

ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC NGOẠI NGỮ



**TÀI LIỆU DÀNH CHO GIÁO VIÊN TIẾNG ANH
BẬC THPT ÔN LUYỆN CHO KỲ THI THPTQG
(CHƯƠNG TRÌNH HỢP TÁC ĐỊA PHƯƠNG)**

(Lưu hành nội

*bộ) **QUYÊN 1***

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Trường Đại học Ngoại ngữ - ĐHQGHN

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Nhằm mục đích nâng cao chất lượng dạy và học ngoại ngữ cho giáo viên và học sinh các trường phổ thông, Trường Đại Học Ngoại Ngữ - Đại Học Quốc Gia Hà Nội đang triển khai chương trình thỏa thuận hợp với các tỉnh, thành nhằm hỗ trợ công tác bồi dưỡng giáo viên và nâng cao năng lực ngoại ngữ của học sinh. Nằm trong khuôn khổ chương trình, ngoài việc cử cán bộ trực tiếp tới hỗ trợ bồi dưỡng giáo viên và ôn luyện cho học sinh của các tỉnh thành, bộ tài liệu ôn luyện cũng được biên soạn dựa trên nhu cầu thực tiễn của giáo viên và học sinh các trường trung học phổ thông, nhằm mục đích ôn tập và củng cố kiến thức phục vụ cho bài thi tốt nghiệp THPT Quốc gia.

Bộ tài liệu chung bao gồm 2 quyển, đây là quyển 1. Về kết cấu, mỗi quyển được chia thành nhiều chuyên đề và trong từng chuyên đề là các phần nhỏ hơn ứng với các tiểu mục kiến thức thuộc chuyên đề đó. Ngoài nội dung kiến thức, quyển 2 còn bao gồm các đề thi ôn luyện theo dạng thức của đề thi tiếng Anh THPT Quốc gia. Để kiến tạo những nội dung nêu trên của cuốn tài liệu, nhóm biên tập đã nghiên cứu kỹ lưỡng chương trình Tiếng Anh THPT, đặc biệt chương trình tiếng Anh 12, cùng với ma trận đề thi của những năm gần đây, với hi vọng nội dung sẽ có tính ứng dụng cao nhất cho cả học sinh và giáo viên.

Về cách sử dụng, cuốn tài liệu nên được sử dụng một cách linh hoạt bởi học sinh và giáo viên để có thể tận dụng tối đa các tính năng. Cụ thể như sau:

- Trong mỗi chuyên đề, giáo viên có thể lựa chọn các phần câu hỏi sao cho phù hợp với trình độ hiện thời của học sinh, sau đó tăng độ khó của bài tập sao cho học sinh có thể tiệm cận với yêu cầu về độ khó của các câu hỏi thi trong bài thi tiếng Anh THPT Quốc gia.
- Tương tự, các em học sinh cần có ý thức rất rõ về trình độ hiện thời của bản thân, và hiểu cận kề hơn lộ trình học tập của mình cũng như lộ trình mà giáo viên đưa ra. Từ đó, các em có thể dần dần hướng tới việc tăng thời gian luyện tập tại nhà, chỉ bằng việc sử dụng cuốn tài liệu với các chuyên đề và độ khó phân cấp một cách rõ ràng như đã nêu ở trên.
- Đặc biệt, phần đáp án không chỉ dừng lại ở việc cung cấp đáp án đúng và phù hợp, mà đi kèm với đó là phần giải thích; với mong muốn phục vụ cho quá trình học tập thông qua hiểu biết cận kề về lỗi sai của mình để từ đó các em học sinh không mắc lại lỗi tương tự. Với phần giải thích này, thầy cô giáo cũng có thể nắm bắt và thiết kế bài giảng một cách nhanh gọn hơn.

Trường Đại học Ngoại ngữ - Đại học Quốc gia Hà Nội mong muốn cuốn tài liệu này sẽ là nguồn tài liệu mang tính chất gợi mở, giúp giáo viên có thể linh hoạt khai thác và bổ sung thêm những nội dung kiến thức cần thiết khác. Hi vọng rằng cuốn tài liệu sẽ đồng hành cùng thầy cô và các em, mang lại hiệu quả cũng như truyền cảm hứng cho quá trình học tập bộ môn Tiếng Anh ở các trường THPT trên địa bàn cả nước.

Trường Đại học Ngoại ngữ - Đại học Quốc gia Hà Nội

PHẦN A: CÁC CHUYÊN ĐỀ

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: NGỮ ÂM

PHẦN	ĐƠN VỊ KIẾN THỨC	SỐ LƯỢNG CÂU HỎI		
		A2	B1	B2(+)
PHẦN 1 PHÁT ÂM	Tìm từ có cách phát âm đuôi 'ed' khác	15	20	15
	Tìm từ có cách phát âm nguyên âm đơn khác	15	20	15
	Tìm từ có cách phát âm nguyên âm đôi khác	15	20	15
	Tìm từ có cách phát âm đuôi 's' và 'es' khác	15	20	15
PHẦN 2 TRỌNG ÂM	Tìm từ có cách phát âm phụ âm khác	15	20	15
	Tìm từ 2 âm tiết có trọng âm khác	15	20	15
	Tìm từ 3 âm tiết có trọng âm khác	15	20	15
	Tìm từ 4 âm tiết có trọng âm khác	15	20	15

PHẦN 1: PHÁT ÂM

I. Tìm từ có cách phát âm đuôi ed khác.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. mended | B. faced | C. objected | D. waited |
| 2. A. talked | B. naked | C. liked | D. asked |
| 3. A. explored | B. named | C. travelled | D. separated |
| 4. A. filled | B. missed | C. switched | D. watched |
| 5. A. talked | B. passed | C. called | D. watched |
| 6. A. played | B. matched | C. cleaned | D. opened |
| 7. A. hated | B. watched | C. decided | D. wanted |
| 8. A. finished | B. raised | C. cooked | D. stopped |
| 9. A. enjoyed | B. loved | C. joined | D. helped |
| 10. A. stopped | B. watched | C. decided | D. flipped |
| 11. A. stopped | B. played | C. packed | D. parked |
| 12. A. picked | B. worked | C. naked | D. booked |
| 13. A. included | B. wanted | C. wicked | D. noticed |
| 14. A. moved | B. checked | C. pushed | D. stepped |
| 15. A. decided | B. moved | C. carried | D. believed |
| 16. A. laughed | B. sacrificed | C. kicked | D. explained |
| 17. A. allowed | B. passed | C. argued | D. raised |
| 18. A. studied | B. approved | C. reminded | D. returned |
| 19. A. finished | B. escaped | C. damaged | D. promised |
| 20. A. finished | B. played | C. influenced | D. helped |
| 21. A. linked | B. declared | C. finished | D. developed |
| 22. A. approached | B. sacrificed | C. unwrapped | D. obliged |
| 23. A. watched | B. promoted | C. invited | D. decided |
| 24. A. wicked | B. cooked | C. sacred | D. started |
| 25. A. moaned | B. presented | C. viewed | D. robbed |
| 26. A. ploughed | B. disliked | C. coughed | D. laughed |
| 27. A. ruined | B. crowded | C. admired | D. strolled |
| 28. A. reserved | B. locked | C. forced | D. touched |
| 29. A. laughed | B. cleaned | C. brushed | D. stopped |
| 30. A. showered | B. linked | C. concerned | D. belonged |
| 31. A. needed | B. afforded | C. advanced | D. invented |
| 32. A. loved | B. appeared | C. agreed | D. coughed |
| 33. A. practiced | B. raised | C. rained | D. followed |
| 34. A. looked | B. laughed | C. decided | D. experienced |
| 35. A. learned (adj) | B. lived | C. naked | D. supposedly |
| 36. A. concerned | B. raised | C. developed | D. maintained |
| 37. A. involved | B. organized | C. impressed | D. carried |
| 38. A. advanced | B. surprised | C. orphaned | D. weighed |
| 39. A. crooked | B. sacred | C. learned | D. studied |
| 40. A. influenced | B. terrified | C. averaged | D. accompanied |
| 41. A. puzzled | B. wicked | C. beloved | D. confused |
| 42. A. processed | B. infested | C. balanced | D. reached |

43.	A. dissolved <u>ed</u>	B. sacrificed <u>ed</u>	C. reformed <u>ed</u>	D. ploughed <u>ed</u>
44.	A. daunted <u>ed</u>	B. installed <u>ed</u>	C. committed <u>ed</u>	D. confided <u>ed</u>
45.	A. crooked <u>ed</u>	B. engaged <u>ed</u>	C. expected <u>ed</u>	D. attracted <u>ed</u>
46.	A. assumed <u>ed</u>	B. preceded <u>ed</u>	C. determined <u>ed</u>	D. approved <u>ed</u>
47.	A. conducted <u>ed</u>	B. responded <u>ed</u>	C. rejected <u>ed</u>	D. convinced <u>ed</u>
48.	A. challenged <u>ed</u>	B. consisted <u>ed</u>	C. detailed <u>ed</u>	D. mentioned <u>ed</u>
49.	A. achieved <u>ed</u>	B. announced <u>ed</u>	C. convinced <u>ed</u>	D. excused <u>ed</u>
50.	A. owed <u>ed</u>	B. required <u>ed</u>	C. qualified <u>ed</u>	D. established <u>ed</u>

II. Tìm từ có phát âm đuôi s, es khác nhau.

1.	A. names <u>s</u>	B. lives <u>s</u>	C. dances <u>s</u>	D. tables <u>s</u>
2.	A. nights <u>s</u>	B. days <u>s</u>	C. years <u>s</u>	D. weekends <u>s</u>
3.	A. pens <u>s</u>	B. markers <u>s</u>	C. books <u>s</u>	D. rulers <u>s</u>
4.	A. attempts <u>s</u>	B. nods <u>s</u>	C. pigeons <u>s</u>	D. bends <u>s</u>
5.	A. clerks <u>s</u>	B. tools <u>s</u>	C. stands <u>s</u>	D. chairs <u>s</u>
6.	A. faces <u>s</u>	B. overcomes <u>s</u>	C. horses <u>s</u>	D. passes <u>s</u>
7.	A. presidents <u>s</u>	B. busy	C. handsome	D. besides
8.	A. activities <u>s</u>	B. watches <u>s</u>	C. dishes <u>s</u>	D. boxes <u>s</u>
9.	A. dolls <u>s</u>	B. cars <u>s</u>	C. vans <u>s</u>	D. trucks <u>s</u>
10.	A. pens <u>s</u>	B. closets <u>s</u>	C. sweets <u>s</u>	D. lamps <u>s</u>
11.	A. rulers <u>s</u>	B. pencils <u>s</u>	C. bags <u>s</u>	D. books <u>s</u>
12.	A. bees <u>s</u>	B. cupboards <u>s</u>	C. jumps <u>s</u>	D. bedrooms <u>s</u>
13.	A. moves <u>s</u>	B. bosses <u>s</u>	C. brushes <u>s</u>	D. foxes <u>s</u>
14.	A. cats <u>s</u>	B. dogs <u>s</u>	C. papers <u>s</u>	D. drawers <u>s</u>
15.	A. beaches <u>s</u>	B. watches <u>s</u>	C. wakes <u>s</u>	D. lunches <u>s</u>
16.	A. proofs <u>s</u>	B. books <u>s</u>	C. points <u>s</u>	D. days <u>s</u>
17.	A. helps <u>s</u>	B. laughs <u>s</u>	C. cooks <u>s</u>	D. finds <u>s</u>
18.	A. neighbors <u>s</u>	B. friends <u>s</u>	C. finds <u>s</u>	D. photographs <u>s</u>
19.	A. snacks <u>s</u>	B. follows <u>s</u>	C. spoons <u>s</u>	D. writers <u>s</u>
20.	A. streets <u>s</u>	B. questions <u>s</u>	C. books <u>s</u>	D. makes <u>s</u>
21.	A. cities <u>s</u>	B. satellites <u>s</u>	C. series <u>s</u>	D. hobbies <u>s</u>
22.	A. develops <u>s</u>	B. concerts <u>s</u>	C. laughs <u>s</u>	D. discovers <u>s</u>
23.	A. designs <u>s</u>	B. streets <u>s</u>	C. books <u>s</u>	D. concepts <u>s</u>
24.	A. proofs <u>s</u>	B. regions <u>s</u>	C. lifts <u>s</u>	D. rocks <u>s</u>
25.	A. involves <u>s</u>	B. believes <u>s</u>	C. appliances <u>s</u>	D. facilities <u>s</u>
26.	A. remembers <u>s</u>	B. cooks <u>s</u>	C. walls <u>s</u>	D. pyramids <u>s</u>
27.	A. sports <u>s</u>	B. confronts <u>s</u>	C. outbreaks <u>s</u>	D. minds <u>s</u>
28.	A. nations <u>s</u>	B. speakers <u>s</u>	C. languages <u>s</u>	D. minds <u>s</u>
29.	A. proofs <u>s</u>	B. looks <u>s</u>	C. lends <u>s</u>	D. stops <u>s</u>
30.	A. checks <u>s</u>	B. bags <u>s</u>	C. photographs <u>s</u>	D. speaks <u>s</u>
31.	A. parents <u>s</u>	B. brothers <u>s</u>	C. weekends <u>s</u>	D. feelings <u>s</u>
32.	A. chores <u>s</u>	B. dishes <u>s</u>	C. houses <u>s</u>	D. coaches <u>s</u>
33.	A. works <u>s</u>	B. shops <u>s</u>	C. shifts <u>s</u>	D. plays <u>s</u>
34.	A. coughs <u>s</u>	B. sings <u>s</u>	C. stops <u>s</u>	D. sleeps <u>s</u>
35.	A. creates <u>s</u>	B. believes <u>s</u>	C. exploits <u>s</u>	D. jackets <u>s</u>

36.	A. pools	B. trucks	C. umbrellas	D. workers
37.	A. programs	B. individuals	C. subjects	D. celebrations
38.	A. churches	B. devices	C. resources	D. wives
39.	A. barracks	B. labors	C. means	D. headquarters
40.	A. activities	B. species	C. resources	D. densities
41.	A. appeals	B. chairs	C. shops	D. schools
42.	A. houses	B. horses	C. matches	D. quantities
43.	A. walls	B. feminists	C. goods	D. fingers
44.	A. arms	B. legs	C. heads	D. chests
45.	A. brothers	B. parents	C. daughters	D. nephews
46.	A. hears	B. dreams	C. rents	D. loans
47.	A. knows	B. remains	C. stays	D. meets
48.	A. regrets	B. remembers	C. drinks	D. laughs
49.	A. prevents	B. occurs	C. answers	D. animals
50.	A. decreases	B. differences	C. amuses	D. reaches

III. Tìm từ có cách phát âm nguyên âm đơn khác.

1.	A. study	B. bury	C. cut	D. young
2.	A. all	B. call	C. want	D. tall
3.	A. brush	B. rush	C. push	D. crush
4.	A. barn	B. harm	C. charm	D. fat
5.	A. star	B. cater	C. half	D. departure
6.	A. bar	B. charter	C. car	D. back
7.	A. given	B. ridden	C. widen	D. kitchen
8.	A. funny	B. rubbish	C. upper	D. student
9.	A. send	B. member	C. term	D. November
10.	A. remind	B. get	C. met	D. debt
11.	A. begin	B. become	C. decide	D. meter
12.	A. plus	B. stuff	C. skull	D. full
13.	A. map	B. bank	C. back	D. star
14.	A. silent	B. open	C. happen	D. remind
15.	A. bit	B. sit	C. twin	D. mine
16.	A. against	B. martial	C. mature	D. above
17.	A. result	B. lunch	C. subject	D. student
18.	A. arrange	B. arrive	C. arise	D. area
19.	A. event	B. preserve	C. effect	D. effort
20.	A. toll	B. roll	C. doll	D. hole
21.	A. private	B. attract	C. romantic	D. marriage
22.	A. typist	B. typical	C. typo	D. stylish
23.	A. twice	B. machine	C. routine	D. magazine
24.	A. species	B. invent	C. medicine	D. tennis
25.	A. transfer	B. career	C. variety	D. afraid
26.	A. denial	B. destiny	C. beware	D. delay
27.	A. purity	B. burning	C. studios	D. durable

28.	A. reli <u>a</u> ble	B. li <u>q</u> uid	C. rev <u>i</u> val	D. f <u>i</u> nal
29.	A. app <u>l</u> y	B. univ <u>e</u> r <u>s</u> ity	C. ear <u>l</u> y	D. id <u>e</u> nt <u>i</u> ty
30.	A. gen <u>e</u> ral	B. <u>e</u> duc <u>a</u> tion	C. sec <u>o</u> nd <u>a</u> ry	D. rem <u>e</u> mber
31.	A. <u>u</u> niv <u>e</u> r <u>s</u> ity	B. <u>u</u> nder <u>s</u> tand	C. disc <u>u</u> ss <u>i</u> on	D. ind <u>u</u> stri <u>a</u> l
32.	A. lo <u>g</u> ic	B. vol <u>u</u> nt <u>a</u> ry	C. <u>o</u> pp <u>o</u> site	D. po <u>r</u> tab <u>e</u> l
33.	A. at <u>o</u> m	B. <u>c</u> om <u>p</u> are	C. pr <u>o</u> ve	D. <u>c</u> ont <u>i</u> nu <u>e</u>
34.	A. p <u>u</u> ll	B. p <u>u</u> sh	C. b <u>u</u> tcher	D. n <u>u</u> rse
35.	A. b <u>u</u> rn	B. c <u>u</u> p	C. d <u>u</u> st	D. un <u>h</u> appy
36.	A. dar <u>k</u> ness	B. p <u>a</u> r <u>t</u> icular	C. m <u>a</u> r <u>k</u> et	D. rem <u>a</u> r <u>k</u>
37.	A. gh <u>o</u> st	B. h <u>o</u> st <u>a</u> ge	C. l <u>o</u> st	D. fr <u>o</u> sty
38.	A. mu <u>d</u> dy	B. p <u>u</u> ntual	C. stud <u>i</u> ous	D. c <u>u</u> lt <u>u</u> re
39.	A. f <u>u</u> nc <u>t</u> ion	B. ru <u>b</u> bish	C. fr <u>u</u> strate	D. f <u>u</u> rious
40.	A. bu <u>l</u> ldog	B. C <u>u</u> ba	C. d <u>u</u> ty	D. m <u>u</u> tual
41.	A. r <u>i</u> ght	B. p <u>r</u> iv <u>a</u> te	C. commu <u>n</u> ist	D. minor <u>i</u> ty
42.	A. r <u>e</u> peat	B. sc <u>e</u> ne	C. c <u>e</u> de	D. c <u>o</u> mple <u>t</u> e
43.	A. n <u>a</u> tional	B. l <u>a</u> ndsc <u>a</u> pe	C. cour <u>a</u> ge	D. b <u>a</u> lance
44.	A. <u>a</u> dd <u>i</u> tion	B. <u>a</u> dvant <u>a</u> ge	C. <u>a</u> dvent <u>u</u> re	D. <u>a</u> dvert <u>i</u> se
45.	A. cap <u>a</u> city	B. shor <u>t</u> age	C. lugg <u>a</u> ge	D. mess <u>a</u> ge
46.	A. docu <u>m</u> entary	B. popu <u>l</u> ation	C. stimu <u>l</u> ate	D. maxim <u>u</u> m
47.	A. sod <u>i</u> um	B. sol <u>i</u> d	C. sol <u>i</u> tude	D. sol <u>v</u> ent
48.	A. intim <u>a</u> te	B. vill <u>a</u> ge	C. dam <u>a</u> ge	D. prep <u>a</u> re
49.	A. sup <u>p</u> ortive	B. sub <u>s</u> tant <u>i</u> al	C. comp <u>u</u> lsory	D. curr <u>i</u> culum
50.	A. impru <u>d</u> ent	B. hallu <u>c</u> ination	C. in <u>p</u> ut	D. intru <u>d</u> e

IV. Tìm từ có cách phát âm nguyên âm đôi khác.

1.	A. middle	B. mil <u>e</u>	C. kind	D. t <u>i</u> me
2.	A. sp <u>e</u> ar	B. br <u>e</u> akfast	C. f <u>e</u> ar	D. p <u>e</u> ar
3.	A. sh <u>o</u> wn	B. fl <u>o</u> wn	C. gr <u>o</u> wn	D. cr <u>o</u> wn
4.	A. acc <u>o</u> untant	B. am <u>o</u> unt	C. f <u>o</u> und <u>i</u> ng	D. c <u>o</u> un <u>t</u> ry
5.	A. p <u>o</u> st	B. l <u>o</u> cal	C. pr <u>o</u> min <u>e</u> nt	D. h <u>o</u> tel
6.	A. d <u>o</u> wnload	B. gr <u>o</u> wth	C. bl <u>o</u> w	D. shad <u>o</u> w
7.	A. childh <u>o</u> od	B. sil <u>e</u> nt	C. wr <u>i</u> te	D. wr <u>i</u> tten
8.	A. m <u>i</u> nd	B. wh <u>i</u> le	C. s <u>i</u> ster	D. <u>i</u> sland
9.	A. p <u>i</u> e	B. h <u>e</u> ir	C. in <u>q</u> uir <u>e</u>	D. t <u>i</u> e
10.	A. f <u>a</u> me	B. b <u>a</u> by	C. m <u>a</u> ny	D. pl <u>a</u> ne
11.	A. str <u>a</u> ight	B. exp <u>l</u> ain	C. f <u>a</u> ir	D. t <u>a</u> il
12.	A. translat <u>i</u> on	B. Can <u>a</u> dian	C. p <u>a</u> rent	D. Austr <u>a</u> lian
13.	A. afr <u>a</u> id	B. l <u>a</u> ird	C. n <u>a</u> il	D. s <u>a</u> il
14.	A. gr <u>e</u> at	B. r <u>e</u> al	C. st <u>e</u> ak	D. br <u>e</u> ak
15.	A. d <u>a</u> nger	B. l <u>a</u> ndsc <u>a</u> pe	C. deb <u>a</u> te	D. nat <u>u</u> re
16.	A. acad <u>e</u> mic	B. gr <u>a</u> de	C. beh <u>a</u> ve	D. exam <u>i</u> nation
17.	A. app <u>o</u> intment	B. ch <u>o</u> ir	C. ch <u>o</u> ice	D. p <u>o</u> int
18.	A. b <u>o</u> wl	B. sn <u>o</u> w	C. cr <u>o</u> wn	D. sl <u>o</u> w
19.	A. co <u>a</u> r <u>s</u> en	B. r <u>o</u> ad	C. co <u>a</u> l	D. l <u>o</u> ad

20.	A. <u>s</u> lowly	B. to <u>m</u> orrow	C. a <u>ll</u> ow	D. b <u>e</u> low
21.	A. <u>c</u> omb	B. p <u>o</u> le	C. f <u>o</u> rtunately	D. m <u>o</u> st
22.	A. s <u>o</u> ur	B. h <u>o</u> ur	C. p <u>o</u> ur	D. f <u>l</u> our
23.	A. c <u>a</u> pable	B. a <u>n</u> cient	C. a <u>n</u> gle	D. d <u>a</u> nger
24.	A. e <u>x</u> pand	B. v <u>a</u> cancy	C. m <u>a</u> te	D. c <u>a</u> te <u>g</u> ory
25.	A. w <u>e</u> ary	B. b <u>e</u> ar	C. p <u>e</u> ar	D. s <u>w</u> ear
26.	A. l <u>o</u> ud	B. m <u>o</u> use	C. s <u>o</u> ul	D. s <u>o</u> und
27.	A. s <u>o</u> ul	B. a <u>l</u> oud	C. c <u>o</u> unting	D. c <u>o</u> uncil
28.	A. v <u>o</u> wel	B. w <u>i</u> dow	C. f <u>l</u> ower	D. g <u>o</u> wns
29.	A. r <u>o</u> ut	B. r <u>o</u> ute	C. p <u>l</u> ough	D. d <u>o</u> ugh
30.	A. s <u>o</u> uth	B. d <u>o</u> ubt	C. s <u>h</u> oulder	D. m <u>o</u> uth
31.	A. a <u>r</u> ound	B. t <u>o</u> urist	C. f <u>o</u> untain	D. s <u>o</u> uth
32.	A. d <u>i</u> nosaur	B. c <u>r</u> ocod <u>i</u> le	C. s <u>i</u> gnature	D. r <u>i</u> se
33.	A. s <u>o</u> und	B. s <u>h</u> oulder	C. h <u>o</u> ur	D. r <u>o</u> und
34.	A. c <u>o</u> mp <u>r</u> ise	B. i <u>n</u> cl <u>i</u> ne	C. c <u>a</u> ct <u>i</u>	D. b <u>e</u> wild <u>e</u> r
35.	A. p <u>o</u> ul <u>t</u> ry	B. b <u>o</u> und	C. s <u>o</u> und	D. m <u>o</u> uld
36.	A. k <u>n</u> ow <u>l</u> edge	B. f <u>l</u> ow <u>e</u> r	C. s <u>h</u> ow <u>e</u> r	D. c <u>o</u> ward
37.	A. p <u>o</u> wer	B. w <u>i</u> dow	C. a <u>r</u> ow	D. s <u>l</u> ow <u>l</u> y
38.	A. d <u>o</u> ugh	B. m <u>o</u> uld	C. a <u>r</u> ound	D. p <u>o</u> ul <u>t</u> ry
39.	A. b <u>o</u> und	B. c <u>o</u> ugh	C. g <u>r</u> ound	D. r <u>o</u> und
40.	A. h <u>e</u> ar	B. d <u>e</u> ar	C. p <u>e</u> ar	D. c <u>l</u> ear
41.	A. s <u>l</u> ave	B. c <u>a</u> ke	C. s <u>h</u> ape	D. s <u>l</u> ap
42.	A. i <u>n</u> vas <u>i</u> on	B. l <u>i</u> berat <u>i</u> on	C. p <u>h</u> otog <u>r</u> aphy	D. e <u>x</u> ch <u>a</u> ng <u>e</u>
43.	A. c <u>o</u> unterf <u>e</u> it	B. c <u>o</u> urt <u>e</u> sy	C. d <u>r</u> oug <u>h</u> t	D. o <u>u</u> ter
44.	A. f <u>a</u> te	B. c <u>a</u> pe	C. t <u>a</u> pe	D. b <u>a</u> ct <u>e</u> ria
45.	A. s <u>p</u> ine	B. f <u>e</u> min <u>i</u> ne	C. v <u>a</u> lent <u>i</u> ne	D. u <u>n</u> d <u>e</u> rmin <u>e</u>
46.	A. p <u>a</u> rad <u>i</u> gm	B. s <u>w</u> ine	C. f <u>i</u> lter	D. s <u>i</u> gh
47.	A. s <u>q</u> ir <u>e</u>	B. q <u>u</u> ip	C. g <u>u</u> il <u>e</u>	D. q <u>u</u> it <u>e</u>
48.	A. s <u>i</u> lent	B. t <u>w</u> ine	C. p <u>o</u> lit <u>i</u> cal	D. s <u>w</u> in <u>e</u>
49.	A. a <u>i</u> sl <u>e</u>	B. s <u>a</u> il	C. a <u>f</u> ra <u>i</u> d	D. s <u>t</u> ra <u>i</u> gh <u>t</u>
50.	A. a <u>m</u> ount	B. a <u>s</u> t <u>o</u> und	C. m <u>o</u> uth <u>f</u> ul	D. s <u>h</u> ould <u>e</u> r

V. Tìm từ có cách phát âm phụ âm khác.

1.	A. b <u>o</u> th	B. b <u>a</u> th	C. br <u>o</u> th <u>e</u> r	D. b <u>i</u> rth <u>d</u> ay
2.	A. s <u>t</u> ation	B. c <u>a</u> rto <u>o</u> n	C. f <u>a</u> ct <u>o</u> ry	D. a <u>f</u> ter
3.	A. v <u>a</u> ca <u>t</u> ion	B. b <u>e</u> aut <u>i</u> ful	C. v <u>e</u> get <u>a</u> ble	D. u <u>n</u> d <u>e</u> r <u>s</u> t <u>a</u> nd
4.	A. a <u>n</u> oth <u>e</u> r	B. h <u>e</u> alth	C. m <u>a</u> th <u>e</u> matics	D. th <u>e</u> at <u>e</u> r
5.	A. c <u>o</u> ach	B. h <u>e</u> ad <u>a</u> ch <u>e</u>	C. t <u>e</u> ach	D. s <u>u</u> ch
6.	A. c <u>a</u> st <u>l</u> e	B. c <u>a</u> rr <u>o</u> t	C. c <u>y</u> cl <u>i</u> ng	D. c <u>o</u> mp <u>a</u> ny
7.	A. c <u>e</u> nt <u>u</u> ry	B. c <u>e</u> nt <u>i</u> met <u>e</u> r	C. c <u>o</u> mf <u>o</u> rtable	D. c <u>i</u> g <u>a</u> ret <u>t</u> e
8.	A. c <u>e</u> nt <u>u</u> ry	B. c <u>u</u> st <u>o</u> mer	C. s <u>e</u> cret <u>a</u> ry	D. a <u>l</u> c <u>o</u> h <u>o</u> l
9.	A. e <u>s</u> pec <u>i</u> ally	B. l <u>i</u> cen <u>s</u> e	C. e <u>x</u> cept	D. d <u>a</u> nc <u>e</u> r
10.	A. n <u>u</u> rs <u>e</u>	B. o <u>p</u> pos <u>i</u> te	C. s <u>u</u> rpr <u>i</u> se	D. s <u>u</u> rn <u>a</u> me
11.	A. n <u>o</u> is <u>y</u>	B. i <u>n</u> s <u>i</u> d <u>e</u>	C. c <u>o</u> st <u>l</u> y	D. l <u>i</u> st <u>e</u> n

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 12. | A. <u>also</u> | B. <u>always</u> | C. <u>aug<u>u</u>st</u> | D. <u>a<u>s</u>k</u> |
| 13. | A. <u>s<u>u</u>gar</u> | B. <u>s<u>u</u>weet</u> | C. <u>s<u>u</u>port</u> | D. <u>s<u>u</u>rry</u> |
| 14. | A. <u>w<u>h</u>ite</u> | B. <u>w<u>h</u>ole</u> | C. <u>w<u>h</u>ich</u> | D. <u>w<u>h</u>y</u> |
| 15. | A. <u>c<u>o</u>urse</u> | B. <u>c<u>i</u>inema</u> | C. <u>c<u>o</u>nversation</u> | D. <u>c<u>o</u>mputer</u> |
| 16. | A. <u>i<u>n</u>sect</u> | B. <u>l<u>o</u>se</u> | C. <u>u<u>s</u>eful</u> | D. <u>t<u>o</u>ur<u>i</u>sm</u> |
| 17. | A. <u>b<u>r</u>idge</u> | B. <u>e<u>n</u>gineer</u> | C. <u>f<u>i</u>nger</u> | D. <u>m<u>a</u>nage</u> |
| 18. | A. <u>a<u>r</u>chitecture</u> | B. <u>c<u>h</u>ain</u> | C. <u>c<u>h</u>annel</u> | D. <u>c<u>h</u>icken</u> |
| 19. | A. <u>c<u>e</u>ntury</u> | B. <u>c<u>a</u>mping</u> | C. <u>a<u>c</u>tivity</u> | D. <u>c<u>re</u>ature</u> |
| 20. | A. <u>c<u>a</u>pital</u> | B. <u>c<u>o</u>mpetition</u> | C. <u>a<u>d</u>vice</u> | D. <u>a<u>l</u>cohol</u> |
| 21. | A. <u>u<u>s</u>ually</u> | B. <u>v<u>i</u>sitor</u> | C. <u>d<u>e</u>sert</u> | D. <u>m<u>u</u>seum</u> |
| 22. | A. <u>d<u>i</u>scuss</u> | B. <u>c<u>e</u>certainly</u> | C. <u>d<u>i</u>scount</u> | D. <u>c<u>u</u>stomer</u> |
| 23. | A. <u>f<u>i</u>gure</u> | B. <u>m<u>a</u>gazine</u> | C. <u>g<u>e</u>ography</u> | D. <u>g<u>r</u>ammar</u> |
| 24. | A. <u>a<u>b</u>sent</u> | B. <u>a<u>b</u>solutely</u> | C. <u>a<u>d</u>vertise</u> | D. <u>a<u>t</u>mosphere</u> |
| 25. | A. <u>a<u>t</u>tach</u> | B. <u>b<u>r</u>anch</u> | C. <u>c<u>h</u>arity</u> | D. <u>s<u>t</u>omach</u> |
| 26. | A. <u>c<u>o</u>ndition</u> | B. <u>c<u>o</u>nfirm</u> | C. <u>c<u>u</u>rious</u> | D. <u>c<u>y</u>cle</u> |
| 27. | A. <u>d<u>e</u>parture</u> | B. <u>d<u>i</u>fficulty</u> | C. <u>d<u>i</u>rectly</u> | D. <u>d<u>i</u>sadvantage</u> |
| 28. | A. <u>g<u>a</u>me</u> | B. <u>g<u>e</u>nerous</u> | C. <u>a<u>g</u>o</u> | D. <u>g<u>u</u>ess</u> |
| 29. | A. <u>s<u>u</u>rely</u> | B. <u>s<u>i</u>ngle</u> | C. <u>s<u>i</u>nce</u> | D. <u>s<u>e</u>cret</u> |
| 30. | A. <u>t<u>u</u>na</u> | B. <u>s<u>i</u>tuation</u> | C. <u>g<u>e</u>ntle</u> | D. <u>p<u>a</u>rticular</u> |
| 31. | A. <u>e<u>d</u>ucation</u> | B. <u>i<u>n</u>dividual</u> | C. <u>d<u>o</u>lphin</u> | D. <u>d<u>i</u>sease</u> |
| 32. | A. <u>t<u>h</u>ough</u> | B. <u>s<u>u</u>ooth</u> | C. <u>w<u>i</u>thout</u> | D. <u>e<u>a</u>rth</u> |
| 33. | A. <u>b<u>r</u>other</u> | B. <u>s<u>u</u>nbathe</u> | C. <u>o<u>th</u>erwise</u> | D. |
| <u>thriller</u> | | | | |
| 34. | A. <u>c<u>h</u>illy</u> | B. <u>c<u>h</u>eck</u> | C. <u>c<u>h</u>emist</u> | D. <u>c<u>h</u>allenge</u> |
| 35. | A. <u>s<u>c</u>issors</u> | B. <u>s<u>e</u>nse</u> | C. <u>s<u>u</u>re</u> | D. <u>s<u>a</u>ilor</u> |
| 36. | A. <u>o<u>p</u>timistic</u> | B. <u>t<u>e</u>rrorism</u> | C. <u>d<u>i</u>stinctive</u> | D. <u>i<u>n</u>itiation</u> |
| 37. | A. <u>i<u>n</u>tellectual</u> | B. <u>i<u>n</u>tegrate</u> | C. <u>s<u>t</u>able</u> | D. <u>i<u>n</u>vestor</u> |
| 38. | A. <u>s<u>y</u>mpathy</u> | B. <u>m<u>e</u>thod</u> | C. <u>w<u>i</u>thout</u> | D. <u>t<u>h</u>eme</u> |
| 39. | A. <u>c<u>u</u>rrency</u> | B. <u>a<u>d</u>vocate</u> | C. <u>d<u>i</u>s<u>c</u>rimination</u> | D. <u>c<u>i</u>vilize</u> |
| 40. | A. <u>I<u>s</u>lam</u> | B. <u>i<u>n</u>spire</u> | C. <u>e<u>n</u>thusiast</u> | D. <u>t<u>o</u>ur<u>i</u>sm</u> |
| 41. | A. <u>m<u>o</u>isture</u> | B. <u>a<u>r</u>chitecture</u> | C. <u>c<u>a</u>pture</u> | D. <u>i<u>n</u>fluential</u> |
| 42. | A. <u>l<u>o</u>yalty</u> | B. <u>d<u>r</u>ugstore</u> | C. <u>p<u>o</u>llutant</u> | D. <u>r<u>a</u>diation</u> |
| 43. | A. <u>e<u>d</u>ucation</u> | B. <u>f<u>a</u>ility</u> | C. <u>e<u>c</u>ology</u> | D. <u>n<u>u</u>clear</u> |
| 44. | A. <u>c<u>o</u>nstancy</u> | B. <u>e<u>n</u>thusiasm</u> | C. <u>s<u>c</u>ream</u> | D. <u>c<u>o</u>nsequence</u> |
| 45. | A. <u>r<u>e</u>sidential</u> | B. <u>c<u>o</u>sy</u> | C. <u>s<u>i</u>table</u> | D. <u>p<u>r</u>eservation</u> |
| 46. | A. <u>a<u>p</u>preciate</u> | B. <u>c<u>o</u>n<u>f</u>idence</u> | C. <u>s<u>p</u>ecies</u> | D. <u>a<u>r</u>tificial</u> |
| 47. | A. <u>a<u>t</u>titude</u> | B. <u>e<u>s</u>timate</u> | C. <u>i<u>n</u>fluential</u> | D. <u>e<u>x</u>inction</u> |
| 48. | A. <u>s<u>u</u>r<u>v</u>ive</u> | B. <u>o<u>ff</u>s<u>p</u>ring</u> | C. <u>c<u>o</u>astal</u> | D. <u>p<u>r</u>esent</u> |
| 49. | A. <u>c<u>o</u>nquest</u> | B. <u>d<u>i</u>s<u>c</u>ourtesy</u> | C. <u>s<u>o</u>cialize</u> | D. <u>s<u>i</u>gnificant</u> |
| 50. | A. <u>f<u>e</u>rtilize</u> | B. <u>p<u>o</u>tential</u> | C. <u>p<u>r</u>oport<u>i</u>on</u> | D. <u>i<u>n</u>vestigation</u> |

