, clothes and hunting instruments for tribes in Sarawak.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **T** | **F** |
| **31.** Rain Forest World Music Festival is held in Malaysia. |  |  |
| **32.** Only musicians and children come to the festival. |  |  |
| **33.** Visitors can buy food, traditional clothes and hunting instruments in this festival. |  |  |
| **34.** This festival takes place on three days. |  |  |
| **35.** The admission fee is very high. |  |  |

Read the text then answer the questions below.

There are three major forms of fossil fuels: coal, oil and natural gas. All three were formed many hundreds of millions of years ago before the time of the dinosaurs - therefore we call them fossil fuels.

Fossil fuels take millions of years to make. But they are not unlimited. We are using up the fuels that were made more than 300 million years ago. They are not renewable like solar power, wind power, hydro power or biomass. Once they are gone they are gone. So, it’s best not to waste fossil fuels.

We can save fossil fuels by conserving energy. One simple way to do this is to turn off appliances, TVs and radios that we are not using. We can also turn off lights when no one is in the room. Another way is to go by bike or walk instead of driving cars or motorbikes.

**36.** How many forms of fossil fuels are there?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**37.** Why do people call them fossil fuels?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**38.** Are fossil fuels limited?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**39.** Which ways can we do to conserve energy?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**40.** How can we save fossil fuels?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WRITING**

**Complete each of the following sentences with the words or phrases given.**

**41.** Halloween/ important/ festival/North America/.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**42.** energy / from / sun / be / clean/ cheap / safe /*.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**43.** Children / knock/ doors/ their/ neighbours’ houses/ say “trick or treat?”/.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**44.** Although/ he/ very rich/,/ he/ not/ happy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**45.** Not/ forget/ turn off/ light/ before/ go out.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Lise the word in  
brackets. You do not need to change the word. Write NO MORE THAN THREE words.**

**46.** Tell me the number of tomatoes you want.

How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you want? (MANY)

**47.** What amount of milk do you need?

How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you need? (MUCH)

**48.** There is little spaghetti for both of us.

There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spaghetti lor both of us. (ENOUGH)

**49.** I like lemonade most.

Lemonade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drink. (FAVOURITE)

**50.** We haven’t got any eggs.

There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (LEFT)

**B. SPEAKING TEST**

**PART 1**

**Now I’m going to ask you some questions about traffic in Viet Nam. Are you ready?**

**1.** How do most people in Viet Nam travel within the country?

**2.** How do most people in Viet Nam travel to and from work?

**3.** Is there any traffic problem in Viet Nam? What is it?

**4.** Can you suggest a way you think can improve the traffic situation in Viet Nam? Why?/ Why not?

**PART 2**

**Each of you will now receive a card. On the card there is a picture and clues for five questions. You should use the words to make questions and ask your friend. Your friend will answer the questions based on the picture he/she has.**

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CARD A** | |
| **Use the words given below to make questions. Ask your friend about his/ her picture and listen to the answers.**  **1.** What/see/picture/?  **2.** How/look/?  **3.** Where/they/?  **4.** What/happen/?  **5.** What/you/do/?/Why/? | **Now your friend will ask you questions about your picture. Answer his/her questions.**  Cartoon Congestion Traffic Stock Illustrations – 195 Cartoon Congestion  Traffic Stock Illustrations, Vectors & Clipart - Dreamstime |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CARD B** | |
| **Use the words given below to make questions. Ask your friend about his/ her picture and listen to the answers.**  **1.** What/see/picture/?  **2.** How/look/?  **3.** Where/they/?  **4.** What/happen/?  **5.** What/you/do/?/Why/? | **Now your friend will ask you questions about your picture. Answer his/her questions.** |

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**SECOND TERM TEST 3**

**A. WRITTEN TEST**

**LISTENING**

**Task 1. Listen to the conversation between two friends. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Circle T or F.** **Track 15**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** Minh is watching television when Hanh phones. | T | F |
| **2.** Hanh invites Minh to a music festival | T | F |
| **3.** Minh can’t go rollerblading because he has no | T | F |
| **4.** Hanh suggests going to Museum of Ethnology to paint pottery. | T | F |
| **5.** In the end, Hanh goes to the art fair alone. | T | F |

**Task 2. Listen to Amy talking about British unusual festivals. Match the festival** **with its correct information. Track 16**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **6.** Pancake Festival | A. The winner gets lots of lettuce. |
| **7.** Who can pull the ugliest face? | B. The festival ends with a massive firework display |
| **8.** World Championship Smail Racing | C. Frying pans can’t be lacked in this festival. |
| **9.** Cheese rolling festival | D. The festival takes place down the hills. |
| **10.** Burning the Clocks Festival | E. The winner had no teeth. |

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress ill each of the following questions.**

**11.** A. attract B. pointing C. sentence D. verbal

**12.** A. spacious B. resource C. traffic D. comfort

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word w hose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

13. A. picked B. promised C. delivered D. clicked

14. A. architecture B. chocolate C. mechanic D. Christmas

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**15.** Low energy light bulbs should be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electricity.

A. convert B. buy C. spend D. save

**16.** The wind, the sun, and the wave are some types of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sources of energy.

A. changeable B. cheap C. alternative D. costly

**17.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a seasonal festival. It’s celebrated in England every spring. People run downhill to catch cheese in this festival.

A. Cheese rolling festival

B. La Tomatina

C. Cheese making festival

**18.** Joe seemed to be in good mood, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he snapped me angrily when I asked him to join us.

A. but B. for C. and D. so

**19.** The house is big, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ windows are small.

A. their B. its C. it’s D. it

**20.** What if carbon dioxide levels continue to increase?

A. will happen B. happen C. will be happening D. will be happened

**21.** A lot of cultural and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities are held as part of the Flower Festival in Da Lat.

A. art B. artistic C. arts D. artist

**22.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ causing the pollution, coal still plays an important role in the production of electricity around the world.

A. However B. Even though C. Despite D. Due to

**23.** These suitcases belong to you and your wife. These suitcases are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. your’s B. ours C. yours D. hers

**24.** ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the festival celebrated?’ - ‘On June 24th.’

A. How B. What time C. When D. Who

Give the correct form of the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences.

**25.** John enjoys (arrange) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the morning.

**26.** David and his father (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Temple of Literature last week.

**27.** I (not/ study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this evening. Do you want to go out?

**28.** I’m sure they (not score) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another goal.

**29.** My mother (cook) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen at the moment. She likes cooking very much.

**30.** I don’t think he (win) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the next election.

**READING**

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

HOW TO BE A FRIEND OF THE EARTH

There are many simple things we can do to stop the (**31**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the environment. First of all, we should not dump our rubbish without (**32**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which things, such as bottles and paper can (**33**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We should put objects that we can recycle in (**34**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bins. Secondly, instead of taking our car wherever we go, we ought to leave it at home wherever possible, and go on foot or (**35**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public transport. When we have to drive to the supermarket to do our shopping, we should always remember to take our own bags so that we don’t need to use the supermarket’s plastic bags.

**31.** A. destructive B. destroy C. destroyed D. destruction

**32.** A. thinking B. to think C. think D. thought

**33.** A. be recycled B. be recycling C. recycle D. being recycled

**34.** A recycling B. recycled C. to recycle D. recycle

**35.** A. in B. by C. to D. on

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

First explorations into the planets

Human’s dream of stepping into the outer space has been long ago and Jules Verne - a famous fiction writer of the 19th century was the first to describe such journeys. However, it was not until 14 September 1959 when the first artificial object - Lunar 2 - reached the Moon. It was a journey of around 36 hours. Then on 3 February 1966 Luna 9 - an unmanned space mission - achieved a soft landing on the Moon and transmitted photographic data to Earth. Lunar 10 - a robotic spacecraft mission entered lunar orbit on April 3, 1966. On 20 July 1969, the first manned landing on the Moon was made by Neil Armstrong. After his journey, a series of journeys to other planets were made. The first flyby - the flight of a spacecraft near a planet to record data - of Venus was made by Mariner 2 in 1962. Other flybies include that in 1965 for Mars by Mariner 4, 1973 for Jupiter by Pioneer 10, 1974 for Mercury by Mariner 10, 1979 for Saturn by Pioneer 11, 1986 for Uranus by Voyager 2, 1989 for Neptune by Voyager 2.