PHẦN 2: TRỌNG ÂM CỦA TỪ

I. Tìm từ 2 âm tiết có trọng âm khác.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. machine | B. lesson | C. village | D. enter |
| 2. A. biscuit | B. finish | C. movie | D. again |
| 3. A. travel | B. machine | C. bottom | D. carry |
| 4. A. august | B. toilet | C. something | D. suggest |
| 5. A. person | B. begin | C. message | D. river |
| 6. A. invite | B. also | C. summer | D. weather |
| 7. A. number | B. never | C. receive | D. people |
| 8. A. woman | B. along | C. after | D. finish |
| 9. A. answer | B. question | C. polite | D. order |
| 10. A. ready | B. famous | C. degree | D. picture |
| 11. A. adult | B. building | C. letter | D. themselves |
| 12. A. really | B. into | C. tonight | D. heavy |
| 13. A. window | B. receive | C. problem | D. only |
| 14. A. modern | B. subject | C. middle | D. between |
| 15. A. shower | B. flower | C. dinner | D. return |
| 16. A. entrance | B. arrive | C. rubber | D. actor |
| 17. A. maintain | B. market | C. social | D. office |
| 18. A. pretty | B. connect | C. prepare | D. request |
| 19. A. angry | B. complete | C. polite | D. apply |
| 20. A. produce | B. product | C. perform | D. protect |
| 21. A. private | B. amount | C. result | D. suppose |
| 22. A. peaceful | B. technique | C. color | D. southern |
| 23. A. graphics | B. increase | C. limit | D. parcel |
| 24. A. advance | B. fireworks | C. follow | D. transfer (noun) |
| 25. A. compete | B. decrease | C. figure | D. require |
| 26. A. retire | B. review | C. grateful | D. surround |
| 27. A. event | B. hero | C. mostly | D. shooting |
| 28. A. marry | B. involve | C. system | D. boxing |
| 29. A. camel | B. create | C. defend | D. permit |
| 30. A. series | B. wildlife | C. cosy | D. result |
| 31. A. therefore | B. casual | C. certain | D. approve |
| 32. A. central | B. hardly | C. option | D. announce |
| 33. A. unless | B. cancel | C. refuse | D. attend |
| 34. A. equal | B. respect | C. behave | D. realize |
| 35. A. succeed | B. total | C. anxious | D. fiction |
| 36. A. manage | B. shortage | C. target | D. provide |
| 37. A. accuse | B. demand | C. proceed | D. argue |
| 38. A. commerce | B. reserve | C. burden | D. southern |
| 39. A. reply | B. appear | C. protect | D. kindness |
| 40. A. swallow | B. compete | C. maintain | D. install |
| 41. A. fiction | B. expert | C. instance | D. secure |

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 42. | A. digest | B. finance | C. reduce | D. provide |
| 43. | A. promise | B. instance | C. oblige | D. knowledge |
| 44. | A. ocean | B. submit | C. region | D. issue |
| 45. | A. belief | B. control | C. maintain | D. whether |
| 46. | A. relate | B. major | C. forceful | D. focus |
| 47. | A. nervous | B. cheerful | C. tasty | D. regret |
| 48. | A. distant | B. treatment | C. balance | D. concern |
| 49. | A. action | B. aspect | C. endless | D. acquire |
| 50. | A. contain | B. constant | C. contract | D. concept |

II. Tìm từ 3 âm tiết có trọng âm khác.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. computer | B. friendliness | C. hamburger | D. teenager |
| 2. | A. holiday | B. semester | C. family | D. interest |
| 3. | A. wonderful | B. battery | C. apartment | D. thunderstorm |
| 4. | A. document | B. classical | C. national | D. pagoda |
| 5. | A. beautiful | B. September | C. November | D. December |
| 6. | A. animal | B. electric | C. different | D. hospital |
| 7. | A. century | B. horrible | C. adventure | D. company |
| 8. | A. capital | B. badminton | C. terrible | D. amazing |
| 9. | A. museum | B. opera | C. uniform | D. memory |
| 10. | A. attractive | B. volleyball | C. correctly | D. semester |
| 11. | A. calendar | B. holiday | C. understand | D. colorful |
| 12. | A. exciting | B. important | C. remember | D. Pyramid |
| 13. | A. seventeen | B. anything | C. cucumber | D. mountainous |
| 14. | A. library | B. October | C. usually | D. interesting |
| 15. | A. Vietnamese | B. lemonade | C. important | D. Japanese |
| 16. | A. seventy | B. telephone | C. benefit | D. engineer |
| 17. | A. suitable | B. religion | C. develop | D. romantic |
| 18. | A. character | B. kangaroo | C. butterfly | D. celebrate |
| 19. | A. article | B. maximum | C. recycle | D. generous |
| 20. | A. detective | B. discover | C. encourage | D. primary |
| 21. | A. disappear | B. energy | C. regular | D. charity |
| 22. | A. solution | B. powerful | C. whenever | D. unselfish |
| 23. | A. personal | B. interview | C. collection | D. forester |
| 24. | A. typical | B. comedy | C. separate | D. unlucky |
| 25. | A. decorate | B. arrival | C. employer | D. historical |
| 26. | A. employee | B. interrupt | C. recover | D. politely |
| 27. | A. grocery | B. scenery | C. defensive | D. championship |
| 28. | A. convenient | B. profession | C. pollution | D. attitude |
| 29. | A. permission | B. qualified | C. processing | D. government |
| 30. | A. citadel | B. protection | C. pesticide | D. dynamite |
| 31. | A. disabled | B. volcano | C. constancy | D. consuming |
| 32. | A. accident | B. countryside | C. Canada | D. continue |
| 33. | A. architect | B. suggestion | C. solution | D. position |

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 34. | A. nobody | B. designer | C. relative | D. strawberry |
| 35. | A. agency | B. follower | C. magazine | D. challenger |
| 36. | A. mentally | B. lyrical | C. interest | D. domestic |
| 37. | A. terrify | B. edition | C. deposit | D. effective |
| 38. | A. tropical | B. referee | C. minimize | D. origin |
| 39. | A. mosquito | B. herbicide | C. decision | D. composer |
| 40. | A. disaster | B. committee | C. loyalty | D. gestation |
| 41. | A. medical | B. formally | C. visually | D. erosion |
| 42. | A. glorious | B. interact | C. submarine | D. volunteer |
| 43. | A. viable | B. occasion | C. stimulate | D. altitude |
| 44. | A. ambitious | B. conclusive | C. correspond | D. extensive |
| 45. | A. optional | B. operate | C. orally | D. commercial |
| 46. | A. atmosphere | B. official | C. abandon | D. located |
| 47. | A. endanger | B. victory | C. conduction | D. survival |
| 48. | A. contrary | B. element | C. linguistic | D. partnership |
| 49. | A. dedicate | B. wilderness | C. heritage | D. athletic |
| 50. | A. conductor | B. logical | C. strategy | D. carnivore |

III. Tìm từ 4 âm tiết có trọng âm khác.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | A. information | B. television | C. television | D. watermelon |
| 2. | A. wonderfully | B. America | C. supermarket | D. secondary |
| 3. | A. helicopter | B. comfortable | C. mountaineering | D. beautifully |
| 4. | A. anybody | B. kilometer | C. temperature | D. activity |
| 5. | A. nationally | B. political | C. Canadian | D. unluckily |
| 6. | A. classically | B. mechanical | C. behavior | D. millimeter |
| 7. | A. fashionable | B. superhero | C. available | D. elevator |
| 8. | A. developing | B. deliciously | C. regularly | D. ecosystem |
| 9. | A. photography | B. stationery | C. excellently | D. secretary |
| 10. | A. secretary | B. remembering | C. avocado | D. semifinal |
| 11. | A. everybody | B. logically | C. entertainer | D. centimeter |
| 12. | A. understanding | B. animation | C. Indiana | D. biology |
| 13. | A. apology | B. quarterfinal | C. academic | D. transportation |
| 14. | A. adventurer | B. kindergarten | C. receptionist | D. community |
| 15. | A. material | B. triangular | C. photographic | D. ability |
| 16. | A. exhibition | B. generation | C. reputation | D. difficulty |
| 17. | A. fashionable | B. excitement | C. forgettable | D. impossible |
| 18. | A. miraculous | B. necessary | C. acceptable | D. familiar |
| 19. | A. development | B. experience | C. situation | D. certificate |
| 20. | A. preparation | B. unexpected | C. electronic | D. facility |
| 21. | A. announcement | B. ordinary | C. celebrate | D. typically |
| 22. | A. scientific | B. bodybuilding | C. entertainment | D. preparation |
| 23. | A. emergency | B. traditional | C. relatively | D. intelligent |
| 24. | A. destination | B. population | C. celebration | D. philosopher |
| 25. | A. participate | B. unemployment | C. preposition | D. disappointment |

26.	A. biologist	B. definitely	C. conditional	D. unselfishness
27.	A. experiment	B. petroleum	C. expedition	D. communicate
28.	A. society	B. accompany	C. geography	D. dangerously
29.	A. naturally	B. delivery	C. especially	D. believable
30.	A. attractively	B. architecture	C. Australia	D. especially
31.	A. punctuation	B. mathematics	C. interviewee	D. unofficial
32.	A. reliable	B. biography	C. technology	D. interviewer
33.	A. altogether	B. historical	C. enjoyable	D. conditional
34.	A. geographic	B. recyclable	C. exploration	D. preparation
35.	A. historical	B. successfully	C. physically	D. ingredient
36.	A. academic	B. environment	C. artificial	D. limitation
37.	A. energetic	B. independence	C. informative	D. pessimistic
38.	A. occasional	B. authority	C. participant	D. accidental
39.	A. introduction	B. dependable	C. incredible	D. vocational
40.	A. appreciate	B. basically	C. equality	D. responsible
41.	A. considerate	B. calculation	C. appreciate	D. congratulate
42.	A. separately	B. customary	C. psychology	D. agriculture
43.	A. fascinating	B. voluntary	C. accuracy	D. longevity
44.	A. optimistic	B. professional	C. minority	D. encouragement
45.	A. avoidable	B. federation	C. particular	D. apologize
46.	A. renewable	B. stimulating	C. formality	D. relationship
47.	A. fascinating	B. military	C. discovery	D. reasonable
48.	A. opposition	B. regulation	C. intervention	D. curriculum
49.	A. memorable	B. distribution	C. universal	D. economic
50.	A. conservation	B. necessity	C. photogenic	D. cultivation

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: TỪ VỰNG

PHẦN	ĐƠN VỊ KIẾN THỨC	TRÌNH ĐỘ/ SỐ LƯỢNG CÂU HỎI TỐI THIỂU		
		A2	B1	B2-B2+
1	Danh từ	30	40	30
2	Cụm từ kết hợp	30	40	30
3	Động từ, cụm động từ	30	40	30
4	Tính từ	30	40	30
5	Trạng từ	30	40	30
6	Liên từ	30	40	30
7	Giới từ	30	40	30
8	Giới từ đi kèm tính từ, danh từ và động từ	30	40	30
9	Thành ngữ	30	40	30
10	Từ xác định và lượng từ	30	40	30
11	Tiền tố, hậu tố	30	40	30
12	Đại từ	30	40	30

PHẦN 1: DANH TỪ

LEVEL A2

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

1. He has been very interested in doing research on _____ since he was at high school.
A. biology B. biologically C. biologist D. biological
2. John cannot make a _____ to get married to Mary or stay single until he can afford a house or a car.
A. decide B. decisive C. decisively D. decision
3. When I grow up, I want to be an _____ and make a time machine to see my future life.
A. invent B. inventive C. inventor D. invention
4. Although they are twins, they have almost the same appearance but they are seldom in _____.
A. agree B. agreement C. agreeably D. agreeable
5. A whistle is the _____ for the football players to begin the match.
A. communication B. signal C. attention D. instance
6. Carl wasn't very good at mountain climbing as he's afraid of _____.
A. highs B. highness C. heights D. height
7. When he was a boy, one of his _____ was collecting stamps.
A. hobbies B. cares C. sports D. professions
8. The _____ of Brian's furnished room is ten pounds a week.
A. payment B. wage C. cash D. rent
9. Several of my friends are _____ reporters.
A. newspapers B. newspaper C. newspaper's D. newspapers'
10. She got her parents' _____ to study abroad.
A. permission B. allowance C. assistance D. word
11. A sense of _____ makes a girl beautiful.
A. humor B. humorist C. humorless D. humorous
12. What is your biggest _____?
A. weak B. weaken C. weakness D. weakly
13. If you need anything, I am at your _____, madam.
A. serving B. service C. serviceman D. serviceable
14. A man who acts for a living is called an _____.
A. action B. actor C. actress D. acting
15. My friend gave me a _____ of chocolate on my birthday.
A. bar B. box C. tube D. packet

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is not correct in standard written English.

1. The American frontiersman (A), politician, and soldier Davy Crockett is (B) one of the most popular of (C) American hero (D).
2. Germany is one of the most (A) highly industrialized (B) nation (C) in the word (D).
3. Look at the cloud (A)! I think it is going to (B) rain, so I'll (C) take my two boy (D) home.

4. The farmers could not find (A) buyers (B) for (C) this class of coffees (D).
5. Those tomato (A) in the (B) supermarket are (C) high-quality (D).

III. Give the correct form of the word in each bracket.

1. Can you recommend me some good _____ (BOOK)?
2. _____ (MOUSE) were running in the basement all night.
3. Our life will very difficult without (ELECTRIC) _____.
4. They are proud of their 3 (SON-IN-LAW) _____.

IV. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with one of the words given (some can be used more than once, some may not be used).

<i>parties</i>	<i>boxes</i>	<i>term</i>	<i>moments</i>	<i>house</i>
<i>time</i>	<i>other</i>	<i>family</i>	<i>thing</i>	<i>guests</i>

A housewarming celebration is a (1)_____ to introduce your new home to friends, neighbors, and family members. Some people opt to throw a housewarming immediately, while others choose to wait until the last (2)_____ are unpacked before sharing their new home with (3)_____. Housewarming (4) _ can be organized either by the new homeowner or anyone wishing to honor their purchase. Whether the (5)_____ in question is your first home, a newlywed home, a new house after a long-distance move, or a new home for a growing (6)_____, celebrating the new location is a fun way to share the event with special guests.

LEVEL B1

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

1. Last Sunday, I had my computer installed the anti-virus _____.
A. hardware B. programming C. program D. hardwares
2. In my opinion, traveling is a wonderful way to widen our _____.
A. knowledge B. knowledges C. knowledgeably D. knowledgeable
3. Despite the _____ of scientific education, Jack invented the machine which automatically transplants.
A. shortage B. lacks C. lessons D. class
4. In order to afford the tuition fee at the university, Mary tried her best to get a _____ this year.
A. scholarship B. training course C. student loans D. degree
5. People shouldn't judge others just from their physical _____.
A. personalities B. characters C. knowledge D. appearance
6. Nowadays, parents are worried that their children will be influenced by many _____.
A. celebrity B. idol C. news D. celebs
7. The doctor gave him some _____ on the risks involved smoking.
A. advice B. advices C. advise D. advises
8. Next month will be 50 years since my grandparents got married, so we are preparing a big _____ anniversary for them.

- A. diamond B. golden C. silver D. bronze
9. In Vietnam, people who want to legally drive in the street have to get a driving_____.
- A. license B. test C. permission D. degree
10. In the past, the traditional wedding in this country required a lot of complicated_____.
- A. movements B. engagements C. measurements D. ceremonies
11. I was very impressed by the lecturer's_____in the workshop of oceanic plastic pollution yesterday as it was formal but easy to understand.
- A. posture B. gesture C. language D. eye contact
12. Mr. Brown asked me to specify the_____of the living room.
- A. measure B. range C. magnitude D. dimension
13. The most impressive tourist_____of Da Lat City is its spring-like weather in the morning.
- A. attraction B. affection C. accommodation D. impression
14. Math is not my favorite subject because I'm not good at things related to_____.
- A. estimation B. calculation C. evaluation D. prediction
15. Those two_____are chasing other animals on the farm.
- A. geese B. geese C. goose D. gooey
16. I gave the waiter 50,000 VND and waited for my_____.
- A. change B. supply C. cash D. cost
17. When you have written your letter, save the_____in 'My Documents'.
- A. paper B. notebook C. file D. line
18. If you require any more_____about the holiday, please telephone us.
- A. description B. information C. news D. fact
19. These figures show a_____in the number of unemployed people in England and Wales.
- A. reduce B. reduced C. reduction D. reducing
20. Is it really your_____to be a professional footballer?
- A. application B. profession C. ambition D. contract
21. "Do you think he'll recover from the accident?" "It doesn't look good. I'd say the__are slim."
- A. possibility B. chances C. opportunities D. likelihood
22. A small_____of this medicine should be enough to lessen the pain.
- A. part B. dose C. size D. ration
23. It can get quite busy here during the tourist_____.
- A. season B. period C. phase D. stage
24. The ozone_____protects the planet from harmful solar radiation.
- A. layer B. belt C. stretch D. zone
25. Mrs. McCarthy was given a hard _____by her husband who left her with four children to look after.
- A. problem B. worry C. time D. deal
26. I had a long_____with my neighbor yesterday. We talked for what seemed like hours.
- A. conversation B. fight C. explanation D. accusation
27. I heard she was a lovely woman. Unfortunately, I never got the_____to meet her.
- A. occasion B. opportunities C. chance D. possibilities

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is not correct in standard written English.

1. Could (A) you give (B) me some advices (C) on which (D) computer to buy?
2. It's advisable (A) for young people (B) to update the new (C) by watching current affairs (D) every day.
3. A number of student (A) have sent (B) applications (C) to that prestigious university (D).
4. Last week, we bought (A) a suite of furnitures (B) for our home (C) to replace the old one (D).
5. There is milk (A) on the floor (B) over there – could you get a piece of (C) clothes (D) and mop it up?
6. My family (A) is having dinner (B) together and we share what we have done (C) during the day (D).

III. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with one of the words given (some can be used more than once, some may not be used).

friendship thoughts opinion member experience
support hobby interest requirement relationships

"Friendships are (1)_____ that involve two very critical dimensions – interdependence and voluntary participation," explains Northern Illinois University psychologist and (2)_____ 's desire to engage with the other – it's about mutual (5)_____ in one another's experiences and (6)_____, as well as a sense of 'belongingness' and connection," she says. "Friendships require reciprocity – of admiration, respect, trust, and emotional and instrumental (7)_____."

LEVEL B2 - B2+

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

1. Science has made great _____ during the past 30 years.
A. motion B. advances C. advantages D. opportunities
2. If you wear those shoes for another hour, you will definitely get _____.
A. scars B. bruises C. blisters D. spots
3. A historical novel is a form of ____ which may include many facts.
A. legend B. fairy-tale C. fantasy D. fiction
4. His _____ for his loyal support was a job at the company.
A. repayment B. compensation C. prize D. reward
5. The map was drawn to the standard _____ of 1/100,000, so there was not much detail.
A. route B. line C. rate D. scale
6. A very sore throat had reduced his voice to a _____.
A. cough B. whisper C. whistle D. scratch
7. It's difficult to repair a car unless you have the right _____.
A. gadgets B. instruments C. appliances D. tools
8. Posting on social media has become a(n) _____ for Jack.

- A. addicting B. addict C. addiction D. addicted
9. Are you taking _____ this semester?
 A. house economics B. house economic
 C. home economic D. home economics
10. After the water workers went on strike, there was a _____ of water.
 A. drain B. shortage C. loss D. decrease
11. Whatever strict _____ we took, we couldn't eliminate the risk of any further riots in the streets.
 A. controls B. measures C. discipline D. regulations
12. Numerous _____ have prevented us from going to the lakeside again this year.
 A. inhibitions B. deterrents C. impairments D. adversities
13. She is under the _____ that her fiancé is a multi-millionaire.
 A. illusion B. spell C. delusion D. hallucination
14. I was very impressed with their _____.
 A. hospital B. hospitality C. hostile D. hostel
15. The _____ in the stadium all cheered the athletes.
 A. viewers B. witnesses C. spectators D. onlookers
16. The Government's present policy is seen as a _____ to local democracy.
 A. threat B. harm C. suppression D. sneer
17. It was not easy to understand her _____ to the situation.
 A. feelings B. conduct C. outlook D. reaction
18. The _____ of the Titanic was caused by an iceberg.
 A. plunge B. descent C. drowning D. sinking
19. His _____ of the safety regulations can't be ignored any longer.
20. When an animal's _____ is in danger, we should do everything we can to protect it.
 A. property B. habitat C. location D. possession
21. Although he is a well-paid _____ basketball player, he has never actually scored a basket for his team.
 A. amateur B. champion C. savage D. professional
22. These two items don't differ much. The _____ is even more apparent when you put them together.
 A. similarity B. likelihood C. coincidence D. difference
23. Be careful with Tony, he can lose his _____ more quickly than you may expect him to.
 A. attitude B. vigour C. personality D. temper
24. Beyond all _____, it was Alice who gave away our secrets.
 A. dispute B. conclusion C. fail D. contradiction

II. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with one of the words given (some can be used more than once, some may not be used).

purpose happiness community depression irresponsibility
target volunteer societies trouble commitment

Volunteering offers vital help to people in need, worthwhile causes, and the (1)_____, but the benefits can be even greater for you, the (2)_____. Volunteering and

helping others can help you reduce stress, combat (3)_____, keep you mentally stimulated, and provide a sense of (4)_____. While it's true that the more you volunteer, the more benefits you'll experience, volunteering doesn't have to involve a long-term (5)_____ or take a huge amount of time out of your busy day. Giving in even simple ways can help others those _____ in _____ need _____ and _____ improve _____ your _____ health _____ and (6)_____.

PHẦN 2: CỤM TỪ KẾT HỢP (COLLOCATIONS)

LEVEL A2

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

1. It can get quite busy here during the tourist _____.
A. season B. period C. phase D. stage
2. I wonder if you can _____ me a small favor, Tom?
A. bring B. make C. give D. do
3. "Please, will you just tidy your room, and stop _____ excuse?"
A. having B. making C. doing D. taking
4. Last weekend, I stayed at home and _____ my homework.
A. gave B. did C. earned D. went
5. A meeting will be _____ to discuss the matter.
A. run B. taken C. held D. done
6. _____ the tour, _____ the hotel, _____ the guide, _____ the tour.
A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____
7. The hotel we are _____ is quite _____.
A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____
8. When you _____ your destination, your tour guide will meet you at the _____.
A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____
9. I love watching _____.
A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____
10. Hurry up, or we'll _____ the _____.
A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____
11. I got a new baseball _____.
A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____
12. It was such a boring speech that I fell _____.
A. asleep B. sleep C. sleepy D. sleepily
13. I wonder if you can _____ me a small favor, Tom?
A. bring B. make C. give D. do
14. The villagers had to work hard in fields all day and could hardly _____ ends meet.
A. do B. know C. make D. fly
15. It was raining _____, so we couldn't go out.
A. heavily B. silly C. strongly D. lazily
16. Last weekend, I stayed at home and _____ my homework. Nothing special.
A. gave B. did C. earned D. wrote

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is not correct in standard written English

1. In order to (A) build progress (B) in speaking skill (C), you need to practice (D) everyday.
2. They use (A) all day (B) swimming and sunbathing (C) at the beach (D).
3. We (A) didn't run (B) at the station (C) in time to catch (D) the strain.
4. We enjoy doing (A) time together in the evening (B) when the family members gather (C) in the living room after a day of working (D) hard.
5. It is (A) not easy to collect (B) our beauty (C) when we get older and older (D).
6. Mom, I think (A) I have taken (B) a cold (C). I feel very tired (D).

III. Complete the sentences with one of the words given below (some can be used more than once, some may not be used). Give the correct form if needed.

<i>break</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>win</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>take</i>
<i>show</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>practice</i>	<i>earn</i>	<i>pay</i>

1. To keep fit and be healthy, you should _____ exercise everyday.
2. Could you _____ the differences between the twins? They are too alike!
3. I don't think it's easy to _____ a living nowadays.
4. After 2 month practicing, finally they _____ the match with the score 2–1 last week.
5. I think I've _____ your phone. I hope it doesn't cost much.
6. Yesterday, we _____ a visit to the museum for the History essay.
7. _____ use of dictionary when learning a foreign language is a neccessary.
8. You should not _____ advantage of the others in life.

LEVEL B1

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

1. Her ideas have _____ a lot of attention in the scientific community.
A. attracted B. attained C. caught D. caused
2. Before doing the _____, farmers have to pump the water into the field.
A. ploughing B. transplanting C. harrowing D. harvesting
3. She finally achieved her _____ of visiting the USA.
A. objective B. target C. desires D. ambition
4. When I was reading a book in my room last night, I heard the sound of _____ glass.
A. breaking B. slipping C. dropping D. bursting
5. If you _____ your mind about attending Mr. Jones's lecturer, just give me a call.
A. change B. keep C. decide D. give
6. After a serious accident last month, the doctors are worried that he will suffer brain _____.
A. destruction B. damage C. disease D. injury
7. As a parent, you try to create a safe _____ environment for your children to grow up.
A. house B. homing C. housing D. home
8. Zoos are trying to increase the _____ expectancy of many animals.
A. life B. alive C. living D. lifetime

9. I got a new golf _____ yesterday.
A. stick B. club C. racket D. bat
10. If you spend too much time on the computer, you will _____ eyestrain.
A. consider B. catch C. suffer D. get
11. Don't shut off my computer. It's in _____.
A. working B. using C. operating D. use
12. If a defender _____ a foul within the five-meter area that prevents a likely goal, the attacking team awarded a penalty throw or shot.
A. interferes B. commits C. punches D. touches
13. Her mother was a great support when she _____ into trouble last month.
A. took B. went C. got D. made
14. Oceans play an important _____ in our daily life.
A. role B. place C. definition D. model
15. The more goals the players _____, the more exciting the match became.
A. marked B. made C. sprinted D. scored
16. Shannon doesn't dye her hair; it's _____ blonde.
A. chemically B. naturally C. logically D. physically
17. In the middle of the day, it's just too scorching _____ to do anything but lie on the beach soaking up the sunshine. This is the life!
A. warm B. cold C. freezing D. hot
18. Janet has to travel a lot in her new job. She is on the _____ all the time.
A. field B. mood C. way D. go
19. He'd been planning to leave the team the _____ time, and hadn't told anyone.
20. Thanks for helping me. I'll do the same for you in _____ sometimes.
A. grateful B. appreciate C. favor D. return
21. The _____ of the nuclear accident is still unknown.
A. reason B. cause C. base D. motive
22. Ten million text messages are sent on _____ every minute.
A. normal B. common C. general D. average
23. Women workers wear hats in _____ their hair gets caught in the machinery.
24. It took him a long time to come to _____ with the fact that he was _____.
A. agree B. disagree C. come to terms D. get along
25. After the film director Peter Jackson started a(n) _____ diet, he lost over 30 kilos in just 10 months.
A. narrow B. strict C. mere D. considerate
26. The Women's World Cup is _____ in popularity.
A. competing B. establishing C. advancing D. growing
27. John and Lisa have a lot in _____ with each other.
A. common B. competition C. regard D. similar
28. I wonder if you can _____ me a small favor, Tom?
A. bring B. make C. give D. do

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is not correct in standard written English.

1. Have (A) you made (B) your Math homework (C) yet (D)?
2. Mary tried (A) to take (B) the waiter's attention (C) but she didn't succeed (D).
3. I'm doing (A) an effort (B) to be nice (C) to her at (D) the moment.
4. Agriculture is (A) a key (B) factor in (C) economical (D) development.
5. Under no occasions (A) do they accept (B) your invitation (C) to (D) the party tonight.

III. Rewrite the following sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original ones.

1. Her new idea of the new vaccine was fully accepted by the scientists. (APPRECIATED)
-> _____.
2. They are depending for success on their new player. (HOPE)
-> _____.
3. I surely will not sell this house just because I'm broke. (INTENTION)
-> _____.
4. Her desire is to help bring the knowledge to all unfortunated children in Vietnam. (DESIRE)
-> _____.
5. The company has tried its best to minimize the negative effect of the economic crisis. (EFFORT)
-> _____.
6. You don't have to ask for my permission to use the computer as I gave it to you! (NEED) (n)
-> _____.
7. I used to love playing computer games very much, but I quit it now. (INTEREST)
-> _____.

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

1. Ann's encouragement gave me a(n) _____ to finish my Math homework.
2. _____ what he says, he ~~wasn't~~ even there when ~~the~~ crime was committed.
A. Following B. According to C. Hearing D. Listening
3. Their washing machine was out of _____, so they couldn't wash any clothes.
A. practice B. work C. order D. place
4. His name was on the _____ of my tongue, but I just couldn't remember it.
A. point B. edge C. tip D. top
5. The policeman looked me _____ several times and obviously disliked what he saw.
A. over and over again B. up and down
C. from side to side D. in and out
6. They've made lots of new friends and their _____ lives have become much better since they joined the club.
A. social B. keen C. shape D. activity
7. She caught a _____ of the thief as he made his get-away.

- A. glance B. sight C. glimpse D. flash
8. I haven't got the _____ idea what you're talking about.
A. least B. slightest C. dimmest D. smallest
9. The shop assistant is ready to _____ me a helping hand. She was very nice.
A. provide B. take C. get D. lend
10. This orphanage was set up a few years ago, and _____ then it has received hundreds of orphans.
A. since B. from C. for D. of
11. The girl once _____ to kill herself if her parents didn't let her marry him.
A. shouted B. frightened C. threatened D. warned
12. I suggest you _____ up a list of things to be done.
A. draw B. do C. put D. make
13. I was made _____ due to a personality clash with my boss.
A. resigned B. retiring C. sacked D. redundant
14. If you don't stop smoking, you _____ this risk of developing chronic bronchitis.
A. bear B. suffer C. make D. run
15. The council decided to round up all the _____ dogs after a boy was bitten by one.
A. stranded B. lost C. stray D. missing
16. Young children often express their anger by having temper _____.
A. attacks B. tantrums C. fits D. spells
17. You need a passport to cross the _____ between Mexico and the United States.
A. edge B. line C. border D. rim
18. The hotel is situated next to an 18-hole golf _____.
19. Their company is on the _____ of _____.
20. Factory _____ used to be one of the main causes of pollution.
A. remissions B. admissions C. submissions D. emissions
21. Researchers have _____ to the conclusion that personality is affected by your genes.
A. come B. got C. reached D. arrived
22. Our team made a(n) _____ effort in the second half, they couldn't score even one goal.
A. tremendous B. rebellious C. prosperous D. previous
23. Yesterday _____ weather conditions hit the south-west of England. Gale-force caused a lot of damage to property.
A. high B. freak C. tricky D. thick
24. Some swimming animals such as sharks move _____ of water currents.
A. dependent B. dependently C. independently D. independent
25. The city has _____ of young consumers who are sensitive to trends, and can, therefore, help industries predict the potential risks and success of products.
A. a high rate B. a high proportion C. a high tendency D. a great level
26. He left the country _____ arrest if he returned.
A. in fear that B. with fear of C. under threat of D. with threat of
27. She _____ through the keyhole to see the present they were wrapping.
A. peeped B. peered C. stared D. gazed
28. Eating healthily can _____ the risks of diet-related diseases.

- A. relieve B. reduce C. reform D. recover
29. The villagers had to work hard in fields all day and could hardly _____ ends meet.
A. do B. break C. make D. fly
30. Several hundred people signed the petition to put a _____ to the nuclear tests in the region.
A. stop B. finish C. break D. cease

PHẦN 3: ĐỘNG TỪ VÀ CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ (VERBS AND PHRASAL VERBS)

LEVEL A2

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

1. If you want to join this club, you must _____ this application form.
A. make up B. write down C. do up D. fill in
2. The fireman had to break _____ the room to rescue the children.
A. off B. up C. for D. about
3. Jane doesn't spend much money _____ clothes.
A. over B. about C. on D. at
4. I've just spent two weeks looking _____ an aunt of mine who's been ill.
A. at B. for C. out for D. after
5. It took him a long time to _____ the death of his wife.
A. take away B. get over C. take off D. get through
6. I forgot _____ the letter because I was so busy with my work.
A. posting B. not to post C. to post D. not posting
7. The hotel we are _____ at is quite _____.
A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____
8. When you _____ your destination, your tour guide will meet you at the _____.
A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____
9. To make up one's mind is _____.
A. to wait B. to leave C. to decide D. to get up
10. I prepared _____ my trip very carefully but I still forgot my _____.
A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____
11. My mum _____ the bus to work every morning.
A. goes B. drives C. catches D. rides
12. My husband _____ away on business very often.
A. runs B. takes C. goes D. does
13. Harry, I am working now. Could you please turn your music _____?
A. on B. down C. in D. up
14. You should join _____ more activities outside classroom and make more friends.
A. of B. with C. in D. on
15. This is my favorite song. Would you mind turning _____ the radio?

- A. out B. up C. in D. on
18. The doctor advised my uncle to give _____ smoking to have better health.
- A. up B. out C. on D. in
19. I study English because I want to _____ to foreign people and travel around the world.
- A. tell B. understand C. say D. talk
20. Don't forget to turn _____ the electricity when leaving the house.
- A. on B. in C. at D. off
21. My son told me that he wanted to learn how to _____ table-tennis.
- A. play B. do C. make D. try

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is not correct in standard written English.

1. It's (A) not worth to spend (B) money on things (C) like (D) cheap clothes.
2. If I were (A) you, I would not let the children to play (B) out in (C) the street (D).
3. While driving (A) to work (B), we (C) ran out on (D) gas.
4. Since the (A) storm came (B), we decided quickly leaving (C) the area (D).

III. Complete each sentence with one of the words given (some can be used more than once, some may not be used). Give the correct form if needed.

break make win do take
show go practice earn pay

1. To keep fit and be healthy, you should _____ exercise everyday.
2. Could you _____ the differences between the twins? They are too alike!
3. I don't think it's easy to _____ a living nowadays.
4. After 2 month practicing, finally they _____ the match with the score 2 – 1 last week
5. I think I've _____ your phone. I hope it doesn't cost much.
6. Yesterday, we _____ a visit to the museum for the History essay.

LEVEL B1

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

1. Henry always _____ up with new ideas in every science class.
- A. comes B. gets C. makes D. takes
2. The plane is going to take off at night o'clock, so you just have an hour to _____ ready.
- A. go B. take C. have D. get
3. He's always grateful to my parents for they have _____ him up for 10 years.
- A. got B. raised C. brought D. given
4. In spite of the obvious evidence, the criminal kept _____ what he had done to the victim.
- A. deny B. denying C. to deny D. denied
5. In modern life, some people believe that we don't need _____ History.
- A. learn B. learning C. to learn D. learned
6. It's raining cats and dogs, so the football match this evening will be _____ off for a week.
- A. called B. put C. given D. made
7. I know she was shocked about the death of her parents, but she has to _____ over it by herself.

- A. get B. go C. take D. come
8. The music is so loud that I can't talk to my mom on the phone. Would you mind _____ it down, please?
- A. turn B. turning C. put D. putting
9. Being a teaching assistant means that you have to come early to _____ up the classroom before it starts.
- A. go B. set C. make D. do
10. To prepare for the early party at Jones's house tomorrow morning, Mary has to _____ here tonight.
- A. sleep out B. sleep off C. sleep over D. sleep after
11. In some cultures, the groom and bride can't meet each other before _____ the wedding.
- A. holding B. hold C. to hold D. to holding
12. If it weren't for his _____ over my essay, I couldn't know these spelling mistakes.
- A. looking B. look C. to look D. to looking
13. It's about 2 days until her birthday, so she looks forward _____ her birthday gifts.
- A. receiving B. receive C. to receive D. to receiving
14. The teacher _____ out the papers and asked us to write our expectation for this course.
- A. gave B. handed C. took D. grew
15. Yesterday, when I went shopping with my boyfriend, we _____ into his ex-girlfriend.
- A. went B. ran C. met D. passed
16. We had a long way to go so we _____ off very early.
- A. went B. set C. made D. got
17. We decided to _____ money in Hwang's new business. Hope it will succeed.
- A. waste B. spend C. invest D. save
18. We expected him not to come but eventually he _____ at eight.
- A. turned around B. turned up C. turned in D. turned out
19. The woman carried _____ singing despite not getting much attention from the audience.
- A. on B. over C. after D. in
20. We can't afford to eat _____ very often.
- A. up B. off C. in D. out
21. Please _____ me to post that letter on the way we go home tomorrow.
- A. remark B. recount C. remind D. remember
22. Even when I got a part-time job, I still try not to _____ my study.
- A. neglect B. lose C. omit D. miss
23. I'm saving all my pocket money _____ so I can buy a new CD player.
24. I couldn't sell my own magazines, so I gave them _____.
- A. away B. out C. up D. in
25. It is hot in the daytime, but the temperature _____ at night.
- A. reduces B. rises C. drops D. slips
26. I am looking forward to _____ my winter vacation in the UK.
- A. spending B. passing C. going over D. wasting
27. Don't _____ the road until all the runners have gone by.
- A. pass B. across C. cross D. travel

28. On my present salary, I just can't _____ a car which costs over \$3.000.
A. pretend B. elect C. afford D. adopt

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is not correct in standard written English.

1. I'm really into (A) listen (B) to music as it helps me relax (C) after an exhausting day of studying (D).
2. She's a strict (A) vegetarian, so she refuses eating (B) all kinds (C) of meat, milk (D), and eggs.
3. After 10 hours try (A) my best to fix (B) the computer, I finally had to give up (C) and send it to (D) the shop.
4. Please let us get in (A) the car, otherwise (B), we will be frozen (C) in (D) this weather.
5. The lecture was (A) too complicated (B) for us to (C) figure on (D).
6. A boy (A) who is telling (B) with the teacher (C) is my elder brother (D).

III. Rewrite the following sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original ones.

1. She complimented me on my handling of a very tough situation. (COMPLIMENT)
□ _____.
2. It's hard for modern people to balance work and family commitments. (MAINTAIN)
□ _____.
3. The minister admitted that he was blamed for the disaster and resigned. (RESPONSIBILITY)
□ _____.
4. As more students require better services, the university decided to build a new campus. (DEMAND)
□ _____.
5. My parents was very proud of my high result in a competition about general knowledge. (PRIDE)
□ _____.
6. I was offered a job in America but I turned it down. (OFFER)
□ _____.

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

1. His stomach began to _____ because of the bad food he had eaten.
A. pain B. harm C. be hurt D. ache
2. If we _____ the plan you suggest, we are more likely to be successful.
A. elect B. command C. vote D. adopt
3. She _____ through the keyhole to see the present they were wrapping.
A. peeped B. peered C. stared D. gazed
4. As a result of their _____, the three small independent countries felt less afraid of their powerful neighbor.
A. combination B. alliance C. partnership D. union

5. As there was a power cut in the hospital, the surgeon had to _____ the operation.
A. call for B. call on C. call off D. call out
6. You must remember not to _____ from the point when you write an essay.
A. go astray B. wander C. ramble D. go off
7. The tent was very complicated to erect but simple enough to _____.
A. dismantly B. dismount C. disconnect D. disclose
8. The hotel room _____ over a beautiful garden.
A. viewed out B. faced up C. opened up D. looked out
9. Mr. Hill had his money stolen and couldn't _____ his meal.
A. pay up B. pay out C. pay in D. pay for
10. When the tenants failed to pay their bill, the authorities decided to _____ the gas supply to the flat.
A. cut down B. cut out C. cut off D. cut up
11. I don't think that purple shirt _____ with your yellow skirt.
A. goes B. fits C. suits D. wears
12. This jacket is exactly the item I have been looking for. Can I _____?
A. try it on B. dress it C. take it off D. wear it
13. I got to _____ Steve well last year when we worked together.
A. introduce B. sympathize C. meet D. know
14. When the fire broke out, an electric alarm _____.
A. went off B. opened up C. came in D. put out
15. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have _____ any solutions.
A. thought over B. got round to C. come up with D. looked into
16. Most of the old part of the city was _____ by bombs during the war.
A. smashed B. fell C. destroyed D. broken
17. Due to the unfavorable weather conditions, my flight was _____ by 2 hours.
A. delayed B. dismissed C. cancelled D. frozen
18. The judge _____ the pedestrian for the accident despite lack of sound evidence.
A. accused B. charged C. blamed D. sued
19. They _____ the idea of celebrating the anniversary with a concert.
A. hit upon B. lashed off C. made over D. phased out
20. Sports drinks have _____ as consumers have become more health-conscious.
A. caught on B. dived in C. piled up D. moved on
21. Mrs. Binh will _____ Mr. Nam when he goes on his business trip abroad.
A. stand in for B. stand by C. stand up for D. stand for
22. The man in the room claimed to be a policeman, but the woman wasn't _____.
A. taken on B. taken off C. taken in D. taken over
23. My back started to hurt again as the effects of the pain killer _____.
A. took off B. went off C. set off D. wore off
24. Many birds fly south before winter sets _____.
A. off B. over C. in D. on
25. I could never _____ paragliding. It's just not my type of sport.
A. come around to B. stand up for C. go in for D. stay out of

26. Social media can be a good way of _____ gender equality messages.
 A. stand out B. putting across C. showing off D. opening up
27. Murder thrillers are supposed to keep the reader in suspense right up to the last page when the truth unexpectedly _ _____.
 A. goes out B. comes out C. lets out D. stays out
28. Rumors that they are going to _____ board schools are circulating in town.
 A. come round to B. get up to C. come out in D. do away with
29. Guess who I _____ in the firework festival?
 A. turned into B. brought into C. got into D. bumped into
30. The water company will _____ off water supplies while carrying out repairs to the pipes.
 A. cut B. make C. put D. take

PHẦN 4: TÍNH TỪ (ADJECTIVES)

LEVEL A2

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

1. "I don't think John looks well. He seems _____."
 A. fairly tired B. fair tired C. fair tiredly D. fairly tiredly
2. She seemed _____ on the topic and asked the teacher a lot of questions.
 A. fond B. interested C. keen D. fall
3. "Do you think Margaret will take the job you offered her?" "I don't know. She seemed _____ in it, however."
 A. interest B. interesting C. interested D. interestingly
4. The students all went to the circus yesterday. I heard it was really _____.
 A. amused B. amusing C. amuse D. amusingly
5. "You look nervous"
 "This thunder makes me _____."
 A. scary B. scared C. scare D. scaring
6. It's easier to travel abroad when you can speak _____ language like English.
 A. a strange B. an unknown C. a foreign D. an outside
7. She stayed _____ and didn't say anything more during the rest of the meeting.
 A. quiet B. sleepy C. afraid D. confident
8. Thank you so much for your help. That is very _____ of you.
 A. slow B. kind C. happy D. big
9. It is very _____ in the desert.
 A. low B. rainy C. high D. dry
10. The math problem was so _____ that Mai had to ask his sister for help.
 A. small B. difficult C. easy D. big
11. If he were _____, he would be a good basketball player.
 A. fat B. thin C. high D. tall
12. I find this novel very _____. The writer has a great writing style.

- A. boring B. long C. interesting D. short
13. Don't drink the milk; it tastes _____.
A. sour B. sweet C. badly D. smelly
14. He is a little bit _____ in his left ear, so speak louder please.
A. old B. blind C. dead D. deaf
15. You write your name on this side of the paper, and sign on the _____ side.
A. back B. opposite C. other D. under

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase among A, B, C or D that is not correct in standard written English.

1. My sister (A) hates (B) being dependence (C) on any body (D).
2. I broke (A) the window, which (B) made my (C) mom angrily (D).
3. She looks (A) very beautifully (B) in (C) her white (D) dress.
4. He felt tiring (A) after a long (B) hard-working (C) day (D).
5. Mom is cooking (A) in the kitchen. I start to feel (B) hungry (C) because the food smells so well (D).

III. Give the correct form of the word in each bracket.

1. The _____ (FRIEND) new English teacher is popular with all the students in the class.
2. In the spring, the garden is _____ (BEAUTY) with green trees and colorful flowers.
3. They enjoy the _____ (PEACE) atmosphere here and don't want to move.
4. I was _____ (DISAPPOINT) that she didn't come to my wedding party.
5. He can't believe her son pass the exam with a high score, which is _____ (SURPRISE).
6. My bath was _____. I feel _____ now. (RELAX)
7. Joe is really _____ now because he had a _____ day at the office. (TIRE)
8. The mouse was _____ because the way to get the cheese was so _____. (CONFUSE)
9. Your jokes are _____, which make me _____. (AMUSE)
10. I was so _____ by the movie. The scenes in the movie were _____. (TOUCH)
11. The nurse's big needle was _____. I felt _____ when she walked over to me! (FRIGHTEN)
12. Ted forgot to close his zipper. It was _____. Ted felt _____. (EMBARRASS)

LEVEL B1

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

1. Mr. Pitt did a(n) _____ job on his presentation about recycling, inspiring those present to start recycling programs.
A. mere B. outstanding C. advisable D. voluntary
2. Since this area is very convenient for those who work in the city, property tends to be rather _____.
A. spacious B. overpriced C. luxurious D. vast
3. Pandas looks gentle, but in fact they are quite _____.
A. fierce B. thoughtful C. intelligent D. graceful

4. The student was _____ of understanding the theory even after the professor's profound explanation.
A. incompetent B. unsuccessful C. helpless D. incapable
5. Patrick is too _____ a gambler to resist placing a bet on the final game.
A. compulsive B. spontaneous C. instant D. continuous
6. It was the commission's job to decide whether the pilot was _____ for the crash after that occurred right after the take-off.
A. prone B. responsible C. guilty D. comprehensive
7. I'm having _____ difficulty understanding what he means.
A. great B. broad C. large D. full
8. It wasn't me who stole the jewels. You've made a _____ mistake.
A. large B. big C. great D. high
9. Cereals are good for you because most of them are _____ in fat.
A. short B. low C. small D. light
10. Many busy housewives today buy _____ foods.
A. icy B. cold C. frozen D. freezing
11. Kenzie protected his handle from a(n) _____ suspect.
A. armed B. track C. absolute D. technical
12. We bought a battery- _____ clock to take with us on our camping trip.
A. operated B. worked C. used D. serviced
13. He is so _____ because he never pays his rent on time.
A. careful B. forgetful C. meticulous D. patient
14. I'm just a(n) _____ person with a normal life, but I'm still happy.
A. traditional B. common C. usual D. ordinary
15. She is really _____ to her best friends. She never talks behind their back.
A. supportive B. respectful C. loyal D. close
16. You will have to redo the task because your work has been _____.
A. unsatisfactory B. unusual C. unpleasant D. unnecessary
17. Nam's parents are _____, so he only gets to see his father at weekends.
A. single B. reunited C. alone D. divorced
18. Susan is so _____. She always breaks things.
A. careful B. self-care C. caring D. careless
19. I hate people who are _____ and keep telling lies all the time.
A. dishonest B. reliable C. generous D. tactful
20. There are usually some special events organized in _____ places at weekends.
A. large B. common C. general D. public
21. It's almost impossible to calculate the _____ number of deaths caused by the earthquake.
A. exact B. right C. correct D. concise
22. The metro can be _____ the first time you use it.
A. mistaken B. bewildered C. confusing D. puzzled
23. My uncle is really _____. He is in a rock band.
A. small B. cool C. old D. tall
24. "What a terrible football game!"

"I thought it was _____."

A. delightful B. delighting C. delight D. delighted

25. The ending of the movie is _____.

A. heart-break B. hearted-break C. heart-breaking D. heart-broken

II. Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. wedding/ dress/ she/ long/ wore/ white/ a.

□ _____

2. woman/ English/is/an/ young/ intelligent/ it.

□ _____

3. is/ bag/ this/ sleeping/ black/ a/ new.

□ _____

4. pink/ he/ house/ bought/ big/beautiful/ a.

□ _____

5. gave/ wallet/ him/ she/ brown/ small/ leather/ a.

□ _____

III. Reorder the adjective to make the correct sentences.

1. a/an **black and white broken old** TV

A B C

2. a/an **orange round plastic strange** toy

A B C D

3. a/an **cooking English thin old** book

A B C D

4. a/an **Mexican incredible beautiful** dish

A B C

5. a/an **light unhappy online Japanese**

novel A B C D

IV. Choose the correct word.

1. Our headquarters are very central/inner.
2. There are two very alike/similar products in competition.
3. The receptionist gave us an ashamed/embarrassed smile.
4. The question of cost is chief/primary/principal.
5. It's obvious that fine/healthy/well employees work better than sick ones.

LEVEL B2

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

1. _____ agriculture is the most practiced form of agriculture around the world.

A. usual B. traditional C. organic D. customary

2. It is evident that Surrey was _____ victory, for he placed his own army in a favorable position.
A. confident of B. excited about C. convenient for D. famous for
3. After an awkward silence, she glanced up at him with a _____ smile.
A. malicious B. childlike C. harmless D. childish
4. It is also a wonderful way for _____ family members to team up for an activity that is just plain fun and memorable.
A. strong B. loose C. nuclear D. close-knit
5. Please be careful with that antique vase – it is _____.
A. invaluable B. inexpensive C. valueless D. worthless
6. High school students in Vietnam usually feel really _____ with the amount of homework they have to do.
A. overwhelmed B. overpowered C. overdosed D. overbearing
7. The vase is definitely _____, but just a very good imitation.
A. genuine B. satisfying C. true D. authentic
8. Will university education make students more _____ about their subjects?
A. knowledgeable B. academic C. mindful D. intelligent
9. We will have some _____ tests before the real examination next month.
A. false B. mock C. artificial D. preparatory
10. Doctor's handwriting is usually _____.
A. illegible B. illiterate C. illuminated D. illegitimate
11. After a day of housework, I am totally _____.
A. weak B. strained C. dull D. exhausted
12. Many ideas that are accepted today were considered _____ and exciting back then.
A. alternate B. steady C. mature D. novel
13. New and _____ music exerted a strong influence on young people
A. internal B. innovative C. innate D. incoherent
14. "What you are saying now isn't _____ with what you said last week".
A. coherent B. confirmed C. concurrent D. consistent
15. I find the offer quite _____, but I think I'd rather study in Hanoi.
A. envious B. inclined C. desirous D. tempting

II. Match the adjectives, connected with people's emotions or character, with their opposite.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. unperturbed | A. sensitive | 1. _____ |
| 2. lazy | B. cheerful | 2. _____ |
| 3. gloomy | C. forgiving | 3. _____ |
| 4. strict | D. garrulous | 4. _____ |
| 5. thick-skinned | E. slapdash | 5. _____ |
| 6. reserved | F. skeptical | 6. _____ |
| 7. defensive | G. integrated | 7. _____ |
| 8. gullible | H. apprehensive | 8. _____ |
| 9. indecisive | I. reliable | 9. _____ |
| 10. methodical | J. easy-going | 10. _____ |
| 11. alienated | K. aggressive | 11. _____ |

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| 12. sincere | L. purposeful | 12. _____ |
| 13. carefree | M. devious | 13. _____ |
| 14. vindictive | N. anxious | 14. _____ |
| 15. dependable | O. energetic | 15. _____ |

PHẦN 5: TRẠNG TỪ (ADVERBS)

LEVEL A2

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

- Come here _____. You have to see this!
A. weakly B. quickly C. slowly D. lightly
- I can't do it as _____ as Marie can. Her drawings always look beautiful.
A. good B. well C. bad D. badly
- Nam worked very _____ in the mission. Everybody praised him.
A. hardly B. hard C. bad D. badly
- Michael _____ took the assistant job after being unemployed for so long.
A. unhappy B. unhappily C. happy D. happily
- I was so excited. My new apartment was _____ decorated.
A. good B. well C. poor D. poorly
- Nathan sang _____ and won the first prize in the school's singing contest.
A. good B. beautiful C. beautifully D. goodly
- Let's walk more _____. I don't want to arrive at the meeting late.
A. quick B. quickly C. slow D. slowly
- Everything happened so _____. We had to move to California in less than a month.
A. fast B. fastly C. slow D. slowly
- They _____ hang out because they live far from each other.
A. always B. usually C. often D. rarely
- She is _____ making noise in class. I can't stand it anymore.
A. never B. sometimes C. always D. often

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase among A, B, C or D that is not correct in standard written English.

- He's always (A) in a rush, I don't understand (B) why he walks (C) so quick (D).
- Michael (A) happy (B) took the (C) assistant job (D).
- Please be careful (A) in the hallway (B). The walls have (C) just been painted (D).
- Although she speaks (A) five languages, she (B) did not do good (C) on the translation exam (D).
- They speak (A) French very good (B). They lived in (C) France for two (D) years.

III. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

- James is careful. He drives _____.
- The girl is slow. She walks _____.

3. Her English is perfect. She speaks English_____.
4. Our teacher is angry. She shouts_____.
5. My neighbor is a loud speaker. He speaks_____.

LEVEL B1

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

1. There are many parts of the world where the modern newspaper is_____ever seen.
A. not B. almost C. hardly D. rare
2. She's been coming here every day_____.
A. late B. lately C. near D. nearly
3. At the coffee shop, the band usually play music_____on Friday night.
A. directly B. lively C. live D. living
4. I can't keep my eyes off Jennie. She is dancing so_____.
A. extremely B. gravely C. magically D. gracefully
5. I_____rushed to the car park with all my shopping bags.
A. funnily B. brightly C. heavily D. hastily
6. He must be pretty lazy I've_____seen him working in his garden
A. hardly ever B. ever C. usually D. ever since
7. The dentist asked her to open her mouth_____.
A. wide B. widely C. widening D. widely
8. These people are living on_____low incomes.
A. relatively B. mainly C. strongly D. weakly
9. That idiot_____crashed to us. It was lucky that no one was injured.
A. mostly B. near C. nearly D. already
10. The winning team will_____get a ticket to England next year, but nothing is sure yet.
A. certainly B. nearly C. absolutely D. possibly
11. Children under 6 years old can travel_____by train.
A. free B. freely C. additionally D. costly
12. He doesn't get up early on Sundays. He gets up_____.
A. late B. lately C. slowly D. hardly
13. Giddon was carrying a wooden box, which he_____placed in the trunk.
A. reasonably B. thoroughly C. carefully D. sensibly
14. Jumping from the bed, she dressed_____and went to the kitchen.
A. easily B. quickly C. fast D. rapidly
15. _____, she'd rather get a room than stay in the house.
A. Actually B. Similarly C. Simply D. Directly
16. The writer had_____reached the town where the young man spoke.
A. often B. almost C. sometimes D. just as
17. Why did they kick the ball so _____?
A. hardly B. hard C. hardy D. hardly
18. He had hardly had time to find a new job _____ he had settled down.
A. no sooner B. as soon as C. scarcely D. hardly

19. Mary sang_____.
 A. goodly B. good C. beautiful D. beautifully
20. He has responded_____to my question.
 A. closely B. nearly C. immediately D. immediate way
21. The growth is_____slow, but the wood is generally very hard and durable.
 A. exactly B. somewhat C. rather D. extremely
22. Suit yourself, but_____I think it would be good for you to get out a little.
 A. generally B. myself C. personally D. in person
23. The television was functioning_____until yesterday.
 A. normally B. usually C. conventionally D. abnormally
24. _____, more diseases will be eradicated in the near future.
 A. Hopefully B. Personally C. Confidently D. Positively
25. VAD (Vitamin A Deficiency) occurs _____in Africa and South East Asia where rice is the staple food.
 A. rare B. usually C. mostly D. often
26. She_____appears on television.
 A. regular B. regulation C. regulating D. regularly
27. The writer had_____reached the town when the young man spoke.
 A. often B. almost C. sometimes D. just as

II. Complete the sentences with the best adverb. (Not every adverb is needed)

beautifully *slowly* *loudly* *carelessly*
easily *finally* *suddenly* *quickly* *quietly*

- Come here_____. You have to see this!
- He_____put the vase on the table. It fell to the floor.
- Sharon is throwing a party on Saturday. She_____finished her PhD.
- Let's walk_____. I don't want to be the first one at the meeting.
- Alex_____put up the bookshelves. It was too difficult for me to do on my own.
- I was so surprised. His new apartment was_____decorated.
- Everything happened so_____. We had to move to California in less than a month.
- Why does he always have to talk so_____? You can hear him in the next room!

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

- The lights_____dimmed for a few seconds.
 A. infallibly B. inexplicably C. indirectly D. ineffectively
- The algae multiply_____to produce what is called an algal bloom.
 A. chronologically B. temporarily C. efficiently D. swiftly
- The documentary film about World War II makes no attempt to be____accurate.
 A. incidentally B. truthfully C. timelessly D. historically
- She responded_____to my difficult question, making me impressed with her knowledge.
 A. hastily B. nearly C. closely D. instantaneously
- It is suspected the paintwork has been_____scratched, but no evidence of the culprit has been found

- A. willingly B. accidentally C. deliberately D. explicitly
6. I'll only be working here _____ for a couple of weeks
A. seasonally B. temporarily C. timely D. simultaneously
7. She stood _____ still, not making a sound.
A. completely B. mainly C. soundly D. intactly
8. He had _____ reached twenty when he was exiled and his formal education ended - except for whatever his father taught him.
A. ever B. almost C. barely D. nearly
9. Her mother will _____ stay with them until she's made a full recovery.
A. apparently B. imaginably C. necessarily D. presumably
10. They met at university and fell _____ in love.
A. literally B. specially C. apparently D. hopelessly
11. He is _____ one of the finest baseball players ever
A. inexcusably B. indiscreetly C. inevitably D. indisputably
12. I visit my grandmother _____, but not as often as I'd like to.
A. eventually B. widely C. occasionally D. extensively
13. In the summertime, tomatoes are _____ available, since it's the best season for them to mature in.
A. solely B. shortly C. warmly D. readily
14. The Portuguese and Galician languages are _____ the same, although there are important differences between them.
A. accurately B. specially C. precisely D. roughly
15. Francesca recounted the details of her vacation so _____ that we were able to picture exactly what she'd done.
A. vividly B. presently C. punctually D. obviously
16. Sarah is _____ qualified so I'm sure she will get the job.
A. completely B. amply C. fully D. wholly
17. Although the police suspected that the fire has been started _____, they couldn't prove it.
A. increasingly B. constantly C. deliberately D. precisely
18. There isn't much information available _____ about the cause of the fire.
A. far more B. so much C. rather than D. as yet
19. Rebecca is _____ still somewhere inside the building, but we can't be certain that our information is correct.
A. apparently B. accidentally C. mainly D. definitely
20. This is _____ the book you have to read, but, since you weren't sure of the title, it may not be.
A. especially B. literally C. necessarily D. presumably
21. This is _____ the best pizza that I've eaten – I can't remember having one as tasty as this before.
A. rarely B. barely C. surely D. mainly

22. The line that divides North and South Korea is the most _____ armed border in the world.
 A. nearly B. formerly C. kindly D. heavily
23. The streets were _____ wide enough for two people to pass each other.
 A. narrowly B. barely C. strictly D. closely
24. They sacked the head of marketing because he was _____ inefficient.
 A. relatively B. deadly C. hopelessly D. moderately
25. The computer has changed the world _____.
 A. irreplaceably B. irredeemably C. irrevocably D. irreparably
26. The changes in this city have occurred _____.
 A. with swiftness B. rapidly C. in rapid ways D. none is correct
27. I'm afraid I haven't read that book _____.
 A. already B. again C. ever D. yet
28. He responded to my question _____.
 A. in polite B. polite C. politely D. impolite
29. A breeze _____ touched my face.
 A. gentle B. gently C. gentler D. in gently
30. Bill is a harder worker. He works _____ than Joe.
 A. harder B. more hard C. more hardly D. harder

PHẦN 6: LIÊN TỪ (CONJUNCTIONS)

LEVEL A2

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

1. Everybody loves her because she is _____ beautiful _____ intelligent.
 A. not only ... but also B. either ... or C. both ... and D. A and C
2. I am saving money _____ buy a new dress for my mom on her next birthday.
 A. so as to B. in order to C. A and B D. so that
3. She tried a lot. _____, she didn't win the first prize in the school's speaking contest.
 A. Therefore B. However C. But D. So
4. I didn't go out yesterday _____ the heavy rain.
 A. because of B. because C. as D. since
5. I want to buy that dress _____ it is too expensive.
 A. but B. so C. and D. to
6. _____ I read the book twice, I still don't understand it.
 A. Though B. In spite of C. Despite D. Regardless of
7. I learned to ride a bike _____ I was a child.
 A. before B. while C. since D. when
8. Lan gave up _____ the test was too hard for her.
 A. as B. because C. since D. All are correct
9. After the tragic accident last year, she was _____ deaf _____ mute.
 A. both – and B. either – or C. neither – nor D. either – and
10. Would you like chocolate _____ vanilla ice cream?

- A. or B. nor C. and D. lest
11. I have to be on time, _____ my boss will be annoyed if I'm late.
A. and B. nor C. to D. for
12. Carol wanted to drive to Colorado, _____ Bill insisted that they would fly.
A. and B. or C. but D. also
13. _____ you win the prize, your parents will be proud of you.
A. Wherever B. If C. Unless D. Whereas
14. She's honest and never tells lies _____ everyone trusts her.
A. so B. when C. or D. so that
15. Pay attention to your work _____ you will not make mistakes.
A. unless B. if C. so that D. in order to
16. The musicians delivered a rousing performance _____ they had rehearsed often.
A. though B. once C. because of D. as
17. _____ only is dark chocolate delicious, _____ also it can be healthy.
A. Whether ... or B. Just as ... so C. If ... not D. Not ... but
18. _____ I have salad for dinner, _____ I can have ice cream for dessert.
A. If ... unless B. When ... than C. Whether ... or D. If ... then
19. _____ flowers _____ trees grow during warm weather.
A. Not only ... or B. Both ... and C. Not ... but D. But also ... and
20. I'm afraid of heights, _____ I appreciate the view from the top of this building.
A. yet B. and C. nor D. or

II. Complete the sentences with one of the conjunctions given below (some can be used more than once, some may not be used)

when but although however
therefore so while in order to
because

1. Lan saw her ex-boyfriend _____ she was walking on the street.
2. Lan likes reading books _____ it gives her a lot of inspiration.
3. _____ Lan is lazy, she still gets good marks.
4. Lan worked very hard. _____, she won the first prize.
5. I'm disappointed with myself _____ I've made a lot of serious mistakes.
6. Lan practices speaking English everyday, _____ she is able to speak it fluently.
7. My mom gives me some advice _____ solve the problem.
8. People should use their car less _____ protect the environment.

III. Combine the following sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original ones, using appropriate CONJUNCTION(S).

1. We know him. We know his friends.

□ _____

2. I wanted to go. He wanted to stay.

□ _____

3. You can go there by bus. You can go there by train.

□ _____

4. I was feeling tired. I went to bed when I got home.

- _____
5. The coat was soft. The coat was warm.
- _____

LEVEL B1

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

1. _____ the process of photosynthesis, green plants absorb carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
A. That is B. Through C. It is D. While
2. _____ you stop playing computer games to do your homework _____ you won't have dinner tonight!
A. Both – and B. Either – or C. Neither – nor D. Either – and
3. "Tell me why you called?" he asked _____ answering.
A. if B. as though C. instead of D. in order to
4. About the meaning of flowers, _____, a red rose is an unmistakable expression of love.
A. for example B. for illustration C. for this reason D. thus
5. Nowadays, it is getting more difficult to possess an own house. _____, much of new housing is not affordable.
A. Mainly B. Therefore C. To begin with D. Last but not least
6. _____ from anything else, she is always late for work.
A. Not only B. Apart C. As well D. Except
7. He said he'd come to the meeting _____ he might be a little late.
A. although B. even C. whereas D. unless
8. _____ the cold weather, we spent last Christmas at home.
A. Due to B. Because C. Thanks to D. If
9. That is the best restaurant in town because it has terrific food, a lovely ambiance, and, _____, a great staff.
A. then B. next C. on the other hand D. last but not least
10. _____ his father was a king, Cyrus was brought up like the son of an ordinary man.
A. Despite B. In spite of C. As if D. Although
11. _____ to the bedroom, there was nothing on any of the flat surfaces, not even dust.
A. As B. The same C. Similar D. Like
12. _____ to the passage, there are three great deserts in Australia.
A. According B. Similar C. Used D. In order
13. I didn't get the job _____ the fact that I had the necessary qualifications.
A. although B. in spite of C. as D. despite of
14. A person could change a lot in a few years, _____ when they were that young.
A. specially B. especially C. therefore D. mainly
15. I visit the Grand Canyon _____ I go to Arizona.
A. however B. whenever C. whatever D. wherever
16. You won't pass the final term test _____ you revise the old lessons carefully.
A. when B. if C. unless D. without
17. The concert attracted so many people that I could not get a seat _____ I came early.
A. as B. though C. despite D. when

18. We are leaving on Wednesday _____ or not it rains.
A. unless B. if C. whether D. though
19. Write these important notes down _____ you will forget them.
A. or B. when C. so D. lest
20. I plan to take my vacation _____ in June _____ in July.
A. whether ... or B. either ... or C. as ... if D. neither ... nor
21. _____ I'm feeling happy _____ sad, I try to keep a positive attitude.
A. Either ... or B. Whether ... or C. When ... I'm D. If ... or
22. _____ had I taken my shoes off _____ I found out we had to leave again.
A. No sooner ... than B. Rather ... than C. Whether ... or D. But ... not
23. It's _____ going to rain _____ snow tonight.
A. as ... if B. as ... as C. but ... not D. either ... or
24. Savory flavors are _____ sweet _____ sour.
A. often ... and B. both ... and C. neither ... nor D. also ... and
25. Bianca wore her rain boots; _____, her feet stayed dry during the storm.
A. however B. but C. therefore D. although
26. She really wanted to eat ice cream; _____, she had a salad.
A. however B. likewise C. meanwhile D. instead
27. Natalie wanted to make a pie but didn't have apples; _____, she decided to bake a cake.
A. therefore B. namely C. in contrast D. nonetheless
28. We had hoped to go to Spain; _____, we ended up in France.
A. otherwise B. hence C. again D. however
29. We were working hard; _____, Jill and Jerry were lounging by the pool.
A. meanwhile B. instead C. hence D. therefore
30. You have to be on time; _____, you'll miss the train.
A. nonetheless B. however C. otherwise D. yet

II. Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) given.

1. He couldn't sleep although he was very tired. (IN SPITE OF)

2. In spite of her injured feet, she managed to get home before dark. (ALTHOUGH)

3. The plane couldn't take off because the weather was bad. (BECAUSE OF)

4. Because of not knowing Russian, I've had to have the document translated into French. (BECAUSE) _____
5. I read out loud the word five times in order to remember the way it is pronounced. (SO THAT) _____
6. You should keep the milk in the refrigerator so that it could be preserved in good condition. (IN ORDER TO) _____
7. Although she spoke slowly, I didn't understand her. (DESPITE)

III. Fill in each blank with the suitable connective word(s).

1. You should keep the milk in the refrigerator _____ it doesn't go bad.
2. The class discussion was short; _____, we gained some knowledge from it.
3. The underground is cheap; _____, it's faster than the train.
4. _____ you study harder, you won't win the scholarship.
5. The countryside air is fresh; _____, it's not polluted.
6. Our teacher explained the lesson slowly _____ we might understand him.
7. Our visit to Japan was delayed _____ my wife's illness.
8. He tries his best to work hard _____ help her family get over the difficulties.