**36.** Jules Verne was the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to dream of flying into space

B. to enter the Moon

C. to describe space journeys

**37.** Lunar 2 was the first artificial object to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reach the Moon

B. orbit the Moon

C. land on the Moon

**38.** Lunar 9 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was launched eight years after Lunar 2

B. was launched with a human

C. could send photographic data to Earth

**39.** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of Lunar 10?

A. It was launched in the same year with Lunar 9.

B. It landed on the Moon.

C. It was launched with a robot.

**40.** A flyby is a flight of a spacecraft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. made near a planet to gain data of the planet

B. near Venus, Mars and Mercury to take pictures

C. made in 1962, 1974 and 1898

**WRITING**

Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

**41.** Jane was standing at the bus stop when I saw her.

A. I saw Jane to stand at the bus stop.

B. I saw Jane is standing at the bus stop.

C. I saw Jane standing at the bus stop.

D. I saw Jane was standing at the bus stop.

**42.** You should keep your feet warm in winter.

A. It is necessary keep your feet warm in winter.

B. It is good to keep your feet warmly in winter.

C. Don’t let your feet to be cold in winter.

D. You ought to keep your feet warm in winter.

**43.** She types well and carefully.

A. She is a good and careful typer.

B. She is a good and careful typist.

C. She is a well and carefully typer.

D. She is a good and careful typewriter.

**44.** There are a lot of interesting things for you to do on the weekend.

A. There are plenty of interesting things for you to do on the weekend.

B. You can find many things to do interesting on the weekend.

C. You can hardly find an interesting thing to do on the weekend.

D. There are quite a few things interesting for you to do on the weekend.

**45.** Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

A. Are we going to the cinema tonight?

B. What about go to the cinema tonight?

C. Let’s go to the cinema tonight.

D. How about we are going to the cinema tonight?

Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the best sentence that can be made from the words given in each of the following questions.