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

1. _____ Norway has tidy cities, historic buildings and distinctive art, nature is clearly its prime attraction.
A. What if B. Even though C. Otherwise D. If only
2. Once upon a time, a warming climate tempts the Romans into northern Europe _____ northern C
A. as well as B. as far as C. as long as D. as much as
3. _____ not openly, I disagree with him, as I didn't want to quarrel.
A. Since B. Although C. In spite of D. Unless
4. Richard has forgotten to buy tickets for the performance and _____, we'll have to spend this evening in front of the TV set.
A. therefore B. thereafter C. whereupon D. whereas
5. Betty says she cannot stand looking at the rat, _____ touching it.
A. even so B. as far as C. what if D. let alone
6. He said he would come to the meeting, _____ he might be a little late.
A. although B. even C. whereas D. unless
7. The building is guarded around the clock; _____ robberies occur sometimes.
A. nevertheless B. therefore C. moreover D. yet
8. The left wing of the party prospers, _____ the right wing seems to be losing the ground.
A. while B. whether C. unless D. until
9. In accordance _____ her wish, she was buried in France.
A. to B. with C. for D. of
10. For a long time it was thought to be a harmless substance, but we now have proof to the _____.
A. contrast B. contrary C. difference D. opposition
11. His explanation was full of technical jargon; _____, nobody understood it at all!
A. consequently B. so C. however D. because of that
12. In _____, I would like to thank our guest speaker.
A. recap B. close C. conclusion D. summarize
13. They planned to reduce staff and _____ to cut costs.
A. thus B. yet C. as D. for
14. Diets that are high in saturated fat clog up our arteries, _____ reducing the blood flow to our hearts and brains.
A. thereby B. therefore C. thereafter D. thereabouts

15. They've set up a plan _____ you can spread the cost over a two-year period.
A. thereafter B. whereby C. thereby D. thereabouts
16. Sharon hates to listen to rap music, _____ will she tolerate heavy metal.
A. and B. but C. or D. nor
17. Teresa likes to read books; _____, her sister Julia prefers to watch TV.
A. also B. again C. contrary D. in contrast
18. He is a weak leader; _____, he has plenty of supporters.
A. nevertheless B. otherwise C. moreover D. hence
19. She has an incredible voice; _____, she will go far in her music career.
A. otherwise B. undoubtedly C. similarly D. however
20. I love the color red; _____, this shade seems a little too bright.
A. therefore B. so C. in fact D. nonetheless

II. Fill in each blank with the suitable connective word.

1. Some people believe vaccines overload our immune system, making it less able to react to other diseases _____ meningitis or AIDS, which are now threatening our health.
2. Due to _____ a lack of production _____ increasing housing prices, Liverpool is now ranked as one of the least affordable cities countrywide.
3. Continued high-blood pressure is dangerous _____ it can increase the risk of heart disease and stroke.
4. The inhabitants of our village claim that pedestrians have no choice but to risk their lives crossing the dangerous road as there is _____ a pedestrian bridge _____ a crosswalk.
5. _____ vaccination has eliminated naturally occurring polio in North and South America, rare cases continue to occur in developing countries of Africa.

PHẦN 7: GIỚI TỪ (PREPOSITIONS)

LEVEL A2

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

1. Lan was born _____ 1999.
A. in B. on C. at D. into
2. My family usually goes to Sam Son beach _____ summer.
A. on B. at C. into D. in
3. The meeting starts _____ 6 pm tomorrow
A. into B. at C. on D. of
4. Would you like to go shopping _____ Sunday morning?
A. of B. about C. at D. on
5. Where do you live? I live _____ Ninh Binh city.
A. in B. on C. of D. at
6. The drug store is located _____ the bookshop and the theater
A. opposite B. in C. at D. between
7. The restaurant is _____ to my house
A. near B. nearby C. next D. next to

8. Are you in for an informal get-together_____ Friday night?
A. in B. over C. at D. on
9. My brother Hwang was born_____August 9th.
A. in B. at C. during D. on
10. This material is different_____that.
A. to B. from C. for D. till
11. You should explain this_____them.
A. with B. at C. to D. about
12. I haven't been to the theatre _____a long time.
A. since B. to C. in D. for
13. This is a comfortable house_____live in.
A. for B. with C. to D. in
14. They are called_ _____different names.
A. by B. for C. with D. from
15. We should not spend money_____luxuries.
A. in B. on C. above D. behind
16. The new term begins_____June 1st.
A. in B. at C. on D. none is correct
17. He poured the tea _____the mug.
A. for B. next to C. into D. together
18. He said that he was very pleased_____my work.
A. for B. of C. till D. with
19. I met him _ _____the afternoon.
A. on B. in C. at D. from
20. He put the books _____the table.
A. on B. in C. above D. before
21. He fell_____the ladder and broke his leg.
A. on B. in C. for D. from
22. There is someone_____the door.
A. in B. at C. on D. next
23. There is a mistake_____the third line.
A. on B. in C. at D. lie
24. I was born_____Kerala.
A. on B. from C. at D. in
25. Indians celebrate Independence Day_____the 15th of August.
A. in B. on C. for D. since
26. This table is made _____wood.
A. from B. to C. by D. of
27. I live_____the sea.
A. next B. behind C. above D. near
28. There is something _____the curtain.
A. above B. in C. beneath D. behind
29. Can you see the helicopter _____the palace?
A. beneath B. before C. after D. above

30. He goes to school _____ car.

A. by

B. with

C. from

D. on

LEVEL B1

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

1. While Selena and Taylor were hiking _____ the forest to the waterfall, they saw a mountain lion.

A. along

B. across

C. around

D. among

2. The lions walked in a circle _____ the baby giraffe before they attacked.

A. around

B. across

C. through

D. under

3. The train passed _____ nine tunnels on the way to Denver.

A. over

B. across

C. through

D. under

4. They strolled _____ the beach watching the sunset.

A. along

B. across

C. around

D. behind

5. The plane flew _____ the Grand Canyon on the way to Los Angeles.

A. under

B. above

C. beneath

D. over

6. The cruise ship passed _____ the Golden Gate Bridge as it was leaving San Francisco.

A. under

B. by

C. on

C. in

7. His dog is always trying to escape from the backyard. Sometimes he manages to jump _____ the fence, and sometimes he digs a hole and crawls under it.

A. by

B. on

C. over

D. under

8. You need to be careful when walking _____ the street.

A. between

B. across

C. near

D. of

9. The discussion began in the morning and went _____ the noon, because it was about a very heated topic.

A. off

B. through

C. into

D. across

10. I don't think people should be allowed to perform experiments _____ animals.

A. in

B. off

C. at

D. on

11. It's amazing that creatures survive _____ the bottom of the ocean

A. on

B. under

C. in

D. at

12. Write it _____ the paper in your notebook, _____ the top of the page.

A. on – in

B. at – on

C. on – at

D. in - at

13. She will have finished cooking _____ 7 o'clock tomorrow.

A. by

B. in

C. on

D. at

14. My father works at the university, doing research _____ applied linguistic.

A. about

B. on

C. into

D. for

15. Firework display is a common ways of celebration _____ Lunar New Year's Eve _____ Vietnam.

A. in – in

B. at – in

C. on – at

D. on – in

16. There were dirty clothes all _____ the place.

A. in

B. over

C. of

D. about

17. You can enjoy a spectacular view of the town _____ the top of the mountain.

A. in

B. over

C. on

D. at

18. When we visit Xuan Huong lake this afternoon, we'll be _____ the lake, _____ our boat.

- A. in – on B. over – in C. on – in D. at – in

II. Complete the sentences with one of the prepositions given below (Some can be used more than once, some may not be used).

<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>of</i>
<i>to</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>up</i>

1. Don't swim _____ that river. It's dangerous.
2. I often get up _____ 6 o'clock _____ the morning.
3. Lan usually goes to Mai's house _____ Thursday morning.
4. Walking _____ the beach makes me relaxed.
5. When is your birthday? It is _____ the 6th _____ December.
6. They jumped _____ the swimming pool.
7. I will be there _____ 30 minutes.
8. Hoa has lived _____ the United States _____ 3 years.

III. Write *on, in* or *at* in each gap of the following sentences.

1. I'll be 100 years old _____ 2095!
2. Sasha's not going to have a party _____ her birthday this year.
3. See you _____ a couple of hours!
4. It's difficult to sleep _____ night _____ the summer because of the heat.
5. My grandfather left home _____ the age of fourteen!
6. We got there just _____ time for the movie.
7. He's never late, and he's never early; he always arrives right _____ time.
8. My birthday's _____ April 1st.

IV. Choose the correct preposition (*in, at, or on*) to fill in each blank.

1. I was born _____ June 16th. I was born _____ 1949. I am a doctor. I work _____ a big hospital. I go to work _____ 5:00 a.m.
2. Hi, I am an artist. I go to work _____ the morning. I start work _____ 11:00 a.m. I was born _____ April 10th.
3. Howdy! I was born _____ July 2nd, 1978. I am a farmer. I work _____ the farm everyday. I milk the cows _____ the morning. I milk the cows _____ 6:00 a.m.
4. Hey, I am a football player. I was born _____ August 1st. I was born _____ 1991. I go to practice _____ 7:00 a.m.
5. I was born _____ 1992. I go to work _____ night. I go to work _____ 10:00 p.m. I work at night because I like to take pictures of the stars. I am a photographer
6. I am standing _____ the crossroad. I don't know whether to turn left, turn right or go straight on.
7. My grandparents live _____ 456 Mountain Street _____ Australia.
8. At present, I am _____ home while my friends are _____ school.

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

1. Her extravagant mansion is a far cry _____ the cottage she grew up in.
A. into B. off C. from D. over
2. Farmers are often _____ the mercy of the weather.
A. in B. off C. at D. under
3. There was a surge in anthropological research _____ the beginning of the 21st century.
A. from B. since C. at D. in
4. He is _____ loggerheads with the Prime Minister _____ public spending.
A. at – over B. at - in C. in - on D. over - on
5. The invitation _____ the reception at the embassy arrived the next day.
A. to B. for C. of D. about
6. This was, _____ common consent, the worst recession for decades.
A. in B. with C. over D. by
7. Is the total exclusive _____ service charges?
A. about B. on C. into D. of
8. The telescope will photograph distant galaxies, _____ an attempt to understand their past.
A. in B. with C. on D. under
9. I knew her _____ my husband, she is my husband's sister's friends.
A. by B. with C. through D. on
10. I speculate that the government may try to strike a deal _____ the terrorists
A. in B. with C. through D. for
11. Without raising the level of social education and political culture, any changes to the electoral system would be _____ vain.
A. in B. off C. to D. at
12. Officials acted _____ haste without understanding the situation.
A. in B. by C. on D. with
13. A platform had been set up _____ preparation _____ the ceremony.
A. in – for B. at – on C. in – about D. at – in
14. The media is always so preoccupied _____ the love lives of celebrity.
A. in B. on C. with D. of
15. Why are you so hung up _____ getting everything right?
A. in B. at C. about D. on

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. Tom doesn't see his parents very often these days- usually only _____ Christmas and sometimes _____ the summer for a few days.
2. He's Italian? For some reason I was _____ the impression that he was Spanish.
3. Visiting Moscow was great but the temperature was 25 degrees _____ zero.
4. Unemployment has just risen again; this time _____ 0.5%. It's now 5.5%.
5. I have no experience, so I'm _____ a disadvantage when it comes to this job interview.

III. Correct the word in bold in each sentence.

1. My Australian cousins are coming **in** Greece next month! _____

2. Turn left **on** the post office, than go straight on. _____
3. There weren't any chairs, so we had to sit **at** the floor. _____
4. The TV's **on** the corner of the room. _____
5. There's a photo of the author **at** the back cover of the book. _____
6. We should arrive **at** Paris at six in the morning. _____
7. Could you go out **from** the room for a moment, please? _____
8. Walk **in** the station, but turn left a couple of blocks before you get there. _____
9. I'll meet you **in** the corner of your street. _____
10. There should be a broom **on** the back of the cupboard, somewhere. _____
11. They should arrive **in** the airport in about an hour. _____
12. The CD should be next **from** the CD player. _____

PHẦN 8: GIỚI TỪ ĐI KÈM VỚI DANH TỪ, TÍNH TỪ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ (PREPOSITIONS WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND VERBS)

LEVEL A2

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

1. Lan is capable _____ swimming very fast.
A. of B. at C. on D. into
2. It took me a lot of time to concentrate _____ the questions
A. with B. at C. on D. of
3. Could you please translate this passage _____ English for me?
A. onto B. into C. to D. with
4. Lan spends a lot of money _____ clothes.
A. into B. on C. of D. at
5. Don't worry _____ the child. I'll take care of him.
A. about B. of C. at D. on
6. There is a big different _____ the two children
A. of B. in C. between D. at
7. Lan apologized to me for taking my phone _____ mistake.
A. with B. of C. by D. on
8. Lan lost her phone _____ the way to school.
A. in B. at C. on D. by
9. He quickly became accustomed _____ the local food.
A. of B. in C. with D. to
10. Before you light _____ a cigarette, remember to ask for permission.
A. up B. down C. on D. off
11. Pupils and students enrich their minds _____ knowledge they get from class.
A. about B. with C. in D. from
12. His son is _____ his job.
A. important to B. rich in C. successful in D. kind to
13. I have a wonderful life. I have nothing to be worried _____.
A. to B. with C. about D. for

14. I've lost my keys. Can you help me look _____ them?
 A. after B. for C. on D. at
15. Poverty prevented him _____ with his studies.
 A. to continue B. to continuing C. from continuing D. with continuing
16. When the event will be held depends _____ the weather.
 A. in B. on C. up D. with
17. It was very kind _____ you to help less unfortunate people.
 A. to B. of C. in D. from
18. He is trying to give _____ smoking.
 A. away B. off C. up D. in

II. Complete the sentences with one of the prepositions given below (Some can be used more than once, some may not be used).

in on at of with about
to for out up from

1. I look forward _____ hearing from you.
2. Lan is fond _____ watching YouTube.
3. Lan is lazy. She usually forgets _____ do her homework.
4. Lan is interested _____ learning English.
5. I succeeded _____ winning the first prize.
6. The skirt is made _____ silk.
7. My phone is made _____ China.
8. One advantage _____ learning English is that you can communicate with many people around the world.
9. _____ my opinion, smoking should be banned in public places.
10. We are really sorry _____ this mistake.
11. The food is available _____ the poor.
12. Doing exercise may be good _____ me, but I hate it.
13. Mark is getting very excited _____ the holiday.
14. The boy was very interested _____ my story.

LEVEL B1

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

1. The noise of the typewriter really _____ me off. I just couldn't concentrate.
 A. put B. set C. pulled D. took
2. The old car is reliable; so far it hasn't let me _____.
 A. down B. in C. up D. through
3. Many young people travel all over the world, and do all kinds of jobs before they _____.
 A. lie down B. settle down C. put down D. touch down
4. Inexpensive air fares _____ about by the "Visit ASEAN Pass" have facilitated travelling in ASEAN countries.
 A. brought B. taken C. taking D. bringing
5. An animal perfectly in _____ with its environment is a perfect mechanism.
 A. sympathy B. harmony C. balance D. discord
6. As its sales have increased, that computer company is going to _____ more staff.

- A. take in B. take on C. take over D. take up
7. He'll be very upset if you turn_____his offer.
A. away B. from C. down D. against
8. I have only had time to dip_____the report.
A. into B. down C. through D. in
9. The government has brought_____a new law in an effort to prevent further environmental deterioration.
A. in B. about C. up D. on
10. This part of the country is famous_____its beautiful landscapes and fine cuisine.
A. of B. about C. for D. on
11. Candidates are requested to_____the form to the admissions officer by July 25th.
A. fill out B. show up C. pass over D. hand in
12. Nowadays, women are considered to be equal_____in all fields.
A. to B. with C. as D. like
13. Remember to_____your best clothes for the interview.
A. put on B. fill in C. show up D. wear down
14. All his plans for starting his own business fell_____.
A. in B. through C. down D. away
15. Mary Smith decided to give up her job for the_____of her children.
A. reason B. concern C. care D. sake
16. Hello. Is that 0167892573? Please put me_____to the manager.
A. over B. up C. through D. across
17. I think that youngsters should be independent_____their parents to live their own life.
A. on B. in C. off D. of
18. Learning English isn't difficult once you _____.
A. get on it B. get on with it C. get down to it D. get down with it.
19. I don't believe a word he said; I think he just made_____the story.
A. up B. out C. in D. off
20. The search for alternative sources of energy has_____in various directions.
A. resulted B. finalized C. ended D. come
21. A week or two before New Year's Days, the markets are_____people selling and buying things.
A. filled with B. crowded C. ready for D. crowded with
22. I'm allergic_____most canned foods. That's why I always look for something fresh and chemical-free.
A. with B. to C. on D. up
23. The kind-hearted woman_____all her life helping the disabled and the poor.
A. wasted B. spent C. dedicated D. lived
24. Perhaps men_____more from heart disease than women because they do not cry enough.
A. contract B. have C. suffer D. trouble
25. Lucy was late for school this morning as the alarm didn't_____as usual.
A. get off B. ring off C. take off D. go off
26. We_____in persuading a lot people to join our protest against low-quality products.

- A. managed B. achieved C. fulfilled D. succeeded
27. Because it was faster, Jim _____ on my taking the plane to London instead of the train.
A. resisted B. refused C. insisted D. reminded
28. I don't think he will get _____ the shock in a short period of time.
A. through B. by C. over D. off
29. Too many factories dispose _____ their waste by pumping it into rivers and the sea.
A. out B. away C. off D. of
30. He was so mean that he could not bear to _____ the smallest sum of money for the charity appeal.
A. part with B. give in C. pay off D. let out
31. The twins look so much alike that almost no one can _____ them _____.
A. take- on B. tell-away C. take- apart D. tell-apart
32. Sam confessed _____ all the cookies.
A. eat B. eating C. to eat D. to eating
33. We didn't expect to come up _____ many problems.
A. with B. for C. about D. against

II. Complete the sentences with one of the words given below (Some may not be used).

from about on for with of
into at to in for onto

1. The kit can provide you _____ the assurance that minor injuries can be dealt with in a quick manner.
2. She didn't study abroad because she had to care _____ her elderly parents.
3. We strive to give them hope _____ the opportunity to reach their potential.
4. Tom always feels jealous _____ his brother because he is handsome and tall.
5. Mrs. Jones scolded and shouted back _____ Sally.
6. I insist _____ your telling me the truth.
7. Melissa ought to hand _____ her homework to her teacher today.
8. This kind of music is pleasant _____ the ear.

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

1. Police officer have to wear uniforms when they are _____ duty.
A. on B. in C. at D. off
2. The children were all upset and some were _____ tears when their team lost the game.
A. of B. with C. in D. on
3. Don't worry, the situation is now _____ control.
A. under B. beneath C. out of D. with
4. Most governments seem to just _____ dealing with environmental problems.
A. do without B. put off C. take after D. make up for
5. In some countries, research on environmental issues have been _____ to gain information about current issues that need solutions.
A. carried out B. put up C. set up D. made up
6. I'm going to mull it _____ for a while before I make the final decision.
A. off B. over C. in D. on

7. When the fire broke out, the alarm_____.
A. went off B. opened up C. came in D. put out
8. That wasn't accident. I'm sure you did it_____purpose.
A. on B. in C. off D. with
9. Why did you have to bring that subject _____at dinner?
A. out B. on C. up D. over
10. The night was very dark, so I couldn't make _____what they were wearing.
A. up B. out C. on D. off
11. I know we had an argument, but now I'd quite like to_____with him.
A. look down B. fall out C. make up D. bring up
12. She_____her friend to tell him about the meeting.
A. turned on B. took off C. called up D. got off
13. I was very sad when the vet said he'd have to_____our lapdog.
A. put down B. pull through C. feel up to D. wear off
14. If you don't_____, you'll stumble with all the obstacles on the track.
A. look up B. watch out C. think over D. see through
15. Before taking a biology class at university, he should_____his biology from high school.
A. brush up on B. look over C. think through D. get at
16. In public places, you should ask everyone for permission before you_____a cigarette.
A. put up B. light up C. put on D. turn up
17. We were angry about the situation and insisted_____by the president.
A. to see B. to be seen C. on seeing D. on being seen
18. The boss_____to his secretary using the office phone for personal calls.
A. disagrees B. objects C. criticizes D. disapproves
19. After a quick_____at the patient, the doctor rang for an ambulance.
A. glance B. glimpse C. stare D. gaze
20. My house is_____fire. Send_____the Fire Brigade.
A. on-to B. on-for C. in-during D. in-to
21. If you need any support, you can rely on me to_____.
A. set you back B. put you through C. face up to you D. back you up
22. They thought they could deceive me but they were wrong. I could_____.
A. see them off B. see them through C. see off them D. see through them
23. Did Mr. Phillip_____the class while Miss White was ill in hospital.
A. take on B. take off C. take over D. take up
24. The increase_____unemployment is a characteristic feature of a crisis.
A. by B. of C. in D. for
25. I want to lose weight so I am_____on cakes and sweets.
A. cutting down B. giving up C. turning down D. keeping up

II. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable preposition.

1. The two brothers set off in quest_____gold.
2. _____balance, I think the government's doing a reasonable job.

3. His decision to downshift and swap his managerial position for a less demanding one took everyone___surprise.
4. The shop sent me the cooker_____approval as I wasn't sure it was the model I wanted.
5. Green vegetables are rich_____vitamins and minerals.

PHẦN 9: THÀNH NGỮ (IDIOMS)

LEVEL A2

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

1. To take something for granted is to_____.
 A. look it over
 B. permit it
 C. accept it without investigation
 D. permit it
2. To feel sorry for someone is to_____.
 A. like him
 B. praise him
 C. pity him
 D. call him down
3. For the time being means_____.
 A. up to now
 B. in the near future
 C. up to date
 D. at present
4. Paul never looks at a book from one day to another. Looks at a book means_____.
 A. looks up to a book
 B. buys a book
 C. borrows a book
 D. cracks a book
5. They are working against the_____to have the presentation ready for Monday.
 A. wall
 B. clock
 C. shadow
 D. day
6. Before he left home, he had dropped his parent_____.
 A. a note
 B. a word
 C. the news
 D. a line
7. Sport is not my_____of tea.
 A. cup
 B. bowl
 C. plate
 D. spoon
8. That's exactly what I mean, Tom. You've_____!
 A. put your foot in it
 B. killed two birds with one stone
 C. put two and two together
 D. hit the nail on the head
9. "I'm going for an interview for a job this afternoon." "Good luck! I'll keep my _____crossed for you"
 A. legs
 B. arms
 C. fingers
 D. hands
10. I just took it_____that he'd always be available.
 A. into consideration
 B. easy
 C. for granted
 D. into account
11. I agree with what you said completely. You really_____.
 A. gave me a hand
 B. took the words out of my mouth
 C. know it inside out
 D. get a clue
12. Every time my boss has a problem, even when it is really small, she gets far too upset. She's such a_____.
 A. loner
 B. drama queen
 C. wet blanket
 D. wet behind the ears
13. One day I hope to be a_____and make tons of money.
 A. pain in the neck
 B. cry baby
 C. high flyers
 D. flying colors
- 14 I've been an accountant for 20 years now, so I_____.

- A. am a cry baby
B. am wet behind the ears
C. know my job inside out
D. am a drama queen
15. Can you please_____? I really need some help.
A. be a high flyer
B. take the words out of my mouth
C. give me a hand
D. know it inside out
16. My neighbor's dog is_____, it never stops barking.
A. a drama queen
B. a loner
C. a high flyer
D. a pain in the neck
17. All she ever does is sit alone at home, she's quite_____.
A. a loner
B. a drama queen
C. a high flyer
D. a pain in the neck
18. I hate my cousin sometimes, all he ever does is complain and argue about everything.
A. a loner
B. a drama queen
C. a high flyer
D. a cry baby

II. Complete each of the sentences with the words given below.

peas son cucumber chalk sight
cool cheese father touch cheese contact
dogs hand red-handed cake tip

1. I just couldn't remember her name even though it was on the _____ of my tongue.
2. I've never enjoyed going to the opera; they're not really my cup of _____.
3. They are twin brothers. They are like two _____ in a pod.
4. Suzy: John is a gentle man and so is his
son Lily: Like _____, like _____.
5. I thought he would be shocked, but in fact, he was as _____ as a _____.
6. We are aware of our differences; we accept that we are _____ and _____.
7. After Lan moved to America, I lost _____ with her.
8. I caught _____ of my teacher while coming back to school.
9. The man was caught _____ stealing food in the supermarket.
10. Don't forget to take your umbrella - it's raining cats and _____ out there.
11. Can you please give me a _____, I really need some help.
12. The exam is a piece of _____. It's too easy.

LEVEL B1

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

- Many rare and precious species are now _____ the verge of extinction.
A. in B. on C. from D. by
- The overall aim of the book is to help bridge the gap between theory and practice, particularly in language teaching.
The phrase "bridge the gap" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. minimize the limitations B. construct a bridge
C. reduce the differences D. increase the understanding
- I don't like a few things about my job, but _____ it is quite enjoyable.
A. by and large B. by mistake C. sooner or later D. what is more
- It is _____ for us to do anything about the chaotic traffic.
A. out of date B. without delay C. out of the question D. out of order
- I just couldn't remember her name even though it was on the _____ of my tongue.

- A. edge B. tip C. top D. front
6. When you do something, you should _____.
 A. get through to it B. turn over a new leaf
 C. weigh up the pros and cons C. go down well with
7. I realized _____ that he was a thief.
 A. sooner or later B. all along C. at the beginning D. eventually
8. Even if you are rich, you should save some money for a _____ day.
 A. windy B. stormy C. rainy D. cloudy
9. I do wish you'd stop biting your nails, John. It really _____.
 A. lets me down B. tells me off
 C. gets me down D. gets on my nerves
10. My father _____ when he found out that I'd damaged the car.
 A. hit the roof B. saw pink elephants
 C. made my blood boil D. brought the house down
11. I really must go and lie down for a while; I've gone a _____ headache.
 A. cutting B. cracking C. exploding D. splitting
12. Stop _____ about the bush, John! Just tell me exactly what the problem is.
 A. beating B. rushing C. hiding D. coming
13. I always get _____ in stomach before sitting an exam.
 A. worms B. butterflies C. crabs D. birds
14. I usually buy my clothes _____. It's cheaper than going to dressmaker.
 A. off the peg B. on the house C. on the shelf D. in public
15. We spent **the entire day** looking for a new apartment.
The phrase "the entire day" is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. all day long B. the long day C. all long day D. day after day
16. I was already fed up with the job, but when the boss walked into my office and told me he expected me to work overtime that was the _____.
 A. final curtain B. last straw C. end of the line D. last waltz
17. I couldn't believe that they were brothers. They were different as _____.
 A. Mars and Jupiter B. chalk from cheese
 C. dogs and cats C. milk from honey
18. Li has _____; he loves cakes, chocolates, ice-cream-anything which is sweet.
 A. a sweet mouth B. sweet lips
 C. a sweet tongue D. a sweet tooth
19. It never _____ my mind he will tell lies to me.
 A. crosses B. enters C. comes D. happens
20. The players' protests _____ no difference to the referee's decision at all.
 A. did B. made C. caused D. created
21. I just took it _____ that he'd always be available.
 A. into consideration B. easy
 C. into account D. for granted
22. I accidentally _____ Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.
 A. kept an eye on B. lost touch with
 C. paid attention to D. caught sight of

23. If you want a flat in the center of the city you have to pay through the _____ for it.
A. teeth B. back of your head C. nose D. arm
24. Those smart phones are selling like _____. If you want one, you'd better buy one now before they're all gone.
A. shooting stars B. fresh bread
C. hot cakes D. wild oats
25. She was so frightened that she was shaking like _____.
A. a leaf B. the wind C. a flag D. jelly
26. Peter was born and brought up in Hastings and knows it like the _____.
A. nose on his face B. tip of the tongue
C. back of his hand D. hair on his head
27. What's wrong with you today? Did you get out of bed on the wrong _____?
A. end B. foot C. side D. edge
28. I've never enjoyed going to the ballet or the opera; they're not really my _____.
A. piece of cake B. chip off the old block
C. biscuit D. cup of tea
29. "What's wrong with Tom today? He's unusually quiet," "He's got something on his _____. I expect".
A. brain B. mind C. thoughts D. brow
30. He was wearing very shabby, dirty clothes and looked very _____.
A. easy- going B. down to earth C. out of shape D. down at heel
31. Since he started his own business he has been making money hand over _____.
A. fist B. heel C. head D. palm
32. I can't see us beating them at tennis this year- we're so out of _____.
A. step B. practice C. fitness D. breath

II. Complete the sentences with one of the words given below (Some may not be used). *mood new high out way moon*
killed boat big fresh earth clue

- Don't talk to her. She is in a bad _____ today.
- We have very little contact with each other. We see each other once in a blue _____.
- One day I hope to be a _____ flier and make tons of money.
- I have been an accountant for 20 years now, so I know my job inside _____.
- In high school, I knew a lot about Math, but I didn't have a _____ about geography.
- After a good night's sleep I'll be as _____ as a daisy.
- Peter brought the kids to the supermarket and went shopping. He _____ two birds with one stone.
- None of us have any money, so we are in the same _____.

LEVEL B2

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

- My new colleague is quite a rough _____ but I think we can cooperate well on our assigned projects.

- A. stone B. rock C. diamond D. ruby
2. You would understand my feelings of betrayal if you were in my _____.
A. shoes B. shirt C. socks D. pants
3. He is not the type who can stay one place for long. He always gets _____ feet and starts a new journey again.
A. chilly B. itchy C. painful D. shaky
4. It is pointless to persuade him - a _____ can't change its spots.
A. tiger B. lion C. leopard D. wolf
5. I haven't seen my old primary teachers in _____ years – I wonder how she has been.
A. donkey's B. monkey's C. rooster's D. pigeon's
6. Just grab a green tea biscuit. It is _____.
A. on the house B. on the shelf C. off the record D. in public
7. I caught the last train to my hometown by the skin of my _____.
A. arm B. neck C. nose D. teeth
8. All of these assignments have tired me out; let's _____ and grab some cold drinks.
A. make up our mind B. call it a day
C. get back to the drawing board D. burn the midnight oil
9. The situations have been bad lately, Peter, but keep your _____ up; things will soon clear up.
A. chin B. head C. nose D. mind
10. Those lipsticks are selling like _____ since many fans want to the products that their idols endorse.
A. burning pancakes B. fresh shrimps
C. hot cakes D. morning coffee
11. She hasn't been in traffic accident yet but she's had a number of _____ shaves.
A. narrow B. small C. close D. low
12. My brother can't keep his hands off the broom. He always thinks his room is unclean – he really has _____ in his bonnet about it.
A. a butterfly B. a bee C. a fly D. an ant
13. My father has a quick temper and easily _____ off the handle.
A. walks B. rockets C. runs D. flies
14. I was about to go to the concerts in Seoul all by myself, but at the last minute I _____ and decided
A. pulled my finger out B. got cold feet
C. hit the roof D. paid through the nose
15. Since he started his own business he has been making money hand over _____.
A. fist B. heel C. arm D. leg
16. My English is progressing by _____.
A. odds and ends B. ends and odds
C. leaps and bounds D. bounds and leaps
17. Please don't _____ it amiss if I make a few suggestions for improvement.
A. assume B. judge C. think D. take
18. For the first time the young scientist was given the award _____ her work with animals.
A. on recognition for B. in recognition with

- A. little B. a few C. any D. many
2. _____ large number of Indian men agreed that it was unwise to confide in their wives.
A. A B. An C. The D. No
3. In _____ most social situations, _____ informality is appreciated.
A. the/the B. a/the C. the/an D. a/an
4. I have _____ money, enough to buy a ticket.
A. a lot of B. little C. many D. a little
5. The museum was too crowded. There are _____ people there.
A. too much B. too many C. a few D. few
6. There is _____ people turning up at the meeting, so we have to cancel it.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
7. Whenever I talk to him, he never shows _____ interest in my stories.
A. much B. many C. lot of D. plenty of
8. I have two little sisters _____ of whom are so obedient and cute that I really adore them.
A. both B. neither C. either D. none
9. Being a great big team means that every member has to help _____.
A. each other B. one another C. other D. others member
10. This pen is running out of ink. Could you please give me _____ one?
A. another B. other C. others D. the other
11. We listened carefully to _____ word the teacher said.
A. every B. each C. all D. whole
12. _____ of the students knew how to answer the last question in the test.
A. Either B. None C. Not D. Every
13. I like _____ History _____ Literature. It is English that is my favorite.
A. both – and B. either – or C. neither – nor D. either – and
14. I don't think teachers should give _____ schoolwork to elementary students.
A. many B. much C. lot of D. few
15. As not everyone could get a seat in the stadium, _____ people were uncomfortable with having to stand.
A. many B. much C. lot of D. few
16. _____ the students in my class enjoy taking part in social activities.
A. Most of B. Most C. Many D. The number of
17. I'm sorry, I haven't got _____ change. Why don't you try the bank?
A. some B. lots C. any D. all
18. How _____ students are there in your class?
A. little B. few C. much D. many
19. We're having a big party. We've invited _____ friends.
A. a lot of B. much C. many of D. no
20. I don't know _____ about English literature.
A. many B. much C. a few D. lots of
21. I have got _____ homework to do.
A. many B. few C. a lot of D. a large number of
22. Would you like _____ tea?
A. some B. many C. a few D. a large number of

23. Don't put _____ salt in the soup.
 A. a few B. many C. too much D. too many
24. Would you like _____ bread?
 A. a slice of B. a bar of C. a bunch of D. a can of
25. Give me _____ coke with the pizza.
 A. a can of B. a jar of C. a bunch of D. a pinch of

II. Fill in each blank with *many, little, lot, lots, all*.

- He spoke _____ English, so it was difficult to communicate with him.
- The house isn't full. There are _____ empty rooms.
- _____ the people at the party were very friendly.
- Where can I sit now? - There are _____ of seats left. Just take any seat you like.
- A _____ of cows are raised in Ba Vi.

LEVEL B1

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

- I usually listen to the weather forecast, though I have _____ faith in it.
 A. a little B. a few C. a lot D. a great number
- _____ is capable of greatness as long as he or she is determined.
 A. No one B. None C. No one D. None
- There wasn't _____ connection between the two events.
 A. any B. some C. a lot D. much
- Indonesia has had more bird flu deaths than _____ other country, and _____ variants of the H5N1 virus still circulate there.
 A. any - several B. all - more C. each - plenty D. some - some of
- We had so many people over to lunch yesterday, but there was _____ food for everybody.
 A. enough of B. plenty of C. a lot D. too much
- _____ of dollars were transferred to his bank account after the deal was closed, 10,000 dollars to be exact.
 A. Many B. Hundreds of C. Thousands of D. Much
- The exam board invested _____ of money into setting up security camera around the school campus.
 A. It was already 11 am on a Sunday so _____ of the supermarkets were open.
 A. all B. few C. none D. little
- Last summer, we spent five days in Europe where we went sightseeing almost _____.
 A. every day B. every C. every month D. each month
- Jack actually avoided _____ trouble when he moved from the city to the suburbs.
 A. a lot of B. many C. a great number D. few
- She _____ got into trouble when she joked at a formal meeting last month.
 A. almost B. mostly C. almost of D. mostly of

13. Although a new law banning public smoking was valid _____ day, the situation hasn't improved much.
 A. the others B. every others C. every other D. the other
14. The newspaper report contained _____ important information.
 A. many B. another C. an D. a lot of
15. He's always busy. He has _____ time to relax.
 A. much B. little C. a little D. plenty of
16. I spent _____ my spare time gardening last year.
 A. most of B. most C. many of D. a large number of
17. There was so _____ traffic that it took me an hour to get home.
 A. a lot of B. little C. much D. many
18. Mr. Milles went to the supermarket to buy some butter but they didn't have _____.
19. Mr. Smith wants to buy a new car, but he can't because he doesn't earn that _____.
20. I'm not lazy but I think we have _____ public holidays. We ought to have more.
 A. too little B. too few C. rather a few D. fairly little
21. _____ was at the door but I was too tired to let that person in.
 A. Something B. Someone C. Anything D. Anywhere
22. _____ could ever compare to the joy I felt back then.
 A. Nobody B. Anything C. Nothing D. Anyone
23. No matter _____ water he drank, the heat didn't go away.
 A. how many B. how much C. how little D. how few
24. The meeting happened in secret. _____ students knew about it.
 A. Few B. Little C. Many D. Lots of
25. Although a new law banning public smoking was valid _____ day, the situation hasn't improved much.
 A. the others B. every others C. every other D. the other

III. Complete the sentences with one of the words given. Use *of* where necessary.

each many much every all few

- If I hadn't drunk too _____ coffee last night, I couldn't have stayed up late to complete _____ the schoolwork.
- You don't need to worry about the future job. There are _____ occupations for you to choose.
- _____ time I watch the rom-com, my grandmother will turn off the TV and force me to go to bed.
- I don't think _____ times of private tutor lesson can make improve his studying result.
- _____ us tried to get an A in the Math exam but noone succeeded.

III. Rewrite the following sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original ones. Use NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS including the word given. Do not change the word given.

- Da Lat is famous for its French-style architecture as well as the spring-like climate. (AND)
 -> Da Lat is famous for _____ spring-like climate.

2. He is not only unemployed but also immature. (NEITHER)
-> He is _____ mature.
3. Leave now, or else I will call the police! (OR)
-> Either _____ I call the police!
4. There isn't any reasons for not to take a short rest after spending a week on preparing this big event. (NO)
-> I see _____ to take a short rest after spending a week on preparing this big event.
5. A lot of the disabled are making great efforts every minute to have a better life. (PLENTY)
-> There _____ making great efforts every minute have a better life.
6. The shortage of water led to the drought in this area.
-> There _____ that this area had worst drought.
7. It took him a long time to recover from the accident a few days ago. (OTHER)
-> It took him a long time to recover from _____.

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

1. There is _____ on earth who can answer that question.
A. no one B. anyone C. some person D. somebody
2. The staff needs to understand that _____ of effort was put into the project.
A. any B. lot C. lots of D. much
3. He bought _____ furniture for her apartment which she has bought recently.
A. many B. few C. much D. a few
4. Although milk seems like an innocent snack, _____ people can actually be allergic to it.
A. little B. much C. some D. few
5. He isn't considered popular among his classmates. That's probably the reason why he has so _____ friends.
A. little B. much C. some D. few
6. The weather has been awfully dry lately. We have had _____ rain.
A. little B. much C. some D. few
7. Mr. Theodore, do you mind if I ask you _____ questions about what you did the night before?
A. a little B. a few C. much D. a
8. - George, have you ever been to _____ Amsterdam?
- Yes, I was there during half term. We stayed at _____ Art Gallery Hotel.
A. the – the B. X – X C. X – the D. the – X
9. Fighting against pollution or trying to save endangered species is not _____ if there is _____ strategy to help protect the global environment.
A. many - a little B. enough - no C. so - much D. as much - hardly
10. Since sharks do not have mineralized bones, it is only _____ teeth _____ are commonly found as fossils.
A. any - where B. theirs - those C. some - there D. their - that
11. Europe is _____ only continent without _____ desert.
A. the – X B. the – a C. a – the D. X - the
12. _____ many times I read my essays before handing them in to the teacher, she always finds spelling mistakes in them.
A. Much as B. However C. No matter D. More than

13. _____ the people who told you that Mr. Tucker could cure insomnia were sadly mistaken.

- A. All of B. A great deal of C. Plenty D. Many

14. I was prepared to have to give my speech in an almost empty hall so it was a surprise to see that quite _____ students did in fact attend.

- A. a few B. few C. some D. many

15. Even though I had _____ friends in my high school days, I was able to form close relationships with all of them.

- A. a few B. few C. plenty of D. many

II. Each sentence has ONE mistake. Find and correct it.

1. Why do you have to take all of responsibilities for this project? You should share it with others.
2. There is not excuse for the mistake he made yesterday.
3. Neither students should play violent games.
4. None of the professor in this university is under 30.
5. There are only 30 volunteers planting trees here. The other are helping the local clean their neighborhood.

III. Complete the following sentences, using the word(s) given.

1. I would like to help you. Unfortunately, I've been hectic recently. (MUCH)
-> _____, I've been hectic recently.
2. Both individuals and the government haven't taken any actions to deal with the rebellions recently. (NEITHER)
-> _____ taken any actions to deal with the rebellions recently.
3. There is not many residents who have been questioned on this matter. (NUMBER)
-> _____ been questioned on this matter is small.
4. The government has tried its best to standardize the Vietnam national examination recently. (DEAL)
-> _____ standardize the Vietnam national examination recently.
5. While some students agree with the new extracurricular activities, the rest oppose those ones by rebellious actions. (OTHERS)
-> Although there are some students who agree with the new _____ those activities.
6. When we came, the game was almost over. (ALL)
-> The game was _____ the time we arrived.

PHẦN 11: TIỀN TỔ VÀ HẬU TỔ (PREFIX & SUFFIX)

LEVEL A2

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

1. I _____ with your opinion as it's against the law.
A. agree B. agreement C. disagree D. agreeable
2. The price of the dress is _____. You should buy it.
A. reason B. reasonably C. reasonable D. reasoning
3. Lan used to have a(n) _____ childhood.
A. happily B. happiness C. unhappiness D. unhappy
4. _____, I went to school in time and did not miss the test.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| A. Luckily | B. Unluckily | C. Lucky | D. Unlucky |
|------------|--------------|----------|------------|
5. I don't find the food_____.
- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| A. tasteless | B. tasty | C. taste | D. tasteful |
|--------------|----------|----------|-------------|
6. Lan failed the exam because of her_____.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|------------|
| A. lazier | B. laziness | C. lazy | D. laziest |
|-----------|-------------|---------|------------|
7. Intentionally killing people is_____.
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| A. legal | B. legalize | C. illegal | D. illegally |
|----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
8. It is_____that Lan, a lazy student, gained the highest score in the test.
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| A. believable | B. unbelievable | C. believing | D. belief |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
9. Planning a holiday can be just as_____as going on holiday.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. excited | B. exciting | C. excitedly | D. excitement |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
10. Planning a holiday can be just as_____as going on holiday.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. excited | B. exciting | C. excitedly | D. excitement |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
11. She looked_____. She started to cry.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|------------|
| A. happy | B. happiness | C. unhappy | D. happily |
|----------|--------------|------------|------------|
12. Mandy rides her_____to school.
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. cycle | B. bicycle | C. anticycle | D. undercycle |
|----------|------------|--------------|---------------|
13. We got a big_____on our new TV.
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| A. miscount | B. count | C. discount | D. procount |
|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
14. I made a big_____on that assignment.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| A. mistake | B. intake | C. untake | D. undertake |
|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
15. He passed his exam. He was_____for the second time.
- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| A. succeed | B. successful | C. successive | D. success |
|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
16. The team that he supported was able to win the_____.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| A. championship | B. champion | C. champing | D. championships |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
17. He wants to be a_____when he grows up.
- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| A. mathematics | B. mathematician | C. mathematicist | D. mathematize |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|

II. Give the correct forms of the given words to complete the following sentences.

- Do you mind if I ask you some questions about your_____(child)?
- I find it_____(possible) to finish all my homework tonight.
- _____(Fortunate), I can't get your car repaired.
- Life in Lang Son is very_____(peace).
- I can't hear what she is talking about as she speaks so_____(soft).
- Among the girls I've met, she is the most_____(beauty).
- The_____(invent) of the electric light bulb is Thomas Edison.
- There are small_____(different) between British and American English.

III. Complete the word in each sentence with a suffix given. Make any other necessary changes to the word.

-er -let -ess -hood -ship -ful -ery

- After two years of friend_____Kate got to know David really well.

2. If you don't speak the language you feel more like a foreign_____.
3. Sarah spent a very happy child_____on a small island.
4. I asked a steward_____what time the plane arrived, but she didn't know.
5. Every teenage_____ knows that parents worry a lot.

LEVEL B1

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

1. The_____looked dark and there were hardly any other guests.
A. entrance B. entranement C. enterable D. entrant
2. Without money you will be_____to do anything about setting up your own business.
A. underpowered B. powerless C. powerful D. overpowered
3. Mom left the chicken out on the table so it could_____slowly.
A. frosty B. defrost C. frosted D. frost
4. It is important to point out that_____plastic is hardly used to make identical plastic item or its previous form.
A. reused B. recycled C. repeated D. restored
5. Hwarang is a_____drama mixed with modern elements, romance, comedy, and action.
A. historic B. historical C. historian D. history
6. _____ in cities and urban areas is a growing problem that governments and individuals have to take into account seriously.
A. Populating B. Popular C. Population D. Overpopulation
7. Teaching and medicine are more than_____, they're professions.
A. occupied B. occupied C. occupation D. occupations
8. You are never too old to go to college and gain some_____.
A. qualifications B. qualified C. qualities D. qualifiers
9. The weatherman said there is a strong _____ of rain today.
A. possible B. impossible C. possibility D. possibly
10. He was caught shoplifting so now he has a _ _____ record.
A. legal B. illegal C. criminal D. crime
11. Being_____is the worst thing that can happen to someone.
A. employee B. employer C. unemployment D. unemployed
12. The hospital has the best medical_____and fast ambulances.
A. equip B. equipped C. equipment D. equipage
13. Have you made up your mind? We need to know your_____as soon as possible.
A. decide B. decision C. decisiveness D. indecisive
14. He's too shy to look people_____when he talks to them.
A. directly B. indirectly C. direct D. indirect
15. He was acting in a very_____ way. I really felt annoying by his behaviors.
A. child B. childish C. children D. childlike
16. There were only a_____of people at the match.
A. handful B. handle C. hand D. handcraft
17. The road was too narrow, so they had to_____it.
A. wide B. widely C. widespread D. widen
18. I couldn't find any _____in his theory.

- A. weak B. weaken C. weakness D. weakest
19. You need a _____ of motivation, organization and hard work to realize your dreams.
A. blend B. blending C. combine D. combination
20. I found that this medicine is the most _____ for colds.
A. effect B. effectual C. effective D. efficient
21. The CEO has been responsible for many _____ decisions.
A. unpopular B. popularly C. populated D. popular
22. You must not be _____ to your boss if you don't want to get sacked.
A. polite B. unpolite C. impolite D. dispolite
23. I think that you should _____ your decision. It may not be the best thing to do.
A. consider B. reconsider C. cover D. recover
24. Our neighbor hunts for sunken treasure in a small _____.
A. mariner B. marine C. maritime D. submarine
25. They _____ in a small apartment in the city.
A. habit B. habitat C. cohabit D. cohabitation

II. Fill in each blank with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- Driving too fast is a _____ thing. (DANGER)
- It was one of the most important _____ of the century. (ACHIEVE)
- The new supermarket is designed _____. (ATTRACT)
- Our teacher always gives us brief and clear _____. (EXPLAIN)
- There's no easy _____ to this problem. (SOLVE)
- Wealth had not brought them _____. (HAPPY)
- She was very _____: she writes poetry and paints (CREATE)

IV. Add negative prefixes to words given and fill in the sentences.

<i>advantage</i>	<i>agree</i>	<i>appear</i>	<i>employed</i>
<i>fortunately</i>	<i>interesting</i>	<i>patient</i>	<i>understanding</i>

- I didn't read all of the book because I found it un_____.
- Cycling has one dis _____. It makes you feel hot and sweaty.
- Sue had a ticket for the theatre, but un_____ she fell ill that night.
- Terry can't stand waiting in queues because he's very im _____
- My brothers always dis_____ when it's time to do the washing-up.
- After Jack lost his job, he was un_____ for three months.
- Oh, I completely dis_____ with you. I think it was a great film.
- Because of a mis_____ half the class went to the wrong classroom.

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

- We never eat at that restaurant. We think the food is _____.
A. disgust B. disgusting C. disgusted D. none is correct
- "It was very _____ of you to lose the keys," he said.
A. irresponsible B. responsible C. responsibility D. responsibly
- Paul Samuelson was the first person to win the Nobel Prize in_____.

- A. economy B. economic C. economics D. economical
4. People with very _____ skin should go sunbathing for long periods.
A. sensitive B. sensible C. senseless D. sensed
5. I prefer to be _____ all day long instead of going out.
A. lazy B. laze C. laziness D. lazily
6. He passed his exam. He was _____ for the second time.
A. succeed B. successful C. successive D. success
7. The team that he supported was able to win the _____.
A. championship B. champion C. champing D. championships
8. He wants to be a _____ when he grows up.
A. mathematics B. mathematician C. mathematical D. mathematize
9. It's always _____ to carry some cash on you, in case of an emergency.
A. use B. useful C. usefulness D. usefully
10. I'm _____ to work on weekends because there are so many distractions outside.
A. disable B. able C. unable D. non-able
11. His colleague comments made him _____ by the female employees.
A. dislike B. unlike C. unliked D. disliked
12. I don't want to get into an _____ with you about this.
A. argue B. argument C. argumentation D. argumentative
13. Living close to the station is _____ for me.
A. comfortable B. comfort C. convenience D. convenient
14. She speaks _____ very well.
A. Arab B. Arabs C. Arabian D. Arabic

II. Give the correct form of the word in each bracket.

1. Duong shows a lot of _____ in the way she handled the problem with Chau. (**MATURE**)
2. The famous singer retired in 2009, but he's making a _____ by releasing a new CD. (**COME**)
3. Mum's fine after her operation, although she's still a little _____ on her feet. (**STEADY**)
4. He speaks Spanish _____. That's result of his practice. (**EXCEL**)
5. The party has a number of _____ ideas which should appeal to many undecided voters. (**PROGRESS**)
6. Bad marks are _____ results of lazy study. (**NECESSITY**)
7. The long-run civil war has _____ the whole country. (**STABLE**)
8. The pregnant woman talked with her husband about their _____. (**RESPONSE**)
9. During the next stage, the student is more _____ and begins to accept the negative and positive aspects of both cultures. (**REAL**)
10. Any time a referee makes a slightly _____ decision, we are immediately shown an instant replay. (**CONTROVERSY**)
11. Television has also been a major factor in making top professional sportspeople extremely _____. (**WEALTH**)
12. There are over one million _____ in this city. (**INHABIT**)
13. Greg often suffers from _____ in the school holidays. (**BORE**)
14. This is the tallest _____ in the whole of the country. (**BUILD**)

15. Some students can't find suitable_____. (ACCOMMODATE)
 16. I was upset by Carol's_____to help me. (REFUSE)

PHẦN 12: ĐẠI TỪ (PRONOUNS)

LEVEL A2

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

1. Mia's favorite type of music is Jazz,_____is blue.
 A. my B. me C. mine D. myself
2. My best friend knows everything about_____.
 A. me B. myself C. I D. mine
3. I know all of_____secret.
 A. himself B. his C. he D. him
4. What's_____name? My name is Lan.
 A. your B. my C. yourself D. you
5. She sings better than_____.
 A. my B. mine C. myself D. me
6. Her voice is better than_____.
 A. my B. my voice C. mine D. B and C
7. Although_____leg was broken, he managed to go to work.
 A. her B. his C. him D. herself
8. I_____want to be in the top 10.
 A. me B. myself C. mine D. I
9. Business owners should think about what _____can do for the public.
 A. him B. his C. himself D. he
10. They send some books to my sister and_____.
 A. I B. me C. myself D. mine
11. John is a cousin of_____.
 A. him B. his C. he D. himself
12. Mr. Nguyen, with_____work experience and competence, deserves the promotion.
 A. he B. his C. him D. himself
13. I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for_____.
 A. me B. myself C. mine D. yourself
14. Tom asked Ann and_____about the new theatre.
 A. I B. my C. me D. self
15. James is very interested in mathematics and_____applications.
 A. its B. their C. them D. it
16. My picture is different from_____.
 A. them B. theirs C. they D. themselves
17. He asked_____to leave the office then.
 A. our B. we C. us D. ourselves
18. You and_____have to finish this before noon.
 A. me B. my C. mine D. I

II. Complete the sentences with one of the pronouns given below (Some can be used more than once, some may not be used).

myself *yourself* *their* *herself* *her*
our *itself* *his* *themselves* *hers*

1. I look at _____ in the mirror.
2. Luckily, the horse is coming back to the park by _____.
3. In spite of the troubles, we must continue _____ journey.
4. You should live for _____, not for your parents.
5. The children can take care of _____ when _____ parents aren't at home
6. She needs to change _____ mind immediately.
7. Lan has had _____ hair cut for a long time.
8. She had to make all the cakes for the party by _____.
9. She wanted to spend _____ life helping people.
10. Susan had two people work for _____
11. A lot of people lost _____ lives in the war.
12. The driver was seen parking _____ car in the wrong place.

LEVEL B1

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

1. She was singing an old Spanish folksong, a favorite of _____.
A. her B. her own C. hers D. herself.
2. John's shoes were worn out, so he bought _____ a pair of new shoes.
A. him B. his C. them D. himself
3. Whose does this CD belong to? I've just bought it.
A. I B. Me C. Mine D. Myself
4. The manager _____ welcomed us to the hotel.
A. himself B. he C. his D. him
5. Mary and _____ would rather go to the movies.
A. me B. my C. I D. mine
6. Just help _____ to sandwiches, won't you?
A. you B. your C. yourself D. yours
7. Could you lend Sue your ruler? _____ has just been broken.
A. She B. Her C. Herself D. Hers
8. It was _____ who called you.
A. he B. him C. his D. himself
9. The two girl often wear _____ clothes.
A. each other B. her C. each other's D. themselves
10. We could all do more to keep healthy. We don't look after _____ properly.
A. ourself B. ourselves C. ours D. our
11. This parcel is for George and _____.
A. I B. me C. myself D. mine
12. The two boxers did their best to knock _____ out.
A. them B. themselves C. each other D. each other's
13. Don't worry about _____. I can look after _____.

- A. me-mine B. I-mine C. me-myself D. I-me
14. After comparing several estimates, we decided to move _____ because the moving costs were so high.
- A. us B. our C. ours D. ourselves
15. William will finish the project by _____ since the other members are busy with their own proposal.
- A. he B. his C. him D. himself
16. The first candidate's qualifications are superior to _____ of the second candidate.
- A. this B. that C. these D. those
17. To remain competitive in modern societies, _____ is essential to stay on top of world issues.
- A. it B. they C. that D. this
18. All department heads should submit _____ annual budget estimates to the Finance Department by the end of the month.
- A. ourselves B. theirs C. their D. ours
19. The hiring committee agreed that it was impossible for _____ to perform the assignment.
- A. him B. he C. him D. his
20. Tom looked at Ann; Ann looked at Tom. They looked at _____.
- A. themselves B. them C. each other D. together
21. Tom and Ann stood in front of the mirror and looked at _____.
- A. each other B. themselves C. them D. herself
22. You said you were going to introduce a friend of _____ who is studying psychology.
- A. you B. yourself C. yours D. yours
23. He gave _____ which had not been written out.
- A. the copy to him B. him a copy
C. a copy to him D. his the copy
24. The telescope was designed to distinguish between random signals and _____ which might be in code.
- A. these B. those C. one D. them
25. Of those who took the exam with Jane and _____, I am the only one who studied for it.
- A. he B. his C. him D. himself
26. Let you and _____ agree to settle our differences without involving any of the other students.
- A. I B. myself C. me D. my

II. Complete these sentences using given verbs. Use Reflexive Pronouns (*myself, yourself, ...*) when necessary.

concentrate defend dry feel enjoy shave

- Martin decided to grow a beard because he was fed up with _____.
- I wasn't very well yesterday but I _____ much better
- She climbed out of the swimming pool and _____ with towel.
- I tried to study but I just couldn't _____.
- If somebody attacks you, you need to be able to _____.
- It's my fault. You can't _____.
- Julia had a great holiday. She _____.

III. Complete the sentences with one of the words given below (Some can be used more than once, some may not be used).

myself yourself their themselves mine
hers himself it herself

1. The mountains_____are also called volcanoes.
2. Reading several books on that subjects, he considered_____an expert.
3. She want the poor to have the best quality care in_____last days.
4. Pandas look gentle, but in fact_____are quite fierce.
5. Could you read this handwriting for me? You eyes are better than_____.
6. This is my grandma's house._____is the big house on the corner.
7. She gave a photograph of_____.
8. She was too frightened to go_____, so she asked me to go with her.

LEVEL B2

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

1. A few sportsmen and sportswomen manage to make a name for_____ and get to the top.
A. theirs B. them C. they D. themselves
2. The mother cheetah and_____kids are playing under the tree branch.
A. his B. your C. hers D. her
3. Sorry, but the seat next to the window is actually_____.
A. my B. mine C. yours D. me
4. If you are full of_____, you can't see what is happening around you.
A. yourself B. yours C. you D. it
5. I and my sister tied the knots at the same time but my son is 2 years older than_____.
A. her B. hers C. he D. herself
6. We live in a nice apartment, but the neighbors of_____are horrible!
A. ours B. us C. our D. we
7. The bulldog lost_____leg in an accident.
A. it's B. its C. their D. them
8. Do you have any other spare pens? May I borrow one of_____?
A. yourself B. you C. your D. yours
9. He is a grown-up man now. He will be able to fend for_____.
A. him B. he C. himself D. his
10. Learn to voice your opinion, you should make_____understood in conversation and discussion.
A. you B. yourself C. your D. yours
11. It is an emergency but I do not have my phone with me, can I use_____?
A. you B. your C. yourself D. yours
12. The professor is concerned about the application of modern technology in teaching; he deems_____very necessary.
A. it B. they C. them D. itself
13. This artwork is by far the most sophisticated of_____.
A. me B. my C. mine D. I

14. The horse swished _____ tail to keep flies away.
A. it's B. its C. its' D. their
15. Let _____ be. There is no point talking him out of doing what he is determined to do.
A. his B. himself C. he D. him
16. I hope he can grow up to be a normal young man in spite of what has happened to me. I don't care about _____. But what you said about my family I care about.
A. him B. mine C. myself D. himself
17. It's time you learnt to look after _____, or else you'll find you're firmly on an unreachable shelf.
A. herself B. yourself C. yourselves D. your
18. I know that I have to believe in _____ to overcome it, but I can't when I'm destroying myself.
A. my B. mine C. myself D. yours
19. There was still a world to face and in that world she had learned to take care of _____.
A. her B. hers C. herself D. himself
20. Creatures from pigeons to monkeys have shown _____ capable of performing this task successfully.
A. them B. themselves C. itself D. theirs
21. They were laughing into _____ faces at some private joke; they hadn't seen me.
A. their B. themselves C. each other's D. theirs
22. They have also found _____ agreeing to the introduction of temporary workers in return for employers granting increased job security for the majority of the labour force.
A. themselves B. them C. theirs D. their
23. The warehouse walls blended into _____ like a painting drenched with turpentine.
A. themselves B. each other C. itself D. their
24. In what I hope was a rare lapse into intolerance, I asked the reporter next to _____ 'Does that little sod always talk like that?'
A. me B. myself C. himself D. mine
25. Having freed _____ from the naturalistic fallacy, we ask what are the chief good things known to us.
A. ourselves B. us C. ours D. each other

III. Complete the sentences with one of the words given below (Some can be used more than once, some may not be used).

themselves yourself their herself himself its

1. In some eruptions, huge clouds rise over the mountain, and glowing rivers of lava flow down _____ sides.
2. Once an animal has been taken from the wild, it generally cannot be returned to _____ place of origin.
3. The mass media _____ might contribute by recommending the purchase of valuable best-sellers.
4. She _____ admitted that it was wrong.
5. She lives by _____ in an enormous house.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: NGỮ PHÁP

PHẦN	ĐƠN VỊ NGỮ PHÁP	TRÌNH ĐỘ/SỐ LƯỢNG CÂU		
		A2	B1	B2 – B2+
1	Thì của động từ	30	40	30
2	Động từ theo sau động từ khác	30	40	30
3	Câu trực tiếp, gián tiếp	100		
4	Các loại mệnh đề	30	40	30
5	Sở hữu	30	40	30
6	Thức giả định	30	40	30
7	Câu chẻ	100		
8	Đồng chủ ngữ rút gọn	100		
9	Danh từ số ít và số nhiều	30	40	30
10	Mệnh lệnh thức	30	40	30
11	Động từ với mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian	30	40	30
12	Câu hỏi đuôi	30	40	30

PHẦN 1: THÌ CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ

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

LEVEL A2

1. Columbus _____ America more than 400 years ago.
A. discovered B. has discovered C. had discovered D. he has gone
2. By Christmas, I _____ for you for 6 months.
A. shall have been working B. shall work
C. have been working D. shall be working
3. I _____ to New York three times this year.
A. have been B. was C. were D. had been
4. I have been waiting for you _____.
A. since early morning B. since 9 a.m C. for two hours D. all are correct
5. My sister _____ for you since yesterday.
A. is looking B. was looking C. has been looking D. looked
6. We _____ Doris since last Sunday.
A. don't see B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. hadn't seen
7. By the end of next year, George _____ English for 2 years.
A. will have learned B. will learn C. has learned D. would learn
8. The dancing club _____ in the north of the city.
A. lays B. lies C. located D. laid
9. For several years his ambition _____ to be a pilot.
A. is B. has been C. was D. had been
10. By the age of 25, he _____ two famous novels.
A. wrote B. writes C. has written D. had written
11. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I _____ to play.
A. try B. tried C. have tried D. am trying
12. At 5 o'clock yesterday evening, I _____ my clothes.
A. am ironing B. have ironed C. ironed D. was ironing
13. John _____ tennis once or twice a week.
A. usually play B. is usually playing C. usually plays D. have usually played
14. I usually _____ away at weekends.
A. have gone B. goes C. am going D. go
15. The earth _____ round the sun.
A. go B. has gone C. went D. goes
16. _____ you go to the dentist?
A. How often are B. How often do C. How often does D. How are
17. They _____ me about it last week.
A. was telling B. told C. had told D. would tell
18. Tim was tired. He _____ hard all day.
A. has been studying B. studies C. studied D. had been studying
19. I _____ here at the end of the month.
A. will leave B. would leave C. would have left D. is leaving
20. I _____ my son the money for that last week.
A. gave B. given C. have given D. was given
21. Last year, they _____ 22 million TV sets.
A. were selling B. had sold C. has sold D. sold
22. Tomorrow I _____ my grandparents.
A. am going to visit B. will have visited C. have visited D. visit
23. She _____ much experience over the years.

- A. has gained B. gained C. gains D. is gaining
24. Clara _____ her relatives the next few months.
A. visits B. will visit C. has been visiting D. has visited
25. By the end of the 21st century, the first car running on the sea water _____.
A. will finish B. will be finished
C. will have been finished D. will be finishing
26. Renoir is one of the most popular French impressionist painters. His paintings _____ masterpieces all over the world.
A. have considered B. are considering C. considered D. are considered
27. - How long have you been building this bridge?
- This bridge _____ for two years.
A. has built B. has been being built
C. has been building D. has been built
28. _____ to Ipswich before?
A. Do you ever go B. Are you ever going
C. Have you ever been D. Have you ever been going
29. That's the first time _____ an answer right today.
A. I get B. I'm getting C. I have got D. I have been getting
30. Our next door neighbor _____ his car every Sunday morning.
A. is washing B. washes C. has washed D. is wash

LEVEL B1

31. I will come and see you before I _____ for America.
A. leave B. will leave C. have left D. shall leave
32. John _____ a book when I saw him.
A. is reading B. read C. was reading D. reading
33. When I last saw him, he _____ in London.
A. has lived B. is living C. was living D. has been living
34. Ask her to come and see me when she _____ her work.
A. finishes B. has finished C. finished D. finishing
35. While her husband was in the army, Janet _____ to him twice a week.
A. was writing B. wrote C. was written D. had written
36. Since _____ I have heard nothing from him.
A. he had left B. he left C. he has left D. he was left
37. I like looking at these pictures, but I _____ enough by lunch time.
A. should have B. will have C. will have had D. have
38. "Are you ready, Ann?" "Yes, I _____".
A. am coming B. come C. came D. have came
39. Why _____ at me like that? What's the matter?
A. do you look B. have you looked
C. did you look D. are you looking
40. I don't understand this sentence. What _____?
A. does mean this word B. have this word mean
C. means this word D. does this word mean
41. It was noisy next door. Our neighbors _____ a party.
A. had B. were having C. had had D. have had
42. It _____ dark. Shall I turn on the light?
A. is getting B. get C. got D. has got
43. I _____ along the street when I suddenly heard footsteps behind me.
A. was walking B. am walking C. walk D. walked

44. When I last _____ Jane, she _____ to find a job.
A. see/was trying B. saw/was trying C. have seen/tried D. saw/tried
45. Look! That man _____ to open the door of your car.
A. try B. tried C. is trying D. has tried
46. When I was young, I _____ to be a singer.
A. want B. was wanting C. wanted D. had wanted
47. It is a nice day. I _____ we go out for a walk.
A. suggested B. suggest C. is suggesting D. are suggesting
48. I _____ the dishwasher on when heard the shot.
A. am turning B. was turning C. was turning D. turned
49. There was a time when watching TV really _____ family entertainment.
A. were B. was C. had been D. is
50. At last the bus came. We _____ for half an hour.
A. waited B. was waiting C. have waited D. had been waiting
51. When the first child was born, they _____ married for three years.
A. have been married B. had been married
C. will be married D. will have been married
52. I think the weather _____ nice later.
A. will be B. be C. had D. has been
53. She _____ very angry when she knows this.
A. shall be B. has been C. will have been D. will be
54. I'm going on holiday on Saturday. This time next week I _____ on a beach in the sea.
A. will lie B. am lying C. will be lying D. should be lying
55. _____ my wallet anywhere? I can't find it.
A. Did you see B. Have you seen C. Do you see D. Had you seen
56. How do you do, Sarah? Are you back from the conference? _____ it?
A. Did you enjoy B. Have you enjoyed
C. Are you enjoying D. Do you enjoy
57. Sorry, could you say that again please? I _____ to you?
A. haven't listened B. hadn't listened C. didn't listen D. am not listening
58. I'm sorry I _____ to you for so long, but I'm very busy lately.
A. haven't written B. am not writing C. don't write D. didn't write
59. I'm pretty sure that we _____ the exam.
A. will pass B. haven't passed C. have passed D. are going to pass
60. It's amazing how Jenny acts as though she and Darren _____ serious problems at the moment.
A. aren't having B. weren't having C. hadn't had D. hadn't been having
61. By the age of ten, Helen _____ Braille as well as the manual alphabet and even learned to use typewriter.
A. mastered B. has mastered C. had mastered D. was mastering
62. The teacher as well as his students _____ at the school meeting yet.
A. arrived B. hasn't arrived C. haven't arrived D. not
63. Every evening since last Christmas, I _____ my dog out for a walk in the park.
A. take B. took C. have taken D. had taken
64. After John _____ a rough outline of the model, he will begin painting.
A. had drawn B. has drawn C. drew D. draw
65. I _____ the bell three times when he answered the door.
A. would ring B. rang C. had rung D. was ringing
66. It is necessary that I _____ here tomorrow.
A. Would be B. were C. am being D. be

67. Since I _____ a child, I have solved difficult Math puzzles.
 A. am B. was C. have been D. had been
68. This time next month we won't be at work; we _____ the peaceful atmosphere of the countryside.
 A. will enjoy B. will have enjoyed
 C. are enjoying D. will be enjoying
69. A number of prisoners _____ on the occasion of the Independence Day this year.
 A. has been released B. have been released
 C. were released D. was released
70. Ian _____ a shower at the moment, so could you call back in about half an hour?
 A. takes B. is taking C. has taken D. has been taking

LEVEL B2 – B2+

71. He fell down when he _____ towards the church.
 A. run B. runs C. was running D. had run
72. They _____ there when their father passed away.
 A. still lived B. lived still C. was still living D. were still living
73. After I _____ lunch, I looked for my bag.
 A. had B. had had C. have has D. have had
74. The man got out the car, _____ round to the back and opened the boot.
 A. walking B. walked C. walks D. walk
75. Henry _____ into the restaurant when the writer was having dinner.
 A. was going B. went C. has gone D. did go
76. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he _____ dinner.
 A. finish B. finishes C. will finish D. shall have finished
77. Almost everyone _____ for home by the time we arrived.
 A. leave B. left C. leaves D. had left
78. I couldn't cut the grass because the machine _____ a few days previously.
 A. broke down B. has been broken C. had broken down D. breaks down
79. I _____ for Christine. Do you know where she is?
 A. look B. looked C. am looking D. looks
80. I _____ to all the local newspapers and TV stations to complain.
 A. already write B. already writing
 C. have already written D. have already been writing
81. _____ TV for the last four hours? Turn it off and get some exercises.
 A. Do you watch B. Are you watching
 C. Watched you D. Have you been watching
82. Jessica has _____ left, I'm afraid.
 A. already B. yet C. still D. so far
83. Dan _____ in the living room while we were decorating his bedroom.
 A. sleeps B. was sleeping C. had slept D. does sleep
84. Unfortunately, Simon _____ a day off very often.
 A. doesn't get B. isn't getting
 C. hasn't got D. hasn't been getting
85. Actually, I didn't drink coffee because I _____ a cup of coffee already.
 A. do drink B. have drunk
 C. had drunk D. have been drinking
86. Eric, _____ hockey competitively or just for fun?
 A. do you usually play B. are you usually playing
 C. have you usually played D. have you usually playing
87. Last summer, I _____ to the beach almost every day.

- A. went B. was going
C. have been D. have been going
88. - Whose is this plane ticket on the floor?
- Oh, it _____ to me. Thank you.
A. is belonging B. belongs C. has belonged D. belonged
89. - I'm really tired of travelling so much.
- I think you _____ a bit quiet.
A. were seeming B. have seemed C. have been seeming D. seemed
90. - You look thoughtful.
- I _____ about our holiday last year.
A. just think B. has just thought
C. am just think D. was just thinking
91. - You went to Chile, didn't you.
- No, but I _____ to Peru, which is right next door.
A. has gone B. was gone C. did go D. was going
92. My brother and I _____ swimming almost every day last summer.
A. went B. had been going C. were going D. had gone
93. We _____ when someone knocked the door.
A. talked B. had talked C. were talking D. were talked
94. When the robbery happened, the security guard _____.
A. slept B. was sleeping C. had slept D. was slept
95. I wasn't sure how Belinda would react because I _____ her long.
A. didn't know B. wasn't knowing
C. hadn't been knowing D. hadn't known
96. Ian _____ at the factory long when he was made a manager.
A. hadn't been working B. wasn't working
C. didn't worked D. wasn't worked
97. I wanted to say goodbye to Jerry but he _____.
A. was already left B. already left
C. had already been leaving D. had already left
98. Jack _____ chess before so I showed him what to do.
A. hadn't been playing B. didn't play
C. wasn't playing D. hadn't played
99. When we got to the airport, I realized that I _____ my passport at home.
A. was left B. had left
C. left D. had been leaving
100. I _____ for the match to begin when suddenly a dog ran onto the pitch.
A. had waited B. waited C. was waiting D. wait

PHẦN 2: ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU ĐỘNG TỪ KHÁC

Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

LEVEL A2

- Dan enjoys _____ science fiction.
A. to read B. reading C. read D. to reading
- Cheryl suggested _____ a movie after work.
A. watching B. to watch C. watch D. have been watching
- I miss _____ in the travel industry. Maybe I can get my old job back.
A. to work B. working C. to working D. work
- Where did you learn _____ Spanish? Was it in Spain or in Latin America?