**46.** wear/ you/ uniform/ school/ when/ be/ you/?

A. When did you wear you school uniform be?

B. Did you wear a uniform when you were schoolboy?

C. Do you wear uniform when you are at school?

D. Did you wear a uniform when you were at school?

**47.** doctor/ advise/ his health/ not/ eat/ meat/ much/ not good.

A. The doctor advices him not to eat much meat so it is not good to his heath.

B. The doctor advised him not to eat much meat because it was not good for his heath.

C. The doctor advices him not eat much meat because it is not good to his heath.

D. The doctor advised him not eating much meat because it was not good for his heath.

**48.** they/ drink/ mineral water/ drink/ yesterday/ beer/ usually.

A. They usually drink mineral water and yesterday they drank beer.

B. They usually drink mineral water but yesterday they drank beer.

C. They drink mineral water and yesterday they drank beer.

D. They are drinking mineral water and yesterday drinking beer.

**49.** She/ get/ well/ most people.

A. She gets a friendly well to most people.

B. She gets on well with most people.

C. She gets on well to most people.

D. She gets well with most people.

**50.** Remember/ turn off/ light /before /go/ out.

A. Remember to turn off the light before going out.

B. Remember turning off the light before going out.

C. Remember to turn off the light before go out.

D. Remember turn off the light before to going out.

**B. SPEAKING TEST**

**PART 1**

**Now I’m going to ask you some questions about travelling in the future. Are you ready?**

**1.** How do you travel to school every day?

**2.** What do you think you will travel by in 2050?

**3.** Do you think electric cars will be popular in the future? Why (not)?

**4.** Do you think flying cars will be popular in the future? Why (not)?

**PART 2**

**Each of you will now receive a card. On the card there is a picture and clues for five questions. You should use the words to make questions and ask your friend. Your friend will answer the questions based on the picture he/she has.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CARD A** | |
| **Use the words given below to make questions. Ask your friend about his/ her picture and listen to the answers.**  **1.** What/see/picture/?  **2.** Where/he/?  **3.** What/he/do/?  **4.** How/look/?  **5.** Like/ you/ travel/ rocket/? | **Now, your friend will ask you questions about your picture. Answer his/her questions.**  Khayalan-Khayalan Dalam Fiksi Ilmiah Yang Gagal Diwujudkan Sampai Sekarang. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CARD B** | |
| **Use the words given below to make questions. Ask your friend about his/ her picture and listen to the answers.**  **1.** What/see/picture/?  **2.** Where/they/?  **3.** What/they/do/?  **4.** How/look/?  **5.** How/feel/? | **Now, your friend will ask you questions about your picture. Answer his/her questions.**  Boy riding a rocket traveling through space Premium Vector |

**SECOND TERM TEST 4**

**A. WRITTEN TEST**

**LISTENING**

**Task 1: Listening to people talking about flying car then choose the correct answer** **A, B, c or D. Track 17**

Flying car and crew Worked by adobe illustrator
included illustrator 10.eps and
300 dpi jpeg files... Futuristic stock vector

**1.** What is the newspaper article about?

A. Travelling in the future

B. Means of transport in the future

C. Flying car

D. Airplane

**2.** When might the first flying car be ready?

A. within the next few years

B. within the next few months

C. the next few days

D. the next year

**3.** How would this flying car work?

A. It runs on solar power.

B. Driver can drive it as an usual car.

C. There would have a pilot inside the car.

D. There would be a computer inside the car that would know where you want to go.

**4.** How much does a flying car cost?

A. It doesn’t cost much money.

B. It will cost too much money.

C. It is affordable.

D. It costs 5000 $.

**5.** What do the drivers need to do?

A. They have to control the car.

B. They don’t have to control the car.

C. They only have to control the car when something goes wrong.

D. They enjoy food and music in car.

**Task 2. Listen again then decide true (T) or false (F). Track 18**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **T** | **F** |
| **6.** People can use flying car for a long journey. |  |  |
| **7.** Flying car is one kind of airplane. |  |  |
| **8.** You need to be an airplane pilot to use a flying car. |  |  |
| **9.** The drivers have to control the car all the time. |  |  |
| **10.** Flying car is a solution for traffic jams. |  |  |

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others in each line then write the answer (A, B, C, or D).**

**11.** A. comment B. pavement C. argument D. statement

**12.** A. matched B. crashed C. occupied D. coughed

Choose the words with the stress pattern different from the rest in the line then write the answer (A, B, C, or D).

13. A. dangerous B. plentiful C. exhausted D. limited

14. A. abundant B. available C. convenient D. harmful

**Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the following sentences.**

**15.** Are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the result?

A. satisfy B. satisfied C. satisfying D. be satisfying

**16.** My brother sings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than me.

A. better B. weller C. gooder D. well

**17.** The results of work are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We are very sad.

A. disappointed B. satisfying C. disappointing D. satisfied

**18.** She is young but she performs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. excellent B. excelly C. excellently D. excellence

**19.** I decided to quit this job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the low salary.

A. because of B. despite C. because D. although

**20.** Her car is black. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is blue.

A. My B. Mine C. Me D. I car

**21.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film was gripping, Tom slept from beginning to end.

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

**22.** We are going to London next month. This will be the first time I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. have been B. shall be C. is having D. had

**23.** You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fast or you'll miss the bus.

A. to run B. run C. running D. ran

**24.** Were you absent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school yesterday?

A.at B. to C. from D. in

**25.** We Paris \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next week. This will be the first time I have been there.

A. are going to B. shall be C. is going D. go to

Write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets in the answer column.

**26.** She (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Spanish since she was ten.

**27.** I spent two hours (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

**28.** I think we (travel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to new planets in the future.

**29.** James has his sister (wash) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his shirt.

**30.** His group (rehearse) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the play at the moment.

**READING**

Read and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the passage then write them in the answer column.

For many people, traveling by plane is an (**31**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience. Others, however, find the whole idea quite terrifying (**32**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flying is no more dangerous than any other form of travel and some experts say it is considerably safer. It is known, however, that most accident occurs (**33**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taking off and landing when a pilot decisions are vitally important.