- A. speak B. about speaking C. speaking D. to speak
5. Do you mind _____ me translate this letter?
A. to help B. help C. to have helped D. helping
6. He asked _____ to the store manager.
A. talking B. to talk C. talk D. of talking
7. You've never mentioned _____ in Japan before. How long did you live there?
A. living B. to live C. live D. have lived
8. If he keeps _____ to work late, he's going to get fired!
A. go B. up with going C. to go D. going
9. Debbie plans _____ abroad next year.
A. to study B. studying C. in studying D. to studying
10. I agreed _____ Jack wash his car.
A. to help B. with helping C. helping D. to helping
11. I hope _____ from college next June.
A. graduating B. to graduate C. in graduating D. to graduating
12. The models practiced _____ with a book balanced on their heads.
A. walking B. to walk C. at walking D. about walking
13. Mandy has promised _____ care of our dog while we are on vacation.
A. taking B. of taking C. to take D. will take
14. Mr. Edwards chose _____ the management position in Chicago rather than the position in Miami.
A. accept B. accepting C. to accept D. not to accept
15. I don't know what she wants _____ tonight. Why don't you ask her?
A. to do B. doing C. to have done D. having done
16. Frank offered _____ us paint the house.
A. helping B. to help C. to have helped D. having helped
17. Sandra decided _____ economics in London.
A. on studying B. to study C. to studying D. to have studied
18. Witnesses reported _____ the bank robber as he was climbing out of the second-story window.
A. to see B. seeing C. to have seen D. have seen
19. Stephanie dislikes _____ in front of a computer all day.
A. to work B. having worked C. working D. to have worked
20. Mrs. Naidoo appears _____ the most qualified person for the job.
A. being B. to be C. to have been D. having been
21. Eliza recommended _____ in a dim sum restaurant while we're in Hong Kong.
A. to eat B. eating C. be eating D. to have eaten
22. I demand _____ to the manager of the hotel immediately.
A. talking B. having talked C. to talk D. to have talked
23. My grandmother recalled _____ a plane for the very first time when she was six.
A. to see B. to have seen C. seeing D. see
24. She claims _____ related to George Washington, but I don't believe her.
A. to be B. being C. have been D. having been
25. This broken bicycle needs _____ before someone can ride it.
A. to fixed B. to fix C. to have fixed D. fixing
26. I can't understand _____ such a big car when gas prices are so high, not to mention what it does to the environment.
A. driving B. to drive C. drive D. having driven
27. She refused _____ to me after our fight.
A. to talk B. talking C. have talked D. having talked

28. The wilderness adventure course lasts ten days and involves _____ more than fifty miles through rugged mountainous terrain.
 A. in hiking B. to hike C. hiking D. having hiked
29. Don't hesitate _____ for help if you don't understand the directions.
 A. asking B. having asked C. to ask D. having asked
30. She managed _____ with them, even though she didn't speak their language.
 A. in communicating B. communicating
 C. to communicate D. communicate

LEVEL B1

1. I would lend you my bicycle, but the chain needs _____.
 A. fixed B. to fix C. fixing D. having fixed
2. Because the weather is so changeable here, I usually take a cardigan with me in case it gets colder later in the day as I can't stand _____ cold all day.
 A. to be feeling B. feeling C. feel D. have to feel
3. One of the best forms of exercise is _____ because it uses a lot of muscles without _____ any of them.
 A. swimming / straining B. to swim / straining
 C. swimming / having strained D. swimming / to be strained
4. I don't mean _____ that your products aren't normally very good, but this machine is definitely faulty.
 A. implying B. imply C. to imply D. have implied
5. I hope you don't delay _____ the report any longer now that you've completed _____ those accounts.
 A. writing / checking B. to write / to check
 C. to write / checking D. writing / to check
6. After much pleading, the students got the teacher _____ the exam until next Monday.
 A. postponing B. postpone
 C. having postponed D. to postpone
7. Although the fire chief told the owner of the burning store _____ the building immediately, he was still trying _____ at least some of the contents of his shop out.
 A. to have left / bringing B. to be left / to bring
 C. having left / bringing D. to leave / to bring
8. Just let me _____ which day your parents will arrive and I'll be glad _____ them around Hanoi.
 A. know / to show B. to know / to show
 C. know / showing D. knowing / to show
9. The part in the film where the man broke down the door made some of the audience _____ a cry.
 A. to give B. give C. giving D. having given
10. This painting appears _____ a valuable one. I think you should have an expert _____ it.
 A. have been / to value B. to be / value
 C. to be / to value D. being / value
11. He has just phoned _____ me that the supplier was prepared _____ the price by one hundred dollars.
 A. informing / to reduce B. to inform / reducing
 C. to inform / to reduce D. informing / reducing
12. Smoking is known _____ hazardous, yet a large number of people keep _____.
 A. to be / doing B. to be / to do
 C. being / to do D. being / doing

13. At first, my father struggle_____to retirement, but slowly he began to enjoy_____in the garden.
 A. adjusting / working B. to adjust / work
 C. to adjust / to work D. to adjust / working
14. The word deafness is used_____any degree of hearing loss, though it is most common when there is a total inability_____.
 A. to describe / hearing B. describing / hearing
 C. to describe / to hear D. describing / to hear
15. Somehow, he managed_____the locked door without_____it.
 A. to open / damaging B. to open / to damage
 C. opening / to damage D. opening / damaging
16. _____alcohol with medication causes serious health issues_____.
 A. Taking / to occur B. To take / occurring
 C. Taking / occurring D. To take / to occur
17. The text was too long for me_____on my own so I asked Sinh_____me with it.
 A. to translate / helped B. translating / to helping
 C. to translate / to help D. translating / help
18. I'd rather_____a new television because it's not worth_____such an old TV set repaired.
 A. bought / to have B. buy / having
 C. to buy / to having D. buying / have
19. You seem_____a mistake_____these two numbers.
 A. to have made / adding B. made / to add
 C. having made / having added D. to make / to adding
20. My mother thinks my hair needs _____, but I don't want_____it cut yet.
 A. having cut / getting B. cutting / to have
 C. being cut / to have D. to cut / to get
21. What do you suggest_____after work today_____some fun?
 A. to do / to having B. doing / to have
 C. to do / to have D. doing / having
22. I think I've lost my coat button trying _____on the bus in that crowd, so I need _____one that matches the others.
 A. getting / finding B. to get / to find
 C. get / find D. to getting / to have found
23. I will never forget_____in that snowstorm for hours.
 A. driven B. to be driving
 C. driving D. to drive
24. The Himalayas are known_____for the past fifty million years.
 A. to have been rising B. to rise
 C. having risen D. having been rising
25. They seemed_____about us because they kept_____at us while they were talking.
 A. gossip / to have been looking B. to have been gossiping / looking
 C. to gossip / looked D. to be gossiping / looking
26. I don't think it will be easy for me_____used_____on the left in Britain.
 A. getting / driving B. to be getting / to drive
 C. having got / driven D. to get / to driving
27. They don't allow_____the building until they finish_____it.
 A. entering / renovating B. to enter / to renovate
 C. entering / having renovated D. to enter / renovate
28. I'd prefer_____for the next bus rather than travel on a crowded one because I have difficulty_____up for long.

- A. waiting / to stand B. to wait / standing
C. wait / in standing D. to be waiting / stand
29. Will you stop_____ with your fingers? I'm trying_____ on my work.
A. tapping / concentrating B. to tap / to concentrating
C. having tapped / concentrated D. tapping / to concentrate
30. Obsessive people can't help_____ a particular activity over and over again.
A. having been doing B. having done
C. doing D. to do
31. I wish she would just quit_____ all the time.
A. complaining B. to complain
C. having complained D. complain
32. She resisted_____ advice from her coworkers.
A. to take B. taking C. to taking D. take
33. The astronomer told us_____ into the Sun during the eclipse.
A. not looking B. looking C. not to look D. not looking
34. Smokers risk_____ several smoking-related illnesses.
A. to get B. getting C. not to get D. not getting
35. Travel agents usually advise customers_____ flight bookings three days before departure.
A. reconfirming B. reconfirm C. to reconfirm D. have reconfirmed
36. Health professionals encourage people_____ less red meat.
A. eat B. not to eat C. having D. to eat
37. The terrible weather forced us_____ our plans.
A. change B. changing C. have changed D. to change
38. Wendy invited me_____ the summer at her family's home in Costa Rica.
A. spend B. spending C. will spend D. to spend
39. Jessica resented _____ the opportunity to work and advance her career.
A. to have B. not to have C. having D. not having
40. The little girl pretended _____ sick, so that she didn't have to go to school.
A. being B. to be C. not to be D. not being

LEVEL B2 - B2+

1. In our society, people spend more and more time_____. Therefore, we often don't bother _____ healthy meals.
A. working / to prepare B. to work / to prepare
C. working / preparing D. to work / preparing
2. The high amount of carbohydrates in fast food and sugary drinks is blamed_____ the body's regulation of appetite. Consequently, we keep_____ to eat more.
A. to destabilize / to want B. to destabilize/ wanting
C. for destabilizing / wanting D. for destabilizing / to want
3. Obese people risk _____ from heart diseases. Nevertheless, we can avoid_____ such diseases by choosing to eat healthy food.
A. suffering / getting B. suffering / to get
C. in suffering / to get D. in suffering / getting
4. Sheryl forgot_____ her purse, so I lent her ten dollars.
A. bringing B. to bring C. bring D. have brought
5. I completely forgot_____ here when I was a kid. But now I remember! My parents brought me here when I was three.
A. to come B. to have come C. coming D. have come
6. Lydia really regrets_____ out of high school. She has really had to struggle to make a living because of that decision.

- A. dropping B. to drop C. drop D. to have dropped
7. I regret _____ you that Mr. Smith has passed away.
A. to tell B. telling C. tell D. have been telling
8. Did you remember _____ your swimsuit? Our vacation in Hawaii won't be much fun if you can't go swimming.
A. packing B. to be packing C. to pack D. to have packed
9. Do you remember _____ stuck in that elevator when we were in New York? I thought we would never get out of there!
A. being B. to be C. to have been D. be
10. If you can't find the key, try _____ the lock with something else, like a knife or a screwdriver.
A. to open B. opening C. open D. have opened
11. She tried _____ him the terrible truth, but she just couldn't bring herself to do it.
A. to tell B. telling C. not to tell D. not telling
12. I dread _____ of what might happen next.
A. thinking B. to think C. not to think D. not thinking
13. I dread _____ to work tomorrow. I think I'm going to call in sick.
A. going B. to go C. to have gone D. having gone
14. He despises her constantly _____ him questions while he is working.
A. to ask B. not to ask C. asking D. not asking
15. I felt someone _____ me on the shoulder but when I turned round, there was no-one there.
A. tapping B. to tap C. tapped D. tap
16. Looking at that old man _____ to cross the road.
A. trying B. tries C. tried D. to try
17. I can feel something _____ up my leg.
A. crawling B. crawl C. to crawl D. crawls
18. I won't waste time _____ to his letter.
A. replying B. to reply C. to have replied D. reply
19. Passengers are forbidden _____ to the driver.
A. to talk B. talking C. talk D. talked
20. She is afraid of the dentist, so she always puts off _____ till the last possible moment.
A. to go B. going C. go D. gone
21. I simply couldn't resist _____ you to tell you the good news!
A. phoning B. to phone C. phone D. phoned
22. A: Why does your sister bite her nails?
B: She doesn't enjoy _____ them; she just can't help _____ it.
A. bite / do B. biting / to do C. biting / doing D. to bite / doing
23. Are you ready _____ yet? The train leaves in 30 minutes!
A. going B. to go C. to have gone D. having gone
24. Paul sat on a hill _____ the mother bear and her cubs until they disappeared into the forest.
A. to watch B. watching C. watch D. having watched
25. The young man was charged _____ goods over the border.
A. in smuggling B. to smuggle C. of smuggling D. with smuggling
26. There is a group of technicians specializing _____ on difficult problems.
A. working B. to work C. for working D. in working
27. The manager succeeded _____ the deal.
A. on making B. in making C. to make D. making
28. Please let me apologize _____ so impolite to you.
A. being B. for being C. to be D. in being

29. Sweden people are extremely fond _____.
 A. of skiing B. skiing C. to ski D. of ski
30. Mickey is determined _____ the Spelling Bee at school. He has been studying for weeks.
 A. to win B. winning C. at winning D. must win

PHẦN 3: CÂU TRỰC TIẾP, GIÁN TIẾP

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

1. Tom _____ that he was having a party here the next evening.
 A. asks B. said C. says D. told
2. Nam told me that his father _____ a race horse.
 A. owns B. owned C. owning D. A and B
3. You said you _____ chocolate, but you aren't eating any.
 A. liked B. liking C. to like D. like
4. Rachel insisted they _____ plenty of time.
 A. have B. to have C. having D. had
5. **Rachel** (a week ago): - "I'm taking my driving test tomorrow."
You (today): - "When I saw Rachel, she said she was taking her driving test _____."
 A. the next day B. tomorrow C. yesterday D. last day
6. What did that man say _____?
 A. at you B. for you C. to you D. you
7. I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it _____ raining there.
 A. is B. were C. was D. has been
8. The builders have _____ that everything will be ready on time.
 A. promised B. promise C. promises D. promising
9. Yesterday, Laura _____ him to put some shelves up.
 A. asked B. is asking C. ask D. was asked
10. The doctor _____ him to take more exercise.
 A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
11. Tom has _____ this story wasn't completely true.
 A. admitting that B. was admitted that
 C. admitted that D. admit that
12. When I rang Tessa sometime last week, she said that she was busy _____ day.
 A. that B. the C. then D. this
13. I wonder _____ the tickets are on sale yet.
 A. what B. when C. where D. whether
14. Mathew _____ Emma that her train was about to leave.
 A. has reminded B. has reminded that C. reminded D. reminded that
15. Hello, Jim. I didn't expect to see you today. Sophie said you _____ ill.
 A. are B. were C. was D. should be
16. Ann _____ and left.
 A. said goodbye to me B. says me goodbye
 C. tell me goodbye D. told me goodbye
17. I told you _____ switch off the computer, didn't I?
 A. don't B. not C. not to D. to not
18. Bill was slow, so I _____ hurry up.
 A. tell him B. told him for C. told to D. told him to
19. Sarah was driving too fast, so I _____ to slow down.
 A. asked her B. asked C. ask D. have asked her
20. Someone _____ me there had been an accident on the motorway.

- A. asked B. said C. spoke D. told
21. Jack asked me _____.
A. where do you come from? B. where I come from
C. where I came from D. where did I come from?
22. She asked me _____ I like pop music.
A. when B. if C. x D. what
23. I said that I had met her _____.
A. yesterday B. the previous day C. the day D. the before day
24. The man asked the boys _____.
A. why did they fight B. why they were fighting
C. why they fight D. why were they fighting
25. "_____ the door", he said.
A. Please open B. Please to open
C. Opened please D. Please, opening
26. I wanted to know _____ return home.
A. when she would B. when would she
C. when she will D. when she will
27. Peter said he was leaving for Paris _____.
A. next week B. the next previous
C. following week D. the following week
28. "I don't usually drink milk when _____," Mrs. Pike said
A. she was hungry B. I was hungry
C. I am hungry D. I will be
29. They said that their house had been broken into _____.
A. the two days before B. two days ago
C. two days before D. since two days
30. She advised me _____ an apple every day to stay healthy.
A. eating B. I should eat C. to eat D. please, eat
31. "I should come with you as soon as _____," she replied.
A. I was ready B. I am ready C. I ready D. am I ready
32. "_____ today as it was yesterday," she remarked.
A. It wasn't foggy B. It isn't so foggy
C. It hasn't been so foggy D. It isn't such foggy
33. "I wish _____ eat vegetables", he said.
A. my children will B. my children would
C. whether my children would D. my children must
34. Julia said that she _____ there at noon.
A. is going to be B. was going to be
C. will be D. can be
35. He _____ that he was leaving right away that afternoon.
A. told me B. told to me C. said me D. says to me
36. She said to me that she _____ to me the Sunday before.
A. wrote B. has written C. was writing D. had written
37. I _____ him to sell that old motorbike.
A. said to B. suggested C. advised D. recommended
38. My parents reminded me _____ the flowers.
A. remember to plant B. plant
C. to plant D. planting
39. I asked Martha _____ to enter law school.
A. are you planning B. is she planning
C. was she planning D. if she was planning

40. Nam wanted to know what time _____.
 A. does the movie begin
 B. did the movie begin
 C. the movie begins
 D. the movie began
41. I wondered _____ the right thing.
 A. whether I was doing
 B. if I am doing
 C. was I doing
 D. am I doing
42. The scientist said the earth _____ the sun.
 A. goes round
 B. is going around
 C. went around
 D. was going around
43. Peter said that if he _____ rich, he _____ a lot.
 A. is – will travel
 B. were – would travel
 C. had been – would have travelled
 D. was – will travel
44. They said that they had been driving through the desert _____.
 A. the previous day
 B. yesterday
 C. the last day
 D. Sunday previously
45. He asked the children _____ too much noise.
 A. not to make
 B. not making
 C. don't make
 D. if they don't make
46. The man said that money _____ the passport to everything.
 A. will be
 B. is
 C. was
 D. can be
47. The teacher said Columbus _____ America in 1492.
 A. discovered
 B. had discovered
 C. was discovering
 D. would discover
48. John said he _____ her since they _____ school.
 A. hasn't met – left
 B. hadn't met – had left
 C. hadn't met -left
 D. didn't meet – has left
49. The woman asked _____ get lunch at school.
 A. can the children
 B. whether the children could
 C. if the children can
 D. could the children
50. Laura said that when she _____ to school, she had seen an accident.
 A. was walking
 B. has walked
 C. had been walking
 D. has been walking
51. He asked, "Why didn't she take the final exam?" – He asked why _____ the final exam.
 A. she took
 B. did she take
 C. she hadn't taken
 D. she had taken
52. Ba said he _____ some good marks the semester before.
 A. gets
 B. got
 C. had gotten
 D. have got
53. They told their parents that they _____ their best to do the test.
 A. try
 B. will try
 C. are trying
 D. would try
54. She asked me where I _____ from.
 A. come
 B. coming
 C. to come
 D. came
55. She _____ me whether I liked classical music or not.
 A. ask
 B. asks
 C. asked
 D. asking
56. He asked me who the editor of that book _____.
 A. was
 B. were
 C. is
 D. has been
57. He wants to know whether I _____ back tomorrow.
 A. come
 B. came
 C. will come
 D. would come
58. I wondered why he _____ love his family.
 A. doesn't
 B. don't
 C. didn't
 D. hasn't
59. They asked me how many children _____.
 A. if I had
 B. I had
 C. I have
 D. have I

60. Thu said she had been _____ the day before.
 A. here B. there C. in this place D. where
61. The student said that the English test _____ the most difficult.
 A. is B. was C. will be D. have been
62. He wanted to know _____ shopping during the previous morning.
 A. if we had been going B. that if we had been going
 C. we were going D. that we were going
63. He asked me _____ Robert and I said I did not know _____.
 A. that did I know / who were he B. that I knew / who he had been
 C. if I knew / who he was D. whether I knew / who had he been
64. The mother asked her son _____.
 A. where he had been B. whether I had been
 C. where has he been D. where had he been
65. Martin asked me _____.
 A. how is my father B. how my father is
 C. how was my father D. how my father was
66. The host asked Peter _____ tea or coffee.
 A. whether he preferred B. that he preferred
 C. did he prefer D. if he prefers
67. She asked me _____ holidays _____.
 A. where I spent / the previous year B. where I had spent / the previous year
 C. where I spent / last year D. where did I spend / last year
68. He advised _____ too far.
 A. her did not go B. her do not go
 C. her not to go D. she did not go
69. John often says he _____ boxing because it _____ a cruel sport.
 A. doesn't like / is B. did not like / were
 C. not liked / had been D. had not liked / was
70. Nancy asked me why I had not gone to New York the _____.
 A. before summer B. summer ago
 C. summer last D. previous summer
71. He asked _____ him some money.
 A. her to lend B. she to lend C. she has lent D. she lends
72. Andrew told me that they _____ fish two days _____.
 A. have not eaten / ago B. had eaten / before
 C. did not eat / before D. would not eat / last
73. Jason told me that he _____ his best in the exam the _____ day.
 A. had done / following B. will do / previous
 C. would do / following D. was going / previous
74. John asked me _____ in English.
 A. what does this word mean B. what that word means
 C. what did this word mean D. what that word meant
75. The mother told her son _____ so impolitely.
 A. not behave B. not to behave C. not behaving D. did not behave
76. She said she _____ collect it for me after work.
 A. would B. did C. must D. had
77. She said I _____ an angel.
 A. am B. was C. were D. have been
78. I have ever told you he _____ unreliable.

- A. is B. were C. had been D. would be
79. I told him _____ the word to Jane somehow that I _____ to reach her during the early hours.
- A. passing / will try B. he will pass / tried
C. to pass/ would try D. he passed / have tried
80. Laura said she had worked on the assignment since _____.
- A. yesterday B. two days ago C. the day before D. the next day
81. John asked me _____ interested in any kind of sports.
- A. if I were B. if were I C. if was I D. if I was
82. John asked me _____ that film the night before.
- A. that I saw B. had I seen C. if I had seen D. if had I seen
83. The guest told the host that _____.
- A. I must go now B. he must go now
C. he had to go now D. he had to go then
84. "I'll tell you about this tomorrow, Mary," said Tom.
- A. Tom said to Mary that he will tell her about that the next day.
B. Tom told Mary that I would tell you about that the next day.
C. Tom told Mary that he would tell her about that the next day.
D. Tom told Mary that she would tell him about that the next day.
85. "I have something to tell you," Mary said to John.
- A. Mary told John I had something to tell him.
B. Mary told John she had something to tell him.
C. Mary told John she had had something to tell him.
D. Mary told John he had had something to tell her.
86. He said, "My wife has just bought a diamond ring."
- A. He said that his wife had just bought a diamond ring.
B. He said that my wife had just bought a diamond ring.
C. He said that his wife has just bought a diamond ring.
D. he said that his wife just bought a diamond ring.
87. "I will come with you as soon as I am ready", she said to Philip.
- A. She said to Philip he will come to see you as soon as he I am ready.
B. She told Philip she will come to see her as soon as she was ready.
C. She told Philip she would come to see you as soon as she was ready.
D. She told Philip she would come to see him as soon as she was ready.
88. "I wrote to him yesterday."
- A. She said to me I wrote to him the day before.
B. She told me she wrote to him yesterday.
C. She told me she had written to him yesterday.
D. She told me she had written to him the day before.
89. "He is talking to your sister", She said to me.
- A. She told me he was talking to your sister.
B. She told me she was talking to my sister.
C. She told me he was talking to my sister.
D. She told me he was talking to her sister.
90. "It is the time to check what you have done," the father said to the boys.
- A. The father said to the boys it was time to check what they had done.
B. The father told the boys it was time to check what they had done.
C. The father told the boys it was time to check what they have done.
D. The father told the boys it is time to check what they had done.
91. "You will like my sister when you meet her."
- A. He told me you will like her sister when you meet her.

- B. He told me I will like his sister when I met her.
 C. He told me I would like his sister when I met her.
 D. He told me I would be liked his sister when I met her.
92. "I didn't meet Susan last week."
 A. He said he didn't meet Susan the week before.
 B. He said he hasn't met Susan last week.
 C. He said he hadn't met Susan last week.
 D. He said he hadn't met Susan the week before.
93. "I didn't break your watch."
 A. The boy told the girl he hadn't broken her watch.
 B. The boy told the girl he didn't break her watch.
 C. The boy asked the girl he hadn't broken her watch.
 D. The boy told the girl he hadn't broken your watch.
94. The mother told her son _____ so impolitely.
 A. not behaving B. not to behave C. did not behave D. not behave
95. She said she _____ collect it for me after work.
 A. would B. did C. will D. had
96. He asked me where I _____.
 A. have studied B. study C. am studying D. studied
97. "How about going out after this class", said John.
 A. John wanted to go out after that class.
 B. John suggested going out after that class.
 C. John suggested that they went out after that class.
 D. John suggested to go out after that class.
98. "Would you like to hang out with me tonight, Lan?" said Huong.
 A. Huong invites Lan to hang out with her that night.
 B. Huong asked Lan if she would like to hang out with her tonight.
 C. Huong asked Lan whether she she wants to hangs out with her tonight.
 D. Huong invited Lan to hang out with her that night.
99. "I didn't break your window." Linh said to Nga.
 A. Linh denies breaking Nga's window.
 B. Linh refused to break Nga's window.
 C. Linh denied having broken Nga's window.
 D. Linh says that she didn't break Nga's window.
100. "I am grateful that you helped me with that difficult maths exercise." Susan said to Hue.
 A. Susan said she is very grateful that Hue helped her with that difficult maths exercise.
 B. Susan thanked Hue for having helped her with that difficult maths exercise.
 C. Susan thanks Hue for helping her with that difficult maths exercise.
 D. Susan is grateful for Hue's help with that difficult maths exercise.

PHẦN 4: CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF RESULT

LEVEL A2

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option to fill each of following blanks.

1. They are _____ young _____ drive the car.
 A. so/that B. too/to C. enough/to D. not only/but also

2. - Why don't we make a fire?
- It's not cold _____ to make a fire.
A. too B. enough C. too good D. much
3. The lesson _____ for me to understand.
A. too difficult B. difficult too C. is too difficult D. is very difficult
4. The tent show is _____ for us to see.
A. enough interesting B. very interesting C. interesting enough D. interesting
5. They are _____ that they can't buy a bicycle.
A. enough poor B. poor enough C. too poor D. so poor
6. Is there _____ for everyone?
A. food and drink enough B. enough food and drink
C. enough of food and drink D. enough food and drink enough
7. He doesn't study _____ to pass the exam.
A. hard enough B. too hard C. so hard D. enough hard
8. I'd like to buy a car but I haven't got _____.
A. money enough B. time enough C. too expensive D. enough money
9. Sarah speaks so _____ that I can't understand her.
A. fast B. fastly C. faster D. fastest
10. The coat is _____ for me to wear.
A. too large B. very much C. too much D. so large

II. Combine each pair of sentences, using ENOUGH TO + V or ENOUGH FOR.....+ TO V.

11. The moon is very bright. We can play outdoors.
□ _____.
12. I have enough money. I can pay this bill.
□ _____.
13. My sister is old. She can drive a car.
□ _____.
14. This novel is interesting. We can read it.
□ _____.
15. We think you are strong enough. You can lift this table.
□ _____.
16. There isn't enough time. These students can't write this essay.
□ _____.
17. He has no time. He can't finish this exercise.
□ _____.
18. She isn't old. She can't get married yet.
□ _____.
19. Are you very tall? Can you reach the book on the top shelf?
□ _____.
20. Your brother was clever. He could do this exercise in a few minutes.
□ _____.

III. Rewrite the following sentences so that their meanings remain the same as the original ones.

21. The room is so dirty that I can't stand in 10 minutes.
□ The room is _____.
22. The girl is so attractive that the man can't take his eyes off her.
□ The girl is _____.
23. The film is so long that they can't broadcast it on one night.

- The film is _____.
 24. These books are so boring that we can't read them many times.
 □ They are _____.
 25. Her voice is so soft that everyone likes her.
 □ She has _____.
 26. The kind of milk is so bad that the child can't drink it more.
 □ The kind of milk is _____.
 27. The weather was so cold that they couldn't go around the garden.
 □ The weather was _____.
 28. It was too late for them to do anything.
 □ It was _____.
 29. The match was so boring that all the fans didn't shout loudly.
 □ It was _____.
 30. The furniture in this showroom is too expensive for you to buy.
 □ The furniture in this showroom is so _____.

LEVEL B1

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

31. He was _____ he never washed his clothes by himself.
 A. too lazy B. so lazy that C. very lazy that D. such lazy that
 32. It was _____ a boring speech that I felt asleep.
 A. such B. so C. very D. too
 33. He was _____ he could not continue to work.
 A. very tired that B. such tired that C. too tired to D. so tired that
 34. Most of the pupils are _____ to pass the examination.
 A. enough good B. good enough C. too good D. very good
 35. Davis has _____ many patients _____ he is always busy.
 A. too / that B. very / until C. such / that D. so / that
 36. It was _____ a difficult question that they couldn't explain.
 A. so B. such C. very D. too
 37. This kind of rubber is _____ for us _____ use to make tires for cars.
 A. good enough / to B. too good /to
 C. enough good / to D. so good / that
 38. She doesn't explain this exercise _____ for her pupils _____ understand.
 A. too clearly / to B. so clear / that
 C. clear enough / Ø D. clearly enough / to
 39. My mouth is burning! This is _____ spicy food that I don't think I can finish it.
 A. such B. so C. very D. too
 40. It was _____ that we went for a hike in the mountain.
 A. so a nice day B. such nice a day C. so nice a day D. such a day nice

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

Correct it.

41. These televisions are all too expensive for we to buy at this time.
 A. are B. all C. expensive D. we
 42. Lisa has such many things to do that she has no time to go out.
 A. has B. such C. to do D. that
 43. My younger brother is too young not to do volunteer work.
 A. too B. young C. not to D. work
 44. These computers were so expensive for us to buy at that time.
 A. were B. so C. for us D. that

45. That is such an interested story that everybody would like to read it.
 A. is B. interested C. would like D. it
46. The road is very slippery for us to drive fast.
 A. The B. is C. very D. fast
47. The woman was so surprised that she couldn't say nothing.
 A. was B. so C. surprised D. nothing
48. She had so many luggage that there was not enough room in the car for it.
 A. so many B. not C. enough room D. for it
49. He had so a difficult exercise that he couldn't do it.
 A. so B. difficult C. couldn't D. it
50. John had so interesting and creative plans that everyone wanted to work with him.
 A. so B. and C. plans D. with him

III. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence which is closest in meaning to the given one.

51. We couldn't go out because the weather was so bad.
 A. It was so bad a weather that we couldn't go out.
 B. It was such a bad weather that we couldn't go out.
 C. It was so bad weather that we couldn't go out.
 D. It was such bad weather that we couldn't go out.
52. She was so busy that she couldn't answer the phone.
 A. She was very busy that she couldn't answer the phone.
 B. She was too busy to answer the phone.
 C. She was too busy not to answer the phone.
 D. She was very busy so that she couldn't answer the phone.
53. The coffee was too hot for me to drink.
 A. The coffee is so hot that I can't drink it.
 B. The coffee is so hot that I can't drink.
 C. The coffee was so hot that I couldn't drink it.
 D. The coffee was so hot that I could drink it.
54. If I were taller, I could reach the top shelf.
 A. I am not tall enough to reach the top shelf.
 B. I am too tall to reach the top shelf.
 C. I cannot reach the top shelf because I am very tall.
 D. In spite of being tall, I cannot reach the top shelf.
55. It was such a boring speech that we began to yawn.
 A. The speech was very boring that we began to yawn.
 B. It was so a boring speech that we began to yawn.
 C. The speech was too boring that we began to yawn.
 D. The speech was so boring that we began to yawn.
56. It was so late that nothing could be done.
 A. It was too late for nothing to be done.
 B. It was too late for anything to be done.
 C. It was such late that nothing could be done.
 D. It was so late that nothing to be done.
57. This is the first time I have lived in such a friendly neighborhood.
 A. I have lived in such a friendly neighborhood before.
 B. I haven't lived in such a friendly neighborhood before.
 C. I had lived in such a friendly neighborhood before.
 D. I hadn't lived in such a friendly neighborhood before.
58. The test was so difficult that we couldn't finish it in two hours.

- A. It was such a difficult test that we couldn't finish it in two hours.
 B. The test was too difficult for us to finish it in two hours.
 C. The test was not difficult enough for us to finish in two hours.
 D. The test was too difficult for us to finish in two hours.
59. The book was so good that I couldn't put it down.
 A. It was so a good book that I couldn't put it down.
 B. It was such a good book that I couldn't put it down.
 C. The book was so good for me to put it down.
 D. The book was so good that I couldn't put down.
60. John is too slow to understand what you might say.
 A. John is not enough quick to understand what you might say.
 B. What you might say, John can understand slowly.
 C. John is so slow to understand what you might say.
 D. So slow is John that he can't understand what you might say.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that their meanings remain the same as the original ones.

61. The boy can't wear the shirt because it's very tight.
 □ The shirt is so _____.
 □ The shirt is too _____.
62. This problem is very difficult. He can't solve it.
 □ This problem is too _____.
 □ It is such _____.
63. I can't give you an answer because I don't have information.
 □ I don't _____.
64. The movie was so funny that we couldn't stop laughing.
 □ It was such _____.
65. No one could move the piano. It was very heavy.
 □ The piano was too _____.
66. We shouldn't swim in this river. The water isn't clean.
 □ This river isn't _____.
67. John couldn't get to sleep last night. He was worried about exam.
 □ John was so _____.
68. They were beautiful flowers. We took a photograph of them.
 □ They were _____.
69. She speaks English well. I would think it was her native language.
 □ She speaks _____.
70. There aren't people to make a club of stamp collectors.
 □ There are not _____.