The people, whose job is to look after the passengers, the stewards and stewardesses play an important part in helping passengers to feel safe and comfortable. Indeed, for many passengers being taken such care of all parts of the total experience. (**34**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other form of travel involves waiting for people in quite the same (**35**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with food, drink, newspapers, magazines, music, and even video films.

**31.** A. excite B. excitement C. excited D. exciting

**32.** A. although B. too C. and D. because

**33.** A. while B. during C. for D. through

**34.** A. Any B. No C. All D. Not

**35.** A. way B. kind C. sort D. part

Read the text then choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

If you’d like to improve your English, one thing you can do is to build up your vocabulary. In order to do this, you have to practice a lot. There are many **effective** ways. First of all, you should read a lot. You can read short stories, comics, newspapers, magazines depending on your English level. As you read, you can try to guess the meanings of unknown words from the context of the sentence. If you cannot, then look up the definition in a dictionary. English to English dictionary should be your first choice and keep the translator as last. Another way of building vocabulary is to watch movies in English which will also help with pronunciation. Try to be involved with the language as much as you can. Keep a vocabulary notebook and write down a few words each day. Keep in mind that you have to revise them regularly. In my opinion, to communicate with people all you need is words. Even if you just say the words one after another, people most likely will understand what you mean regardless of the order of the words and grammar.

**36.** What is the main point of this text?

A. What can we do to improve our English?

B. Difficulties of learning English

C. Problems of learning a second language alone.

D. What’s the best way of learning English at home?

**37.** Which of the followings is incorrect?

A. We should use a translator for all the unknown words.

B. We should read a lot.

C. We should take notes when we learn new words.

D. We should practice as much as we can.

**38.** What is the most important thing to communicate with people according to the writer?

A. Grammar B. Vocabulary

C. Order of the words used D. Advanced English course

**39.** What does the word **“effective”** mean?

A. useful B. useless C. harmful D. understanding

**40.** What are not the ways to build up vocabularies?

A. read short stories, comics, newspapers, magazines

B. watch movies in English

C. guess the meanings of unknown words then look up the definition in a dictionary

D. keep a dairy to write your feeling

**WRITING**

**Rewrite the sentences using the words given so that they have similar meaning to the first ones.**

**41.** Because the water was polluted, we can’t swim in this river. **(Because of)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**42.** He isn’t happy although he is very rich. **(in spite of)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**43.** They’re my glasses. **(mine)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**44.** We find it difficult to understand this question. **(is)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**45.** Traveling around the city in a day is impossible. **(It)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first one.

**46.** Lan is more intelligent than her sister.

🡪 Lan’s sister isn’t

**47.** It took me 25 minutes to do the housework.

🡪 I spent

**48.** She ate dirty vegetables, so she had a stomachache.

🡪 Because

**49.** He looks after the sick people.

🡪 He takes

**50.** Jacques Cousteau was the inventor of a deep-sea diving vessel.

🡪 Jacques Cousteau

**B. SPEAKING TEST**

**PART 1**

**Let’s talk about travelling in the future. I am going to ask you some questions. Are you ready?**

**1.** How do you travel to school every day?

**2.** What do you think you will travel by in 2050?

**3.** Do you think electric cars will be popular in the future? Why (not)?

**4.** Do you think flying cars will be popular in the future? Why (not)?

**PART 2**

**Each of you will now receive a card. On the card there is a picture and clues for five questions. You should use the words to make questions and ask your friend. Your friend will answer the questions based on the picture he/she has.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CARD A** | |
| **Use the words given below to make questions. Ask your friend about his/ her picture and listen to the answers.**  **1.** Who/see/picture/?  **2.** Where/she/?  **3.** What/she/do/?  **4.** How/she/look/?  **5.** you/play/ this musical instrument? | **Now, your friend will ask you questions about your picture. Answer his/her questions.**  Taylor Swift anh 1 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CARD B** | |
| **Use the words given below to make questions. Ask your friend about his/ her picture and listen to the answers.**  **1.** Who/see/picture/?  **2.** Where/she/?  **3.** What/she/do/?  **4.** How/she/look/?  **5.** you/play/ this musical instrument? | **Now, your friend will ask you questions about your picture. Answer his/her questions.**  Teen playing piano and singing | Singing Lessons| Piano Lessons |

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**SECOND TERM TEST 5**

**A. WRITTEN TEST**

**LISTENING**

**Listen and complete the notes. Track 19**

|  |
| --- |
| **Friday** |
| Going to: *the cinema* |
| Meeting at (place): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**1**) |
| Meeting at (time): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**2**) |

|  |
| --- |
| **Saturday** |
| Going to: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**3**) |
| Meeting at (place): the café |
| Meeting at (time): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**4**) |

|  |
| --- |
| **Sunday** |
| Going to: the park |
| Meeting at (place): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**5**) |
| Meeting at (time): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**6**) |

|  |
| --- |
| **Wednesday** |
| Going to: the sports centre |
| Meeting at (place): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**7**) |
| Meeting at (time): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**8**) |

|  |
| --- |
| **Thursday** |
| Going to: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**9**) |
| Meeting at (place): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**10**) |
| Meeting at (time): eleven o’clock |

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

**11.** A. correctly B. seriously C. personally D. carefully

**12.** A. confident B. interested C. D. memorable D. excited

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

13. A. cover B. folder C. here D. answer

14. A. recycle B. helicopter C. free D. vehicle

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**15.** For the most part, young children spend their time playing, eating, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

A. sleeps B. sleeping C. they are sleeping D. they sleep

**16.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an accident in the High Street, traffic is moving very slowly on the London Road.

A. Since B. Despite C. Because of D. Because

**17.** Hurry up or we can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the last bus home.

A. go B. follow C. keep D. catch

**18.** Next month, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new hydro power station on the river.

A. are build B. will build C. build B. will be build

**19.** Our class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ways to save energy at home next Saturday morning.

A. is discussing B. is discuss C. will discuss D. will discussing

**20.** We should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solar panels to save energy.

A. install B. installing C. be installed D. to install

**21.** Burning more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we will pollute our environment.

A. coal B. dioxide C. carbon dioxide D. solar

**22.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be a clean and abundant energy source in Viet Nam.

A. Solar energy B. Coal C. Oil D. gas

**23.** Water falls can be used for the production of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. solar power B. hydro power C. wind power D. heat power

**24.** If we use more cars, the amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the air will continue to rise.

A. oxygen B. carbon dioxide C. oil D. carbon footprint

**25.** If we continue to burn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we will face a serious shortage of energy.

A. fossil fuels B. forests C. wastes D. renewable energy

Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

**26.** This flying car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (SHE)

**27.** These e-tickets are Bill’s and Sue’s e-tickets. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (THEY)

**28.** These magazines are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (WE)

**29.** That is your electric bike. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is here. (I)

**30.** Is this wireless TV \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (YOU)

**READING**

|  |
| --- |
| **they can take you anywhere at any time** |
| **it is a modern means of transport** |
| **visitors can use in the city of Athens** |
| **the suburban railway is the interchange** |
| **Athen’s metro is the quickest solution** |

There are many means of transport that (**31**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the capital of Greece. In order to move around inside the city there is a wide network of buses leading to different areas of Athens, then there are trolleybuses which move with the help of electricity and cover a wide area as well.

(**32**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but since it is quite new in Greece it doesn’t yet cover every single prefecture but there are plans for expansion so that other locations are served as well. The metro has connections with the railway train of Athens which can take you from the Port of Piraeus to the northern suburbs with many stops in between.

(**33**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the metro which will take you to the Athens Airport and a few more areas which are a bit far from the center of Athens but inside the prefecture of Attica.

Moving on with the tram, (**34**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preferred by many people since it connects areas that didn’t have adequate transportation before and it passes by locations where there are no metro stations. Taxis are cheap in comparison to other European countries and (**35**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since they are easy to find and quick if there is no traffic.

Choose true, false or no information.