LEVEL B2 – B2+

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

71. Our seats were _____ far from the stage that we couldn't see the actors and actresses clearly.
 A. very B. too C. enough D. so
72. You can send me a letter if you want to, but your phone call is _____ for me.
 A. enough good B. good as enough
 C. good enough D. good than enough
73. Tom's eyes were _____ bad that he couldn't read the number plate of the car in front.
 A. such B. too C. so D. very

74. Timmy spent _____ money buying movie tickets that he didn't have enough left to buy a soft drink.
A. such B. a lot of C. too much D. so much
75. Our village had _____ money available for education that the school had to close.
A. so little B. such little C. so much D. such much
76. _____ that she burst into tears.
A. So angry was she B. She was so anger
C. Such her anger was D. So angry she was
77. No wonder you're tired. You've been going to _____ parties.
A. too little B. too much C. too many D. such many
78. A tree had fallen during the storm, _____ the road was blocked and we couldn't go anywhere.
A. such that B. so C. in order that D. but
79. Try to think about these problems in _____ you don't exaggerate their importance.
A. such a way that B. so a way that
C. a way so D. order that
80. There has been a reduction in the oil supply and increased demand, _____ price has risen.
A. but B. so C. and D. in order that
81. The student had behaved _____ he was dismissed from the class.
A. so bad that B. so badly that
C. so worse that D. too badly to
82. That beggar looks _____ everyone commiserates with him.
A. such miserable and unhappy that B. so miserably and unhappily that
C. too miserably and unhappily to D. so miserable and unhappy that
83. There are _____ it causes inconvenience to me as well as make me feel uncomfortable.
A. so many people in the room that B. such many people in the room that
C. so many people that in the room D. such many people that in the room
84. The grass received _____ it turned brown in the heat.
A. such little water that B. so little water that
C. such no water that D. enough water for
85. She has _____ all boys in the room listen with absorbed interest.
A. so warm and sweet a voice that B. such a warm and sweet voice that
C. so warm and sweet that D. Both A & B are correct
86. I had so _____ job offers that it wasn't difficult to select one.
A. much B. many C. few D. little
87. David has _____ he can't remember all of their names.
A. so many girlfriends that B. such many girlfriends that
C. so a lot of girlfriends that D. too many girlfriends that
88. Would you be _____ turn down the radio a little?
A. kind enough to B. enough kind to
C. so kind to D. kindly enough to
89. John has _____ to apply for chief accountant, but he think he is _____ assume this position.
A. enough qualification/ so young that B. enough qualifications/ too young to
C. qualifications enough/ in order to D. enough qualifications/ young enough to
90. She has _____ that she has used it for 6 years without any errors in it.
A. so good a computer B. such a good computer
C. so a good computer D. Both A & B are correct

II. Rewrite or combine the following sentences in such a way that their meanings remain the same as the original ones.

91. The man was not able to go on an expedition to the Middle East because of his age.
⇒ The man was _____.
92. A taxi would have been best. But I didn't have enough money.
⇒ I didn't have _____.
93. All my guests will need chairs. But I haven't got very many.
⇒ I don't have _____.
94. The force of the storm was so great that trees were uprooted.
⇒ Such was _____.
95. Because he bought many books, he couldn't read them all.
⇒ So many _____.
96. He bought many books. He didn't know where to put them.
⇒ He bought such _____.
97. There was such a lot of noise. My mother couldn't sleep.
→ It was so _____.
98. It is such an important matter that I can't take full responsibility for it.
→ The matter is too _____.
99. We had to drink bottled water. They said the tap water wasn't safe to drink.
⇒ The tap water is said to be so _____.
100. The soup tastes so delicious that everyone will ask for more.
⇒ So _____.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF CONCESSION

LEVEL A2

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

1. I could not eat _____ I was very hungry.
A. even though B. in spite C. despite D. despite of
2. _____, he walked to the station.
A. Despite being tired B. Although to be tired
C. In spite being tired D. Despite tired
3. The children slept well despite _____.
A. it was noise B. the noise C. of the noise D. noisy
4. She left him _____ she still loved him.
A. even if B. even though C. in spite of D. despite
5. _____, he could not finish the job.
A. As hard as he work B. Despite he worked hard
C. Though he worked hard D. Although hard work
6. He went to work _____ his headache.
A. despite B. although C. because D. because of
7. Despite the fact that _____, we enjoyed our trip.
A. the weather is bad B. it is a bad weather
C. the bad weather D. the weather was bad
8. Julie failed the exam _____ of working very hard.
A. despite B. in spite C. even if D. though
9. Tom went to work despite _____.
A. that he did not feel very well B. of the fact not feeling well
C. he did not feel very well D. not feeling very well
10. Though _____, they are good friends.

- A. their sometimes quarrel B. to have a quarrel sometimes
C. they sometimes have a quarrel D. of having a quarrel sometimes
11. Despite _____, we arrived on time.
A. the traffic B. of the traffic
C. there was heavy traffic D. of there was heavy traffic
12. _____ it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat.
A. If B. Since C. Although D. Because
13. We understood him _____ he spoke very fast.
A. because of B. though C. in spite of D. despite
14. I try to do my homework _____ the noise.
A. because of B. although C. despite of D. in spite of
15. _____ having little money, they are happy.
A. Despite B. Because of C. Although D. Because
16. _____ she was not well, she still went to work.
A. Because B. Because of C. Although D. In spite of
17. Although the sun was shining, _____.
A. it wasn't very hot B. it was very hot
C. yet it was very hot D. but it was very hot
18. _____ my father is old, he still goes jogging.
A. Although B. Because C. So that D. Despite
19. We are going to have a picnic _____ the bad weather.
A. because B. despite C. although D. because of
20. _____ it rained heavily, we enjoyed our holiday.
A. Because of B. Because C. Despite D. Though

II. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

21. In spite of my father is old, he still goes to work.
A. In spite of B. is C. still goes D. work
22. Though he loves her very much, but he can't talk to her.
A. Though B. very much C. but D. can't talk
23. Although the harm of smoking, smokers can't get rid of it.
A. Although B. harm C. smokers D. get rid of
24. No matter how they are brothers, they do not look alike.
A. No matter how B. brothers C. do not D. alike
25. Despite of the noise, I still sleep well.
A. Despite of B. noise C. still sleep D. well

III. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.

26. Despite the bad weather, people travel by air.
□ Even though _____.
27. He was very tired but he kept on working.
□ Although _____.
28. Although she was very old, she looked very beautiful.
□ Despite _____.
29. Although she tells lies, I believe her.
□ In spite of _____.
30. He is intelligent. However, he doesn't do well at school.
□ Though _____.

LEVEL B1

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

31. _____ the internet is very popular, many older people do not know how to use it.
A. However B. Nevertheless C. Even though D. Despite
32. _____ what Megan prepared for the job interview, she didn't pass it.
A. Despite of B. In spite of C. Though D. However
33. Bruce was not praised _____ he was a hard worker.
A. despite B. in spite of C. although D. no matter how
34. It looks like they are going to succeed _____ their present difficulties.
A. despite B. although C. in spite D. even though
35. Mary usually goes to parties. She likes meeting people and crowded places _____ she is rather shy.
A. in spite of B. even though C. on the contrary D. in other words
36. _____, he has continued to work on his thesis.
A. Although all these problems B. Even though there are problems
C. Despite of all these problems D. In spite of there are problems
37. In spite of _____, he was determined to finish his work.
A. was seriously ill B. be seriously ill
C. his serious illness D. he was seriously ill
38. _____ some German and British management styles are similar, there are many differences between them.
A. In spite B. In spite of C. Although D. Despite
39. In spite _____, the baseball game was not cancelled.
A. the rain B. there was a rain
C. of the rain D. it was raining
40. _____ her lack of hard work, she was promoted.
A. In spite B. Even though C. In spite of D. Despite of
41. _____ of the difficulty, they managed to climb to the top of the mountain.
A. In spite B. Despite C. But D. Although
42. _____ rain or snow, there are always more than fifty thousand fans at the football match.
A. Despite B. Although C. Despite of D. However
43. _____ all my warnings, he tried to fix the computer himself.
A. Because B. Because of C. Although D. In spite of
44. _____ she heard the door bell ring, she didn't answer it.
A. Because of B. Because C. Though D. As if
45. _____ you do, I will favour you.
A. If B. Whatever C. Although D. When
46. Last night we came to the show on time _____ the traffic was terrible.
A. although B. despite C. and D. because
47. _____ he is a millionaire, he can still work as a farmer.
A. Because B. Even if C. As D. If
48. I haven't lost any weight, _____ I've been exercising a lot.
A. even though B. however C. if D. as
49. I didn't get the job _____ I had all the necessary qualifications.
A. because B. as long as C. although D. if
50. _____ I told the absolute truth, no one would believe me.
A. If B. Even though C. Because D. When

II. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

51. In spite her severe pain, she tried to walk to the auditorium to attend the lecture.
A. In spite B. pain C. tried D. to walk

52. She always behaves childishly despite she has grown up.
 A. behaves B. childishly C. despite D. has grown
53. Although the rise in unemployment, people still seem to be spending more.
 A. Although B. rise C. seem D. spending
54. Although the time of the year, yesterday's temperature was hot enough to turn on the air conditioning.
 A. Although B. yesterday's C. was D. hot enough
55. Despite he had a good salary, he was unhappy in his job.
 A. Despite B. had C. was D. unhappy
56. In spite of the quantity was small, we had enough supplies to finish the experiment.
 A. In spite of B. was C. enough supplies D. finish
57. Because she looks very young, she is twice as old as my 20-year old sister.
 A. Because B. very C. twice D. 20-year
58. Gold was one of the first to be discovered despite it is one of the rarest metals.
 A. one B. first C. despite D. rarest
59. Polar bears rarely kill people in spite they hunt other animals.
 A. bears B. kill C. in spite D. other
60. Even though the extremely bad weather in the mountain, the climbers decided not to cancel their climb.
 A. Even though B. extremely C. not to D. climb

III. Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.

61. Young as he is, he has a big fortune.
 A. Although he is young, he has a big fortune.
 B. He has a big fortune because he is young.
 C. He is not only young but also has a big fortune.
 D. When he is young, he has a big fortune.
62. Although his leg was hurt, he managed to drive a car.
 A. His leg was hurt. However, he managed to drive a car.
 B. his leg was hurt. But he managed to drive a car.
 C. Despite his hurt leg, he managed to drive a car.
 D. In spite of the fact that his hurt leg, he managed to drive a car.
63. He was very tired but he kept on working.
 A. Despite he was very tired, he kept on working.
 B. In spite of he was very tired, he kept on working.
 C. Though his tiredness, he kept on working.
 D. Although he was very tired, he kept on working.
64. However hard you work, you will never get promotion.
 A. Although you work very hard, you will never get promotion.
 B. You will get promotion because you work very hard.
 C. You don't work hard. However, you will get promotion soon.
 D. Although you work very hard, but you will never get promotion.
65. Although it was expected that he would stand for election, he didn't.
 A. People expected him not to stand for election.
 B. He didn't stand for election as people had expected.
 C. People expected that he didn't stand for election.
 D. Contrary to what people expected, he didn't stand for election.
66. In spite of discussing for hours, they didn't find a suitable solution.
 A. They discussed for hours and they found a suitable solution.
 B. They discussed for hours so they didn't find a suitable solution.
 C. They discussed for hours but they didn't find a suitable solution.

- D. They discussed for hours after they didn't find a suitable solution.
67. Although his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.
- A. In spite of his broken legs be broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.
- B. Despite his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.
- C. In spite of his broken legs, he is able to get out of the car before exploding.
- D. Despite his broken legs, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.
68. I usually drive to work, but today I go by bus.
- A. Although I can drive to work, I go by bus today.
- B. Although I can go by bus, I drive to work today.
- C. Instead of driving to work, I go by bus today.
- D. Instead of going by bus, I drive to work today.
69. I tried to persuade her. However, I didn't succeed.
- A. Because of persuading her, I didn't succeed.
- B. Although I tried to persuade her, I didn't succeed.
- C. I didn't succeed but I tried to persuade her.
- D. However I tried to persuade her, I didn't succeed.
70. No matter how hard I tried, I couldn't solve the problem
- A. Although I tried very hard, I couldn't solve the problem.
- B. Hard as I might try, I could solve the problem.
- C. Because I tried hard, I could solve the problem.
- D. If I tried hard, I could solve the problem.

LEVEL B2 – B2+

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

71. _____ he wasn't feeling very well, David was determined to take part in the inter-university athletics meet.
- A. Although B. While C. Where as D. Yet
72. Tom: Have you decided to get the job?
Mary: Yes, I've just decided. I'll accept that job _____ it is not suitable with my major.
It is not an interesting job, _____ the salary is very good.
- A. but/ although B. despite/ and C. although/ but D. yet/ however
73. _____ his physical handicap, he has become a successful businessman.
- A. Because of B. Because C. Though D. Despite
74. She tried to walk to the auditorium to attend the lecture _____ her serve pain.
- A. Although B. In spite C. In spite of D. Despite of
75. The Deputy managing director makes a decision to give him the sack, _____ he has a brilliant mind.
- A. because B. as long as C. although D. if
76. _____ she is trying her best to be constantly concerned with her children's education, their quality of studying is still not very high.
- A. If B. Even though C. Because D. When
77. _____ she was very hard working, she hardly earned _____ to support her family.
- A. In spite of/ enough B. Because/ enough money
C. Because of/ money enough D. Although/ enough money
78. _____ her absence from the school yesterday, she could still understand the lesson easily thanks to classmates' help.
- A. Despite B. Because C. Because of D. As
79. The goods was never delivered _____ the promise we had received.
- A. since B. in spite of C. because D. as

80. Quietly _____ I had spoken, the medical superintendent heard.
 A. as B. though
 C. no matter how D. Both A & B are correct
81. Patient _____ he was, he had no intention of waiting for three hours.
 A. however B. no matter how C. as D. as if
82. _____ some Japanese women are very successful in business, the majority of Japanese companies are run by men.
 A. Even if B. As though C. Because D. While
83. _____ he always did very well on his English tests, his parents were not surprised that he got only a B level.
 A. If B. Although C. Because D. Since
84. _____ Judy was severely disabled, she still participated in many sports.
 A. Although B. Because
 C. Even if D. Both A&C are correct
85. _____ he promised that he wouldn't be late, he didn't arrive until 9 o'clock.
 A. Although B. If C. Because D. As if
86. I will always appoint her to the position of monitor, _____.
 A. as though B. as well C. no matter what D. though
87. It doesn't _____ you turn back, _____ I will still wait you.
 A. matter where/ but B. matter when/ Ø
 C. whenever/ Ø D. denied that/ but
88. _____ numerous experience he gained, he didn't feel satisfied with them.
 A. Despite B. In spite of
 C. Although D. Both A & B are correct
89. These flowers can be pregnant with danger _____ their fascination.
 A. despite of B. in spite of
 C. because of D. Both A & B are correct
90. _____ he felt virtuous at having done the washing-up, his wife only considered it as a normal thing.
 A. In spite of the fact that B. Although
 C. Even if D. All are correct

II. Rewrite the following sentences using the provided words in such a way that their meanings remain the same as the original ones.

91. Much as he longs our marriage, he's completely absorbed in the making of maps.
 □ Although _____.
92. Very disappointed as she was, Mary tried to keep calm.
 □ even though _____.
93. Even though it was raining heavily, the explorers decided to continue their journey.
 □ Heavily though _____.
94. He always woke up early no matter how late he had gone to bed.
 □ However _____.
95. However hard she tries, she never beats Sue at tennis.
 □ It doesn't matter _____.
96. Alisa's parents are very busy, but they still spend their weekends on taking her to go out.
 □ Busy _____.
97. Although he had much experience in machinery, he didn't succeed in repairing this machine.
 □ Despite _____.
98. He didn't get the results as he expected. However, he didn't feel demoralised.
 □ In spite of _____.

99. It doesn't matter what she says, she still stands trial for breach of trust.

☐ Whatever_____.

100. Wherever you are hiding in, the location system will still detect you.

☐ No matter_____.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF REASON/ CAUSE/ PURPOSE/ MANNER

LEVEL A2

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

1. _____ he is tired, he can't work longer.
A. Because B. Even though C. Although D. Besides
2. I went there _____ I was told
A. though B. because C. even if D. so that
3. They acted _____ she was asked.
A. as B. since C. even if D. for
4. I try to study _____ pass my next exam.
A. to B. so as to C. in order to D. All are correct
5. She got up early _____ miss the bus.
A. so as to B. to C. so as not to D. in order to
6. I try all my best to study English _____ I can find a better job.
A. in order that B. so as C. because D. if
7. _____ she wanted to pass her exam, she decided to study well.
A. Although B. If C. So that D. Since
8. It looks _____ it's going to rain.
A. if B. as if C. whether D. like
9. _____ it rained, we stayed at home.
A. If B. Because of C. Because D. When
10. They started the journey early _____ they would get there on time.
A. so that B. in order to C. so D. because
11. She went to the bookstore _____ buy some books.
A. to B. for C. in order that D. Ø
12. He said _____ he were my father.
A. as B. like C. whether D. as if
13. _____ the boy is too young, he can't understand the story.
A. If B. Though C. Due to D. Since
14. The teacher explains the lesson very clearly _____ every student can understand.
A. so B. so that C. for D. as
15. _____ the storm, we can't go out for dinner.
A. Thanks to B. For C. Due to D. To
16. _____ my friends' help, I could understand the lesson easily.
A. Thanks to B. For C. Due to D. To
17. _____ you are here, you can give me some help.
A. If B. When C. As D. Though
18. He didn't pass the exam _____ his laziness.
A. thanks to B. because of C. for D. to
19. I took a taxi to the company _____ be late for the meeting.
A. in order not to B. so as to C. in order to not D. to
20. _____ the bad weather, the flight to Tokyo is delayed.
A. Due to B. Thanks to C. Because of D. Both A&C

II. Rewrite the following sentences with suggested words using the provided words in such a way that their meanings remain the original ones.

21. He was late for school because his bike was broken.
□ because of ____.
22. We asked them to keep silent in order to see the film.
□ in order that ____.
23. He opened the window. He wanted to let fresh air in. (so as to)
□ He ____.
24. Because of the hot weather, we go to the beach.
□ Because ____.
25. They played very well. Therefore, they won the game.
□ since ____.
26. The traffic jam is so heavy that we are late for the meeting.
□ Due to ____.
27. I passed the exam because he helped me.
□ Thanks to ____.
28. He tries to earn money to meet his demands. (in order to)
□ He ____.
29. She tries to learn it by heart in 5 minutes. She doesn't want to get low marks.
□ She ____ so as not to ____.
30. I do a part-time job to have money for shopping.
□ I ____ so that ____.

LEVEL B1

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

31. You should look up the meaning of the new words in the dictionary carefully _____ misuse it.
A. so as to B. to C. so as not to D. so that
32. He lighted the candle _____ he might read the note.
A. so that B. because C. as a result D. and
33. It was difficult to deliver the letter _____ the sender had written the wrong address on the envelope.
A. though B. but C. because D. so
34. _____, I can't hear what he is saying.
A. Because of the noise B. Because of the soft music
C. Though the music is noise D. In spite of the noise music
35. Why did you go? – I went _____ Tom told me to go.
A. as B. because C. if D. for
36. We decided to leave the party early _____ it was boring.
A. due to B. because C. but D. and
37. He turned off the lights before going out _____ waste electricity.
A. so that not B. as not to C. in order that not D. so as not to
38. My best friend attempts to learn English _____ she can receive an overseas scholarship.
A. so that B. in order that C. because D. A&B are correct
39. I couldn't believe that he did the hard task very excellently. It seems _____ he had done it many times.
A. as if B. so that C. because D. if
40. _____ the terrible accident happening last year, he was not able to perform normally.
A. Thanks to B. Because C. Due to D. Seeing that
41. _____ the very old man could not wait until his son came back, he left a testament in the cabinet.

- A. If B. For fear that C. As if D. When
42. _____ he found the family very important after he got married, he gave his whole mind to looking after his small family.
- A. Since B. As if C. Due to D. Though
43. _____ John loves Mary, he will not be able to do her harm.
- A. For fear that B. As much as C. Although D. As if
44. He didn't make a strong impression on interviewers _____ his bad communication skills.
- A. Thanks to B. By dint of C. On account of D. For
45. She tries to lose weight by participating in the slimming club _____ she can wear this dress.
- A. so that B. in order that C. because D. A&B are correct
46. I will go to a place far away _____ to forget all the sadness.
- A. in order not B. so as not C. in order D. not
47. Lisa said that she didn't want to take part in any class's activities. She said _____ she weren't the class's member.
- A. as if B. if C. because D. whether
48. _____ the man in front of the bank has strange actions, I immediately report it to the police.
- A. Seeing that B. Although C. When D. If
49. Poverty _____ death happened in many countries in the world.
- A. is a reason for B. as a cause of C. because of D. for fear that
50. He has a large variety of good qualifications _____ he can apply for high positions in companies.
- A. so as B. if C. so D. so that

II. Choose the underlined part among A, B, C, or D that needs correcting

51. My friends advised her to stop doing the housework because her old age.
- A. advised B. doing C. because D. age
52. Because the invention of machines such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, women spend less time doing the housework.
- A. Because B. such as C. spend D. doing
53. John didn't go to work because of he was seriously ill.
- A. didn't go B. work C. because of D. seriously
54. She said as she didn't know what happened yesterday.
- A. said B. as C. didn't know D. happened
55. She turned down the radio so as to disturb the neighbors.
- A. turned B. the C. so as to D. neighbors
56. Rice plants grow well because the damp climate.
- A. plants B. grow C. because D. damp
57. He lighted the candle in order to he might read the note.
- A. lighted B. the C. in order to D. might
58. He couldn't drive fast owing to the street was crowded and narrow.
- A. couldn't B. fast C. owing to D. narrow
59. Tomorrow morning the boss together with the secretary will go to Ho Chi Minh City in order sign an important contract with a big company.
- A. will go B. in order C. sign D. contract
60. John wasn't highly appreciated by the company's employers thanks to his lack of confidence.
- A. wasn't B. appreciated C. thanks to D. his lack

III. Rewrite the following sentences with suggested words.

61. She's studying because she wants to become a very important person in life.
□ in order to_____.
62. I would like to take tomorrow off so as to accompany my husband to the doctor.
□, as_____.
63. Computers can be used for various purposes, so they become very popular today.
□ On account of_____.
64. I've just bought a CD player, since I want to give it to my daughter for her birthday.
□ so that_____.
65. She drank too much yesterday. As a result, she has a headache today.
□ Because_____.
66. I have bought some clothes-pegs to hang the washing out.
□ because_____.
67. Because of his high qualifications, he is appointed to a position as a head clerk.
□ Thanks to_____.
68. The number of the homeless is considerably increasing. Overpopulation is a cause of this problem.
□ Owing to_____.
69. The excessive rise in tariffs is concerned by numerous people. This rise is a reason for an economic crisis.
□ as a reason for_____.
70. Perhaps her husband knew the truth, so he behaved like that.
□ as if_____.

LEVEL B2 – B2+

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

71. _____ various academic abilities, he succeeds beyond one's expectations in achieving a very valuable reward.
A. By dint of B. Thanks to C. Due to D. A&B are correct
72. He hopes the moment when the two people meet stops _____ he can stay with her longer.
A. so that B. because C. in order to D. so
73. _____ the Supreme Court's power, the implement is immediately taken.
A. Due to B. By virtue of C. Because D. As
74. He went out without saying _____ husband and wife were sulky with each other.
A. so B. if C. so that D. as if
75. _____ he contributes to the company, it is very difficult for the manager to dismiss him.
A. As much as B. Because of C. Although D. If
76. _____ the company will bankrupt in near future, an amount of staff resigns their position.
A. If B. When C. For fear that D. As
77. He must put more effort into his work _____ he can require for higher salary.
A. in order that B. so as that C. Because D. If
78. The US Government dismissed Hawaii's Challenges _____ uphold President Donald Trump's third iteration of his travel ban.
A. so that B. so as to C. as D. for
79. She can not let the problem happen again _____ she runs the risk of being sacked.
A. because of B. so C. although D. because
80. _____ these demonstratives, the reader can easily realize what are being mentioned.
A. Thanks to B. By dint of C. By virtue of D. All are correct

81. _____ occurs, he also has to succeed in this project. Otherwise, he will have to sell most of his fortune _____ to pay the company's debt.
 A. No matter what; in order to B. Whatever; to
 C. No matter what; in order D. Despite; Ø
82. The police should investigate the murderer in the quickest way _____ make everyone frightened.
 A. in order not to B. as not to C. to D. so as to
83. He is building a small cage _____ have a place _____ shelter from the rain.
 A. in order to; to B. in order for his dog to; to
 C. for his dog so as to; to D. so as for his dog to; for
84. She is trying one's best before class _____ be punished by the teacher.
 A. in order to B. so as to C. so as not to D. to not
85. Mary had to leave here _____ she couldn't sit down under a stream of abuse.
 A. because of the fact that B. because
 C. since D. All are correct
86. _____ the patient in room 310 has an unequable mind, the doctor injects him with a big dose of tranquillizers _____ help him keep calm.
 A. Seeing that; to B. Provided that; in order to
 C. Providing that; so as to D. Because; not to
87. _____ her imploring look, Kevela didn't tell the truth about her real jewelry to her husband.
 A. Because B. On account of C. Despite D. With
88. _____ the manager's self-absorption, he has hardly been respected by many a staff.
 A. For B. Because C. Due to D. Despite
89. She came back to the meeting hall _____ she may find the keys that she has lost.
 A. so as B. because C. although D. so that
90. _____ his courageousness, a small boy was saved from drowning.
 A. Thanks to B. Because of C. By dint of D. All are correct

II. Rewrite the following sentences using the provided words in such a way that their meanings remain the same as the original ones.

91. For fear that the new baby-sitter could not take great care of her son, she came back home early to observe.
 □ Lest _____, she _____ in order to _____.
92. We went on with the deal because we didn't want to leave them high and dry at the last minute.
 □ Because of _____.
93. They wanted to swipe his walkman, so they mugged him.
 □ On account of _____.
94. These brave men and women gave their lives because they wanted the humankind to have a better world.
 □ in order _____ to _____.
95. Thomas must promptly finish his prepared part because the leader in his team wants to generalize the whole title for tomorrow's presentation.
 □ in order _____.
96. In order for the company to be profitable, sales would need to rise by at least 60%.
 □ By dint of _____.
97. I want to convince them. So, what do I have to do?
 □ What _____.
98. I went to the supermarket for some foods.
 □ so as to _____.

99. Because she had a swift wit, she escaped from the hands of kidnappers.

☐ Thanks to_____.

100. I had a sleepless night to submit the deadlines on time.

☐ so that_____.

PHẦN 5: SỞ HỮU

LEVEL A2

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

Is this _ coat?

A. your B. yours

C. you

D. your's

2. You can't have _ cookie.

A. mine

B. my

C. me

D. I's

It is turn.

A. our

B. us

C. ours

D. our's

Are you sure this book is ?

yours B. you C. yours D. you's

Look at funny hat.

she's B. hers C. her D. him

This car is .

my B. me C. I's D. mine

Charlie and Juan were nervous during _ exams.

theirs B. their's C. them D. their

only one possible solution for this problem.

Their B. There's C. Theirs D. The

That ears are huge!

elephants B. elephant C. elephants's D. elephant's

The teacher looked at all the work and chose the best picture.

students B. students' C. students's D. student

11. All the _____ uniforms got dirty after playing football.

A. boys

B. boy

C. boys'

D. boys's

12. My _____ birthday is next week.

A. brother's

B. brother

C. brothers

D. brothers's

13. Sam is my neighbor. Our _____ birthdays are the same day.

A. mother's

B. mothers'

C. mothers's

D. mothers

14. My _____ room is always a mess.

A. sister's

B. sister

C. sisters

D. sisters's

15. She goes to school with _____ brother.

A. hers

B. her

C. she's

D. she

16. _____ laptop is very expensive.

A. You

B. Yours

C. Your

D. You's

17. Two students didn't do _____ mathematics homework.

A. his

B. them

C. her

D. their

18. Nancy is from England. _____ husband is from Australia.

A. Her

B. She

C. Hers

D. Her's

19. Mary loves _____ grandmother. She often visits _____.

A. her/ she

B. her/ her

C. hers/ her

D. hers/ she

20. Don't put _____ trainers on the bed!

A. you

B. yours

C. hers

D. your

21. There's something wrong with _____ bicycle.

A. my

B. mine

C. I's

D. ours

II. Circle the correct answers in brackets to complete the following sentences.

22. Music is (I/ my/ mine) favourite subject.
23. Hoa's pencil case is blue. (Her/ She/ Hers) friends' pencil cases are violet.
24. (His/ He/ She) uncle is a doctor. He is a nice person.
25. That old man is kind to (our/ us/ we).
26. The teacher told (us/ our/ we) an interesting story.
27. Bob and Ted live near (them/ their/ they) school.
28. William and Tracy love (their/ theirs/ they) dogs so much.
29. There are a lot of flowers in (hers/ her/ she) garden.
30. Is it (your/ yours) suitcase or (his/ her)?

LEVEL B1

I. Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

31. _____ car is new.
A. Joe and Mary's
B. Joe's and Mary's
C. Joe and Mary
D. Joe's and Mary
32. _____ nails are painted the same color.
A. Laurie and Megan's
B. Laurie's and Megan
C. Laurie's and Megan's
D. Laurie and Megan
33. _____ hair is long. He needs a haircut.
A. Chris's
B. Chris
C. Chris'
D. Chriss'
34. That's not _____ coat. _____ is yellow.
A. my/ My
B. mine/ My
C. my/ Mine
D. mine/ My coat
35. My car is old. I want to change _____. I want to buy one like _____.
A. my car/ yours car
B. mine/ your
C. mine/ you
D. mine/ yours
36. _____ is so beautiful.
A. The color of this picture
B. Color of this picture
C. The picture's color
D. Picture's color
37. _____ parks at the corner of the street.
A. The car of police
B. The police's car
C. Police's car
D. The police's the car
38. _____ is a beautiful lady.
A. My boss wife
B. The wife of the boss of mine
C. My boss' wife
D. My boss's wife
39. Smith and I bought new cars 2 years ago but _____ needs to be fixed now while _____ still works.
A. mine car/ his car
B. my car/ his
C. my car/ hiss
D. mine/ him
40. I am happy to introduce you to a friend of _____.
A. me
B. my
C. mine
D. I
41. Excuse me. Could you tell me where the _____ restroom is?
A. mens
B. mens'
C. men
D. men's
42. My cooking is much better than _____.
A. Chris
B. Chris'
C. Chris's
D. Chris cooking
43. That bicycle belongs to one of the _____.
A. boys
B. boy
C. boys'
D. boys's
44. Please don't park there. That is the employee of the _____ parking place.
A. month
B. months
C. month's
D. months'
45. Last _____ meeting was extremely long and boring.

A. week

B. months

C. week's

D. weeks'

II. Complete the sentences using the correct possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives of the pronouns in the brackets.

46. I don't know the time because I can't find _____ watch. (I)
47. What's the boy's name? - _____ name is Ben Scott. (He)
48. You can't have any chocolate! It's all _____! (I)
49. I'm from Seattle. Most of _____ friends are from Seattle, too. (I)
50. We are at school. _____ school is very large and beautiful. (We)
51. _____ pencil is broken. Can I borrow ? (I)
52. Debbie has got a dog. _____ dog is very lively. (He)
53. _____ parents give him a tortoise on his 18th birthday. _____ name is Trundle. (Tom/He)
54. Sandra and Jenny are friends. _____ school is in the city centre. (They)
55. John bought a new car yesterday. _____ car is blue. (He)
56. We cannot come on Saturday. It's _____ father's birthday. (We)
57. We gave them _____ telephone number, and they gave us _____. (We/ They)
58. Tom and Robert like to eat fish and chips. It's _____ favourite food. (They)
59. _____ school is old. (Susan and Steve)
60. _____ computer is a Mac, but _____ is a PC. (I/ She)
61. Aunt Mary is sitting at the table. Peter fills _____ glass with juice. (She)
62. Jane has already eaten her lunch, but I'm saving _____ until later. (I)
63. These are the _____ pencils. (boys)
64. Have you read _____ newspaper? It has some interesting news. (today)
65. _____ CD player is new. (Charles)
66. I gave the books to my friends and to _____. (your friends)
67. They're not _____ pets. They're _____. (I/ she)
68. _____ garden is bigger than _____. (They/we)
69. _____ brother hasn't got a phone, so he uses _____. (I/ I)
70. Whose camera is it? It's _____. (you)

LEVEL B2 – B2+

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

71. All department heads should submit _____ annual budget estimates to the Finance Department by the end of the month.
A. ourselves B. theirs C. their D. ours
72. After comparing several estimates, we decided to move _____ because the moving costs were so high.
A. us B. our C. ours D. ourselves
73. Mr. Chang, a friend of _____, deserves the promotion.
A. Linda B. Linda's C. him D. himself
74. My neighbor used to own that shop, but now it _____ to me .
A. is belonging B. belongs to C. owns D. possess
75. My employees and I would like to show _____ thanks for your cooperation.
A. theirs B. us C. ours D. our
76. Jerry Demon will resign and start _____ own business.
A. him B. hers C. his D. he
77. You should provide us with _____ account information.
A. your B. yours C. you D. hers

II. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that their meanings are the same as the original ones, using possessive forms

78. We have splendid weather after the heavy rain of last night.

79. The office of his father is in the center of the city.

80. This is the room of my father, the room of my uncle is on the second floor.

81. He has no bicycle of his own and must use the bicycle of his brother.

82. Will you attend the meeting tonight?

83. The conference tomorrow has been cancelled.

84. To celebrate the graduation, we have a small party at the house of Collin.

85. The only cinema in the town has closed for 2 years.

86. It takes two hours to drives from my school to the city centre.

87. This is not my book, it is the book of Van.

88. The table in the garden has wooden legs. They are broken because of the storm.

89. Rembrandt painted a portrait which is displayed at the exhibition.

90. The storm last week caused a lot of damage.

91. Alice and Sam bought the same cars which are very expensive.

92. Bill and Tom own a coffee shop but is going out of business because they can no longer stand working together.

III. Fill in the blanks with correct possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives.

my, their, our, his, ours, her, hers

Last week, we had a party at _____ (93) _____ house. Many people came, and there were lots of cars parked outside. At the end of the party, only three people were left: myself, Eric, and Cathy. However, there were four cars. One of them was a Volkswagen. I didn't remember seeing it before, so I asked whose it was.

Eric said it wasn't _____ (94) _____ car. _____ (95) _____ is a Chevrolet pickup. When I asked Cathy if it was _____ (96) _____, she said no - _____ (97) _____ car is a Ford Explorer. I knew it wasn't _____ (98) _____ car, of course. Finally, I called the police, and they came and examined it. They said it belonged to a family on the next street. Someone stole it from _____ (99) _____ street and left it on _____ (100) _____.

PHẦN 6: THỨC GIẢ ĐỊNH

LEVEL A2

1. Jeanette did very badly on the exam. She _____ harder.
 A. must have studied B. could have studied
 C. must studied D. should have studied
2. He was very lucky when he fell off the ladder. He _____ himself.
 A. must have hurt B. could have hurt
 C. will have hurt D. should have hurt
3. Marcela didn't come to class yesterday. She _____ an accident.
 A. should have had B. may have had
 C. might have D. must have
4. These two boys look identical. They _____ twins.
 A. must have been B. should be
 C. must be D. should have been
5. The children _____ "thank you" to you when you gave them their gifts.
 A. should have said B. should say
 C. must say D. will have said
6. Berbatov painted his bedroom black. It looks dark and dreary. He _____ a different color.
 A. had to choose B. must have chosen
 C. should have chosen D. could have been choosing
7. Robert arrived without his book. He _____ it.
 A. should have lost B. could have lost
 C. would have lost D. will have lost
8. Tom didn't do his homework, so the teacher became very angry. He _____ his homework.
 A. should have done B. must have done
 C. would have done D. can have done
9. Thomas received a warning for speeding. He _____ so fast.
 A. shouldn't have driven B. mustn't have driven
 C. wouldn't have driven D. mustn't drive
10. The children (do) _____ their homework last night. Then they wouldn't be panicking on the way to school.
 A. should have done B. could have done
 C. must have done D. would have done
11. I'm really cold! I (bring) _____ my coat.
 A. should have brought B. could have brought
 C. must have brought D. would have brought
12. Our neighbours (cut) _____ down the tree in their garden. It was a really beautiful tree.
 A. shouldn't have cut B. mustn't have cut
 C. shouldn't cut D. mustn't cut
13. You (be) _____ rude to him. He's going to be really angry now.
 A. shouldn't have been B. shouldn't be
 C. mustn't have been D. mustn't be
14. You (take) _____ this job. I can see you're not enjoying it.
 A. shouldn't have taken B. shouldn't take
 C. wouldn't have taken D. wouldn't take
15. Andrew (go) _____ to Cambridge University, but he decided to travel instead.
 A. must have gone B. can have gone
 C. would have gone D. should gone
16. The bus won't stop _____ you ring the bell.
 A. when B. if C. if not D. unless
17. I wish I _____ to the party last night.
 A. went B. go C. had gone D. have gone
18. **Jean:** What are you going to do next year?