In Western countries, electricity, gas, and water are not luxuries but necessities. Companies now realize that consumers want products that will not only work effectively, but also save money.

For most North American households, lighting accounts for 10 percent to 15 percent of the electricity bill. However, this amount can be reduced by replacing an ordinary 100- watt light bulb with an energy-saving bulb. These bulbs use a quarter of the electricity of standard bulbs and last eight times longer. Therefore, consumers can save about US$7 to US$21 per bulb. In Europe, there is a labeling scheme for refrigerators, freezers, washing machines and tumble dryers. The label tells the consumers how much energy efficiency each model has, compared with other appliances in the same category. Ultimately, these innovations will save money as well as conserve the Earth’s resources.

**36.** In Western countries, energy is cheap.

A. False B. True

**37.** Consumers can save money by using energy-saving bulbs.

A. False B. True

**38.** Labeling scheme is a good innovation which helps the European to save money and natural resources.

A. True B. False

**39.** Ordinary 100-watt light bulbs use a quarter of the electricity of standard bulbs.

A. True B. False

**40.** North American and European countries are interested in saving money and natural resources.

A. False B. True

**WRITING**

**Mark letter A, B, c or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**41.** He was very tired but he kept on working.

A. In spite of he was very tired, he kept on working.

B. Although he was very tired, he kept on working.

C. Though his tiredness, he kept on working.

D. Despite he was very tired, he kept on working.

**42.** Could you help me to send this letter to my boss?

A. Do you mind send this letter to my boss?

B. Would you mind send this letter to my boss?

C. Would you mind sending this letter to my boss?

D. Would you mind to send this letter to my boss?

**43.** I did not answer the door even though I knew it was my friend.

A. Only when I answered the door did I knew it was my friend.

B. I knew it was my friend, but I did not answer the door.

C. Unless 1 knew it was my friend, I would not answer the door.

D. 1 answered the door since I knew it was my friend.

**44.** Yesterday we decided to paddle around West Lake in a canoe.

A. We decided to go around West Lake in a canoe yesterday.

B. We decided to walk around West Lake in a canoe yesterday.

C. We decided to ride around West Lake in a canoe yesterday.

D. We decided to run around West Lake in a canoe yesterday.

**45.** She was so busy that she couldn’t answer the phone.

A. Although she was very busy, she could answer the phone.

B. Although she was very busy, she couldn’t answer the phone.

C. Because she was very busy, she couldn’t answer the phone.

D. Because she was very busy, she could answer the phone.

Write a paragraph of about 70 - 90 words about what we should do to save energy. You should use the cues given.

- Using low energy light bulbs

- Turning off all electric devices before going out

- Using more public transport instead of riding motorbikes or driving cars

- Recycle, reduce, reuse

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**B. SPEAKING TEST**

**PART 1**

**Now I’m going to ask you four questions about holidays and festivals. Are you ready?**

**1.** Which festival around the world do you like best?

**2.** Where is it held?

**3.** When is it held?

**4.** What do people do in this festival?

**5.** Why do you like that festival?

**PART 2**

**Each of you will now receive a card. On the card there are four pictures of a city’ and clues for five questions. You should use the words to make questions and ask your friend. Your friend will answer the questions based on the pictures he/ she has.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CARD A** | |
| **Use the words given below to make questions. Ask your friend about his/ her picture and listen to the answers.**  **1.** What/see/picture?  **2.** What/they/do?  **3.** How/look?  **4.** What/country?  **5.** Where/come/for? | **Now, your friend will ask you questions about your picture. Answer his/her questions.**  'Bùng nổ' thị trường du học năm 2023 từ góc nhìn chuyên gia ảnh 2 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CARD B** | |
| **Use the words given below to make questions. Ask your friend about his/ her picture and listen to the answers.**  **1.** What/see/picture?  **2.** What/they/do?  **3.** How/look?  **4.** What/country?  **5.** Where/come/for? | **Now, your friend will ask you questions about your picture. Answer his/her questions.**  Các cuộc thi hoa hậu thế giới lớn nhất hiện nay được công chúng quan tâm |

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