- Linda:** I wish I _____ the answer to that question.
 A. knew B. had known C. would know D. will know
19. She wishes she _____ a doctor in the future.
 A. is B. were C. will be D. would be
20. If only _____ taller, I might be better at basketball.
 A. I am B. I were C. I be D. I have been
21. I wish _____ his address
 A. I knew B. I knows C. I have known D. I would know
22. If you had the chance, _____ you go fishing?
 A. did B. may C. would D. do
23. Trees won't grow _____ there is enough water.
 A. if B. when C. unless D. as
24. I wish you _____ - we're going to be late.
 A. will hurry up B. hurried up
 C. are hurrying up D. would hurry up
25. The death rate would decrease if hygienic conditions _____ improved.
 A. was B. is C. were D. had been
26. Sorry I'm late. I _____ have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.
 A. might B. should C. can D. will
27. There was a lot of fun at yesterday's party. You _____ come, but why didn't you?
 A. must have B. should
 C. need have D. ought to have
28. "I stayed at a hotel while in New York." - "Oh, did you? You _____ with Barbara."
 A. could have stayed B. could stay
 C. would stay D. must have stayed
29. Jack _____ yet, otherwise he would have telephoned me
 A. mustn't have arrived B. shouldn't have arrived
 C. can't have arrived D. need not have arrived
30. I wish I _____ your wedding, but I was in Paris.
 A. could attend B. would attend
 C. attended D. had attended

LEVEL B1

1. He _____ have committed the crime because he was with me all day.
 A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. won't D. can't
2. Since we have to be there by 8.30, we _____ take a taxi.
 A. had better B. may C. could D. are able to
3. It isn't cold outside. You _____ wear a coat.
 A. may B. mustn't C. should D. needn't
4. I put my keys on the table, but now it's gone. Someone _____ have taken it.
 A. had to B. may C. should D. would rather
5. The thief _____ have gotten into the house through a window. They were all closed.
 A. shouldn't B. can't C. mustn't D. had
6. Tom painted his room black. It looks dark and dread. He _____ have chosen another color.
 A. should B. must C. could D. may
7. If someone _____ in to the store, smile and say, "May I help you?"
 A. comes B. came C. would come D. could come
8. **Mark:** "Here's my phone number".
Linda: "Thanks. I'll give you a call if I _____ some help tomorrow"

- A. will need B. need C. would need D. needed
9. If you_____, I would have brought my friends over to your house this evening to watch TV, but I didn't want to bother you.
A. have studied B. studied
C. hadn't been studying D. didn't study
10. I wish your sister_____asking to borrow money. It's very annoying and we've already lent her a lot.
A. would keep B. won't keep
C. doesn't keep D. wouldn't keep
11. Yesterday, Jane walked away from the discussion .Otherwise, she_____something she would regret later.
A. had said B. said
C. might say D. might have said
12. **Linh:** "There were already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well."
Lan: "It_____a comfortable journey."
- A. can't be B. shouldn't be
C. mustn't have been D. couldn't have been
13. I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I_____for her.
A. had to write it out B. must have written it out
C. should have written it out D. ought to write it out
14. We_____last night, but we went to the concert instead.
A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study
15. Jane_____have kept her word. I wonder why she changed her mind.
A. must B. should C. would D. will
16. He_____you more help, even though he was very busy.
A. might have given B. might give
C. may have given D. may give
17. I didn't hear the phone. I_____asleep.
A. must be B. must have been
C. should be D. should have been
18. The plant is dead. I_____it more water.
A. will give B. would have given
C. must give D. should have given
19. There was plenty of time. She_____.
A. mustn't have hurried B. couldn't have hurried
C. must not hurry D. needn't have hurried
20. You'd better_____late next time.
A. don't B. not be C. not being D. won't be
21. - "Did you visit the famous museum?" - "No. We_____it, but we spent too much time shopping.
A. must have visited B. could have visited
C. can't have visited D. shouldn't have visited
22. My mother_____such a thing.
A. cannot say B. couldn't say
C. may not say D. cannot have said
23. You_____the look on his face when he won the prize.
A. would have seen B. can be seeing
C. must see D. should have seen
24. The ground is wet. It_____last night.

- A. could have worked B. need have worked
C. ought have worked D. must have worked
4. It's imperative that he _____ back home right now.
A. comes B. come C. came D. is coming
5. He insisted that he _____ really very tried and that he _____ to have a rest.
A. was / be allowed B. was / must be allowed
C. should be / must be allowed D. should be / be allowed
6. I would rather she _____ tomorrow than today.
A. come B. came C. should D. has come
7. Look! What you've done! You _____ have been more careful.
A. should B. may C. ought D. would
8. His doctor suggested that he _____ a short trip abroad.
A. will take B. would take C. take D. took
9. The law requires that everyone _____ his car checked at least once a month.
A. has B. have C. had D. will have
10. It's vital that my mother _____ every morning.
A. do B. must do C. does D. is doing
11. I would rather _____ poor but happy than become rich without happiness.
A. being B. be C. to be D. was
12. I couldn't _____ it even though I had wanted.
A. had bought B. buy C. buying D. have bought
13. Hadn't it been for your help, I _____.
A. would get lost B. got lost
C. would have got lost D. had got lost
14. If Margaret hadn't been wearing a seat belt, she _____ injured.
A. has been B. would has been
C. would be D. would have been
15. If the driver in front _____ so suddenly, the accident wouldn't have happened.
A. hasn't stopped B. hadn't stopped C. didn't stop D. don't stop
16. It is important that you _____ (stand) there when he gets off the plane.
A. stand B. are standing C. will stand D. be standing
17. We suggested that you _____ (admit) to the organization.
A. admit B. admitted C. be admitted D. admitting
18. Christine demanded that I _____ (allow) to take part in the negotiations.
A. allow B. be allowed C. allowing D. allowed
19. If he hadn't wasted too much time, he _____ in his examination.
A. would fail B. wouldn't fail
C. wouldn't have failed D. won't fail
20. Jake recommended that Susan _____ (hire) immediately.
A. hire B. hires C. hired D. be hired
21. The patient could not recover if he _____ an operation.
A. had undergone B. would undergo
C. didn't undergo D. was not undergoing
22. If there _____ the paddy-fields could have been more productive.
A. had been enough water B. were enough water
C. would be enough water D. are enough water
23. The education in Japan _____ if the basic principles of education had not been taken into consideration.
A. would go down B. would have gone down
C. went down D. had gone down
24. I wish I _____ you some money for your rent, but I'm broke myself.

- A. can lend B. would lend C. could lend D. will lend
25. **Huong:** It's a pity the weather was bad yesterday.
Lien: Yes, if it hadn't been cold, we _____ swimming.
 A. would go B. would have gone C. had gone D. went
26. _____ she agreed, you would have done it.
 A. If B. Had C. Should D. Would
27. The teacher insists that her students _____ (be) on time.
 A. are B. being C. be D. were
28. If it weren't working for an accounting firm, I _____ in a bank.
 A. work B. will work C. have worked D. would be working
29. The death rate would decrease if hygienic conditions _____ improved.
 A. was B. is C. were D. had been
30. Is it essential that we _____ (be) there?
 A. be B. are C. being D. will be

PHẦN 7: CÂU CHÉ

Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. _____ I bought the golden fish.
 A. It was from this shop that B. I was from this shop where
 C. It was this shop which D. It was this shop that
2. It was Tom _____ to help us.
 A. comes B. that comes C. to come D. that came
3. _____ the police had rescued from the fire.
 A. The baby B. The baby that
 C. It was the baby whom D. It is the baby whom
4. _____ my parents gave me the fish tank.
 A. It was on my birthday when B. It was my birthday on that
 C. It was my birthday that D. It was on my birthday that
5. _____ I first met my girlfriend.
 A. It was in London that B. It was in London where
 C. It was London that D. It was London which
6. _____ on the phone.
 A. It is his mother whom is B. It was his mother whom is
 C. It was his mother who is D. It is his mother who is
7. _____ a high level of blood cholesterol.
 A. It is eggs that contain B. Those are eggs it contains
 C. It is eggs that contains D. It is eggs contain
8. _____ England won the World Cup.
 A. It was in 1966 that B. It was on 1966 that
 C. It was in 1966 when D. It was 1966 in that
9. _____ we all look for.
 A. That happiness B. It is happiness that
 C. Happiness it is that D. Happiness it is
10. _____ me how to play the drum.
 A. It was my uncle who taught B. My uncle who taught
 C. It was my uncle taught D. It is my uncle teaching
11. It is Mr Hung _____ English at my school.
 A. whom taught B. who teach
 C. that teaches D. who teaching

12. It was my dog _____ my neighbors very scared.
 A. that made B. who made C. which made D. that making
13. It was me _____ a lot of toys by my father.
 A. that gave B. that was given
 C. that were given D. who giving
14. It was _____ he gave the whole confidential document.
 A. his wife whom B. her wife that
 C. that his wife D. whom his wife
15. It is the floor _____ by his wife every evening.
 A. which cleaned B. that cleaned
 C. that were cleaned D. that is cleaned
16. It was _____ my father bought a new car.
 A. that last Sunday B. last Sunday that
 C. last Sunday which D. last Sunday when
17. _____ she sent a postcard.
 A. It is her friend that B. It was her friend which
 C. It was that her friend D. It was her friend that
18. _____ that we often gather for our study.
 A. It is at her house B. It is on her house
 C. It is from her house D. It was at her house
19. It was that singer _____ was given a lot of flowers.
 A. which B. Who C. Whom D. whose
20. _____ you can kill computer viruses.
 A. It is by using this software who B. It is by using this software which
 C. It is by using this software that D. It is of using this software that
21. _____ I was born, so I like this place so much.
 A. It was in this house that B. That house is my birthplace
 C. In this house that D. That I was in this house
22. _____ that lent him the money.
 A. It was Mary C. Mary it was
 B. Mary D. Was it Mary
23. _____ made my father unhappy.
 A. That was my mistake B. It was my mistake that
 C. It was my mistake that D. My mistake was that
24. It was this book _____.
 A. for that I am looking B. that I was looking for
 C. that I am looking for D. that looked for me.
25. _____ that I realised she was leaving me.
 A. Not until I read the email B. It was when I read the email
 C. When I read the email D. That I read the email
26. _____ lent you the money, remember?
 A. It's I B. It's me C. It's I who D. It's I which
27. _____ fame and money, among other things.
 A. What I want it's B. What I want is
 C. What I want are D. I want is
28. _____ I told everything.
 A. The person was John B. John it was the person
 C. It was John that D. John the person
29. The place _____ the long beach outside the city.
 A. I love it's B. that I love is
 C. where I love is D. It's I love

30. It's where they are hiding _____ we want to find out.
 A. that B. where C. what D. ∅
31. _____ I would do is wait for instructions.
 A. That I said B. What I said
 C. It is what D. What said
32. _____ enjoyed most of the trip was the food.
 A. What I B. All I C. What D. It's what I
33. _____ everything started to fall apart.
 A. It was in 2010 that B. 2010 it was
 C. 2010 was where D. Was 2010 when
34. David is _____ came up with the original idea.
 A. the person which B. that
 C. the person that D. the person
35. _____ is to protect their family.
 A. The reason why they did it B. How they did it
 C. Because they did it D. It's why they did it
36. Which sentence is INCORRECT?
 A. It was to pay the mortgage that he sold his new car
 B. The reason why he sold his new car was to pay the mortgage
 C. What he did to pay the mortgage is sell his car
 D. Paying the mortgage is why he sold his new car
37. Which sentence is INCORRECT?
 A. What he sold to pay the mortgage was his car.
 B. His car was to pay the mortgage he sold.
 C. His car is what he sold to pay the mortgage.
 D. It was his car that he sold to pay the mortgage.
38. Which sentence is INCORRECT?
 A. What we did was wait for help.
 B. The only thing we did was wait for help.
 C. It's that we did wait for help.
 D. All we did was wait for help.
39. Which sentence is INCORRECT?
 A. It was Bill that helped us.
 B. Bill was the person who helped us.
 C. The person who helped us was Bill.
 D. Bill was helped us.
40. Which sentence is INCORRECT?
 A. It's music from the 70's that we play.
 B. What we play is music from the 70's.
 C. Music from the 70's is we play.
 D. All we play is music from the 70's.
41. _____ is mostly their own songs.
 A. What they play C. That they play
 B. Which they play D. They play
42. _____ is their style of music.
 A. What is unique C. Which unique
 B. What unique D. Which is unique
43. Eric _____ has written the lyrics.
 A. who B. is the person which
 C. is the person that D. that person

44. _____ is a number one hit.
 A. What they want B. What is it that they want
 C. That wants they D. Which is they want
45. _____ they had a number one hit was 2013.
 A. The year that B. When
 C. The year in which D. The year which
46. Their ability to appeal to mixed audiences _____.
 A. is it makes them different B. makes them different
 C. is what makes them different D. that makes them different
47. _____ that cheering fans greet them everywhere.
 A. It is encouraging B. What is encouraging
 C. Encouraging D. It is encourage
48. _____ that fans are buying their recordings.
 A. What is appreciated is B. Appreciated is
 C. It is appreciated is D. It is appreciated is it
49. San Jose _____ they will start their national tour this year.
 A. where B. is the place where
 C. is it where D. in where
50. _____ is because they love what they do.
 A. Why they go on tour B. What they go on tour
 C. Which they go on tour D. That they go on tour
51. Rachel's stereo kept me awake.
 A. What kept me awake was Rachel's stereo.
 B. That kept me awake was Rachel's stereo.
 C. It is Rachel's stereo kept me awake
 D. Kept me awake is Rachel's stereo
52. Vicky is looking for a job in television.
 A. What Vicky is looking for is a job in television
 B. It's Vicky is looking for is a job in television
 C. It's that Vicky is looking for is a job in television
 D. That is Vicky is looking for is a job in television
53. I want to make a fresh start.
 A. It's I want to do is to make a fresh start.
 B. What I want to do is to make a fresh start.
 C. That make a fresh start is I want to do
 D. It's a fresh start I want to do
54. You must pay attention to the details.
 A. You must pay attention to are the details
 B. That you must pay attention to are the details
 C. What you must pay attention to are the details.
 D. It's you must pay attention to are the details
55. They booked a holiday together.
 A. A holiday together they booked
 B. What they did was to book a holiday together.
 C. Booking a holiday together is that they did.
 D. They did is booking a holiday together.
56. You have to think about your profit.
 A. Your profit is what you have to think.
 B. What you have to think about is your profit.
 C. It's your profit you have to think.
 D. That's your profit you have to think.

57. You must know the needs of your customers.
 A. The needs of your customers you must know.
 B. What you must know are the needs of your customers.
 C. That's the needs of your customers you must know.
 D. It's your customers you must know.
58. Your news made me happy.
 A. That made me happy was your news
 B. Made me happy is your news
 C. What made me happy was your news.
 D. It made me happy was your news
59. You should work towards a realistic target.
 A. What you should work towards is a realistic target.
 B. That you should work towards is a realistic target.
 C. A realistic target is you should work towards
 D. It's you who should work towards is a realistic target.
60. You need to plan ahead.
 A. It's plan ahead you need. B. Plan ahead is that you need.
 C. That's you need to plan ahead. D. What you need to do is to plan ahead.
61. It was Marconi _____ radio.
 A. who invented B. invented
 C. inventing D. has invented
62. _____ that Columbus sailed to America.
 A. It was 1492 B. That was 1492
 C. It was in 1492 D. In 1492
63. _____ Tiger Woods plays.
 A. That golf B. It's golf that
 C. It golf D. Golf
64. _____ that the Olympic Games first took place.
 A. Greece B. It was Greece
 C. That was Greece D. It was in Greece
65. _____ is nearest the sun.
 A. That Mercury B. Mercury that
 C. It's Mercury that D. That's Mercury
66. _____ broke the news to me.
 A. Ted whom B. Ted who
 C. It was Ted who D. Who is Ted that
67. _____ that I remembered her name.
 A. She had gone B. After she had gone
 C. It was after she had gone D. Had she gone
68. _____ that stole my wallet.
 A. Man B. That that man
 C. It was that man D. That is that man
69. _____ we often gather for our study.
 A. Her house B. It is at her house that
 C. Her house that D. Her house is
70. _____ that I bought in 2001.
 A. That's motor B. This motor
 C. It was this motor D. This motor is
71. My father usually complains about my students whenever they go to my house.
 A. It is my father who usually complains about my students whenever they go to my house.

- B. My father who usually complains about my students whenever they go to my house.
- C. That my father usually complains about my students whenever they go to my house.
- D. That's my father usually complains about my students whenever they go to my house.
72. I used to like climbing up trees and pick fruits.
- A. It was I who used to like climbing up tress and pick fruits.
- B. I who used to like climbing up tress and pick fruits.
- C. It's used to like climbing up tress and pick fruits is me.
- D. That used to like climbing up tress and pick fruits is me.
73. My neighbors always make noise at night.
- A. My neighbors who always make noise at night.
- B. My neighbors that always make noise at night.
- C. It's my neighbors who always make noise at night.
- D. Make noise at night is my neighbor.
74. That man stole my wallet.
- A. That is that man that stole my wallet.
- B. Who was that man that stole my wallet.
- C. It was that man that stole my wallet.
- D. It is that man that stole my wallet.
75. You gave her a bunch of roses last week.
- A. It was a bunch of rose that you gave her last week.
- B. What you gave her a bunch of rose last week.
- C. That you gave her a bunch of rose last week.
- D. You gave her is a bunch of rose last week.
76. Our English teacher is the greatest teacher in the world.
- A. It's our English teacher is the greatest teacher in the world.
- B. It's our English teacher who is the greatest teacher in the world.
- C. Our English teacher who is the greatest teacher in the world.
- D. That our English teacher is the greatest teacher in the world.
77. The earthquake destroyed everything two years ago.
- A. It's the earthquake that destroyed everything two years ago.
- B. The earthquake that destroyed everything two years ago.
- C. The earthquake is which destroyed everything two years ago.
- D. The earthquake is that destroyed everything two years ago.
78. My recent computer helps me a lot in preparing tasks for my students.
- A. My recent computer which helps me a lot in preparing tasks for my students.
- B. It's my recent computer that helps me a lot in preparing tasks for my students.
- C. My recent computer that helps me a lot in preparing tasks for my students.
- D. That helps me a lot in preparing tasks for my students is my recent computer.
79. My students' bad behavior made me sad yesterday morning.
- A. It's my students' bad behavior that made me sad yesterday morning.
- B. My students' bad behavior that made me sad yesterday morning.
- C. Made me sad yesterday morning is my students' bad behavior.
- D. Made me sad yesterday morning is that my students' bad behavior.
80. My mother loves me most.
- A. My mother that loves me most.
- B. It is my mother that loves me most.
- C. That my mother that loves me most.
- D. My mother is that loves me most.
81. _____ who always keeps her doll carefully.
- A. My younger sister
- B. It is my younger sister

- C. That my younger sister
82. _____grabbed at the piece of meat and ran away.
A. The dog which
C. It's the dog that
- D. My younger sister is
B. The dog that
D. It's the dog
83. _____scored the goal for his team.
A. It's that boy who
C. It's boy
- B. That boy who
D. That boy
84. _____bought me a present on my birthday party.
A. My mother that
C. It's my mother
- B. It's my mother who
D. My mother who
85. _____received a letter from her friend yesterday.
A. It's the girl who
C. The girl is who
- B. The girl who
D. The girl is that
86. _____played football all day long.
A. It's the boy who
C. The boy who
- B. It's the boy
D. The boy that
87. _____gave this T-shirt to me on my last birthday party.
A. It's my wife who
C. My wife who
- B. It's my wife
D. My wife that
88. _____arrested the man at the railway station.
A. It's the police that
C. The police is who
- B. The police who
D. The police is that
89. _____greeted his grand father in a strange language.
A. It's the little boy that
C. The little boy is who
- B. The little boy who
D. The little boy is that
90. _____bought this motor in HCM city some years ago.
A. It's I that
C. am am who
- B. I who
D. I am that
91. It was _____repaired the bicycle for him.
A. his father that
C. that his father
- B. his father
D. whom his father
92. It was _____hit the dog in the garden.
A. the boy that
C. that the boy
- B. the boy
D. whom the boy
93. It was _____came to see me late last night.
A. my friend
C. that my friend
- B. my friend that
D. whom my friend
94. _____grabbed at the piece of meat and ran away.
A. It's the dog that
C. The dog is which
- B. The dog which
D. The dog is that
95. _____asked the policeman a lot of questions.
A. It's the pedestrian that
C. The pedestrian is who
- B. The pedestrian who
D. The pedestrian is that
96. _____asked the policeman for the direction to the post office.
A. It's the pedestrian that
C. The pedestrian is who
- B. The pedestrian who
D. The pedestrian is that
97. celebrate Tet as the greatest occasion in a year.
A. It's Vietnamese people that
C. Vietnamese people is who
- B. Vietnamese people who
D. Vietnamese people is that
98. _____gave the boy a special gift on his birthday.
A. It's the girl that
- B. The girl who

- C. The girl is who
99. _____ answered the man rudely.
A. It's the woman that
C. The woman is who
100. _____ played ping pong the whole afternoon.
A. It's the boy that
C. The boy is who
- D. The girl is that
B. The woman who
D. The woman is that
B. The boy who
D. The boy is that

PHẦN 8: ĐỒNG CHỦ NGỮ RÚT GỌN

Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

- You didn't call your mum, and you _____.
A. should have called B. had
C. should have D. should have been called
- If you are not willing to take the risk, I'm sure Sam _____.
A. is willing B. is C. does D. will take
- We can win this game, but in order to _____, we need to believe in ourselves.
A. do so B. do this C. do D. do like that
- A: 'Is he coming with us?'
B: 'I _____. I don't really like him.'
A. hope doesn't B. hope no C. hope not D. hope so
- I've never been to New Zealand but one day I _____.
A. will B. have C. 'll do D. will to
- I know I said I would go with you, but I won't _____.
A. be able to do B. be able so C. be able to D. be to do
- A: 'Are you going to buy the house?'
B: 'We _____, but we finally decided that it was too expensive.'
A. will be B. were C. do D. were going to
- I've never been to Australia, but I'd _____.
A. love to B. to C. to go D. to do
- You don't need to come if you don't _____.
A. do so B. want so C. think so D. want to
- 'He doesn't care about us.' - 'I _____ because he never calls.'
A. don't guess so B. guess not C. think not D. guess he not
- He didn't call his cousin, and he _____.
A. should have called B. had
C. should have D. should have been called
- A: 'Is Mary coming the party with us?'
B: 'I _____. I don't really like her.'
A. hope doesn't B. hope no C. hope not D. hope so
- I've never been to Da Lat but one day I _____.
A. will B. have C. 'll do D. will to
- He said he would come to my wedding party, but he _____.
A. did B. came C. didn't D. not come
- A: 'Was your brother going to buy the car?' B: 'He _____, but he finally decided that it was too expensive.'
A. will be B. was C. do D. were going to
- I've never been to Los Angeles, but I'd _____.
A. love to B. to C. to go D. to do

17. Mary didn't want to go to the cinema but I _____.
 A. want B. was C. do D. did
18. 'Peter doesn't care about us.' - 'I _____ because he never calls.'
 A. don't guess so B. guess not C. think not D. guess he not
19. We went fishing but _____ anything.
 A. didn't catch B. did catch C. caught D. not caught
20. He closed the door and _____ his shoes.
 A. take off B. took off C. taken off D. takes off
21. She'll go to the meeting but I _____.
 A. won't B. will C. would D. wouldn't
22. They say he is the best right now, but I don't think he _____.
 A. do B. does C. is D. are
23. _____ small, the room has a spacious feel.
 A. Despite B. Otherwise C. Until D. Although
24. _____ shining, the sun wasn't that warm.
 A. Though B. Because C. Because of D. So
25. _____ ignored, she still loves him to the moon and back.
 A. Although B. Despite C. Because D. So
26. Whenever _____ his lovely smile, I immediately go crazy.
 A. Seeing B. To see C. seen D. saw
27. _____ by Nguyen Nhat Anh, one of the most famous Vietnamese author writing stories for children, Cho toi xin mot ve di tuoi tho has been republished at least 48 times.
 A. Write B. Writing C. Written D. Writes
28. After _____ her homework, she enjoyed time chatting with her friends on social networks.
 A. finish B. finishes C. finished D. finishing
29. Before _____ classroom, please turn off all electric devices.
 A. leaving B. leaves C. left D. went
30. _____ enjoying the working environment, he decided to leave the center.
 A. Because B. So C. Although D. Because of
31. _____ handsome and nice, he has been alone for nearly 20 years.
 A. Though B. Because C. So D. Because of
32. _____ up late, he was late for school.
 A. Get B. Got C. Getting D. Gets
33. _____ to text him messages, I told him my phone ran out of battery.
 A. Not wanting B. Not wanted C. Wanted D. Wanting
34. Joanna met his destiny while _____ with the kids.
 A. playing B. play C. plays D. played
35. She felt the first drops of rain splashing on the ground while _____ the road.
 A. crossing B. cross C. crossed D. crosses
36. _____ English for several years, she can easily make friends with foreigners.
 A. Having learnt B. Learnt C. Learn D. Learns
37. All shoes have to be left out of this restaurant, as clearly _____ on the sign in front of the door.
 A. indicated B. indicate C. indicating D. indicates
38. She walked along the beach _____ the shells at sunset.
 A. collect B. collecting C. collects D. collected
39. _____, the first signals of the earthquake appeared.
 A. After we have sat down B. All of us having taken the seats
 C. Our having seated D. Once we had seated
40. The man _____ there wearing a blue T-shirt is our landlord.

- A. standing B. stands C. stand D. stood
41. The gentle woman _____ on the 8th floor of Lac Hong building is my boss.
A. live B. living C. lived D. lives
42. All the astronauts _____ the earth in space capsules are weightless.
A. orbiting B. orbit C. orbited D. orbits
43. Several infrastructures _____ by the storm have been rebuilt.
A. destroyed B. destroying C. destroys D. be destroy
44. The cable _____ Bana Hills is the longest cable in Vietnam.
A. leading B. lead C. leads D. be lead
45. The teaching method _____ in almost schools recently is quite effective.
A. used B. using C. uses D. be used
46. Sarah, _____ our daughters, is not only a teacher but also a successful entrepreneur.
A. teaching B. taught C. teaches D. teach
47. All people _____ in the meeting room come from Hoa Binh province.
A. sitting B. sit C. sat D. sits
48. _____ inexperienced, individuals with the willingness to learn will make a difference. in the foreseeable future.
A. Despite B. Otherwise C. Untill D. Although
49. _____ in a foreign country, he always think about her.
A. Though B. Because C. Because of D. So
50. _____ angry, the men tried to keep calm.
A. Although B. Despite C. Because D. So
51. _____ Mr Tam, I ran away.
A. Seeing B. To see C. seen D. saw
52. _____ in 2000, his novel was the best-seller at that time.
A. Write B. Writing C. Written D. Writes
53. After _____ her homework, she watched her favorite movie.
A. finish B. finishes C. finished D. finishing
54. Before _____ home, he will turn off all the lights.
A. going B. goes C. went D. go
55. _____ stressed, he decided to keep the job.
A. Because B. So C. Although D. Because of
56. _____ an excellent student, she failed the test.
A. Though B. Because C. So D. Because of
57. _____ up late, he was late for work.
A. Get B. Got C. Getting D. Gets
58. _____ to wake him up, I turned off the radio.
A. Not wanting B. Not wanted C. Wanted D. Wanting
59. John hurt his knee while _____ football.
A. playing B. play C. plays D. played
60. Be careful when _____ the road.
A. crossing B. cross C. crossed D. crosses
61. _____ English, she can travel all over the world.
A. Having learnt B. Learnt C. Learn D. Learns
62. I paid all the money before _____ the goods like a fool.
A. collect B. collecting C. collects D. collected
63. I saw many houses _____ by the storm.
A. destroyed B. destroying C. destroys D. be destroy
64. The street _____ to the school is very wide.
A. leading B. lead C. leads D. be lead
65. John, _____ my son, is my neighbor.

- A. teaching B. taught C. teaches D. teach
66. The candidates _____ for the exam are all from Vietnam.
A. sitting B. sit C. sat D. sits
67. The girl stood all by herself. Her hair _____ in the wind.
A. fluttered B. flutters C. fluttering D. flutter
68. We have already discovered that there are many kinds of metals, _____ its special properties.
A. each having B. having C. which has D. everyone has
69. _____ rapid spread of railways, long-distance travelling became more common.
A. Having a B. It was C. With the D. There was
70. Because this _____, we went out to play in the sports ground.
A. was done B. did C. was being done D. done
71. I have 3 sisters, two of _____ are very beautiful
A. whom B. them C. they D. who
72. I wrote three novels, all of _____ translated into English
A. which B. that C. them D. whom
73. Before _____ home, he will turn off all the lights
A. going B. goes C. went D. go
74. _____ very tired, I went to bed earlier than usual.
A. Feeling B. Felt C. To feel D. To be feeling
75. The gentleman _____ next door to me is a well-known orator
A. live B. living C. lived D. lives
76. Linda, _____ with my son, has helped me a lot with my matter.
A. working B. worked C. works D. work
77. The man _____ there is a clown
A. standing B. stands C. stand D. stood
78. _____, it started pouring down with rain.
A. After we have left our house B. All of us having left our house
C. Our having left D. Once we had left our house

Rewrite the following sentences so that their meanings remain the same as the original ones, using some kinds of reduction.

79. You must earn more or you must spend less.

.....

80. You didn't get hurt, but you might have got hurt.

.....

81. We went fishing but we didn't catch anything.

.....

82. They didn't visit us, although we'd been hoping they would visit us.

.....

83. I've told him to do it but he won't do it.

.....

84. He closed the door and he took off his shoes.

.....

85. My father advised me to sell the car but I decided not to sell the car.

.....

86. They say he is the best right now, but I don't think he is the best.

.....

87. Maria should take the exam, but I don't think you should take the exam.

.....

88. She'll go to the meeting but I won't go to the meeting.
.....
89. She called but she didn't leave a message.
.....
90. She doesn't like it, but I like it.
.....
91. We could go out or we could have a party at home.
.....
92. I shouldn't go out tonight, but I really want to go out.
.....
93. I told you I'd help you, but I can't help you.
.....
94. I saw Mr Tam. I ran away.
.....
95. His novel was written in 2000. It was the best-seller at that time
.....
96. His hair was wet from the showers. He walked in the icy air to Luke's Luncheonette.
There he ate three hamburgers in a booth with three juniors.
.....
97. It was a fine day yesterday. I took my son fishing.
.....
98. There was nothing else to do. We went home
.....
99. He sat all by himself in the room. His back was turned to the window.
.....
100. Six boys came over the hill. The boys were running hard. Their heads were down. Their
forearms were working. Their breaths were whistling.
.....

PHẦN 9: DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT VÀ SỐ NHIỀU

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

LEVEL A2

- All birds are very good at building their_____.
A. nestes B. nest C. nests D. nestoes
- Donna and Doug are planning to sell all their possessions and move to Maui in order to become beach_____.
A. bumes B. bums C. bum D. bumoes
- We ate both_____.
A. apple B. appleoes C. apples D. applese
- We picked some_____from the tree.
A. orangeses B. orangeoes C. oranges D. orange
- Leaves cover the two_____in the woods.
A. pathes B. path C. paths D. pathese
- The_____was swimming in the river.
A. fish B. fishs C. fishes D. fishoes
- I have just bought three_____.
A. ox B. oxes C. oxs D. oxen
- Sandy knew that many_____were living in the walls of the old house.

- A. mouses B. mouse C. mice D. mices
9. The hunters never noticed the two _____ by the apple trees.
A. deers B. deer C. deer D. deeroes
10. Are the _____ chasing the other farm animals.
A. geese B. geeses C. goose D. geesoes
11. You should place the _____ and the spoons to the left of the plates.
A. knives B. knifes C. knife D. knifese
12. The _____ are standing on boxes to see the parade.
A. child B. childs C. children D. childrens
13. Please keep your hands and _____ inside the car.
A. feet B. foots C. foot D. footes
14. Please give me that pair of _____.
A. scissor B. scissors C. scissorses D. scissores
15. There are five _____ in the picture.
A. sheep B. sheeps C. sheepes D. sheepoes
16. Gymnastics _____ my favorite sport.
A. is B. are C. do D. does
17. The trousers you bought for me _____ fit me.
A. don't B. doesn't C. isn't D. aren't
18. The police want to interview two _____ about the robbery last week.
A. man B. men C. mans D. mens
19. Physics _____ my best subject at school.
A. was B. were C. do D. does
20. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine _____ sharp enough.
A. isn't B. aren't C. don't D. doesn't
21. Fortunately the news _____ as bad as we expected.
A. wasn't B. weren't C. isn't D. aren't
22. Where _____ your family live?
A. do B. does C. both A&B D. Ø
23. Three days _____ long enough for a good holiday.
A. isn't B. aren't C. Ø D. both A&B
24. It's a nice place to visit. The local people there _____ friendly.
A. are B. is C. aren't D. isn't
25. _____ the police know how the accident happened?
A. Do B. Does C. Both A&B D. Is
26. I don't like very hot weather. Thirty degree _____ too hot for me.
A. was B. were C. is D. are
27. My boyfriend is 1.8 _____ tall.
A. meters B. meter C. meteres D. both A&B
28. Four years _____ a long time to be without job.
A. is B. are C. do D. does
29. The government _____ to increase taxes.
A. wants B. want C. both A&B D. none are correct
30. Susan is wearing _____.
A. jean B. jeans C. a jean D. a jeans

LEVEL B1

31. Brazil _____ competing with Italy in a football match next week.
A. is B. are C. both A&B D. will
32. I like Martin and Jane. Both of them _____ very nice.

- A. was B. were C. is D. are
33. I need more than ten pounds. Ten pounds_____ enough.
A. aren't B. isn't C. are D. is
34. I'm going to buy_____ for my grandma.
A. a pyjama B. a pair of pyjama C. pyjamas D. a pair of pyjamas
35. The committee_____ made any decisions yet.
A. has B. have C. haven't D. none are correct
36. There_____ a policeman and some supporters directing traffic on the street two days ago.
A. were B. was C. is D. are
37. What_____ the army going to do?
A. is B. are C. both A&B D. none are correct
38. The mumps_____ predicted to rapidly spread across the country without effective solutions.
A. are B. is C. Ø D. both A&B
39. There are lots of_____ swimming in the water.
A. shrimp B. shrimps C. the shrimp D. the shrimps
40. There are only two_____ and one_____ having passed the exam.
A. man-women B. men-woman C. man-woman D. men-women
41. I saw some_____ playing in the front yard.
A. babys B. baby C. babies D. babie
42. My mom put _____ in my lunch box.
A. any vegetables B. any vegetable C. vegetable D. some vegetables
43. I'm going to the supermarket to get_____ for dinner.
A. some fish B. some fishes C. any fish D. any fishes
44. Some_____ about the form of the earth are proposed.
A. hypothesis B. hypotheses C. hypotheses D. hypothese
45. _____ show that one in five city residents in developed country leads an unhappy life.
A. Analysis B. Analyses C. Analyses D. Analyse
46. I saw_____ running across the kitchen.
A. mouse B. mice C. a mouse D. both B&C
47. There are_____ on the road today.
A. few bus B. few buses D. little bus D. little buses
48. My eyesight isn't very good. I need_____.
A. glasses B. a glass C. a pair of glasses D. glass
49. I can't find my binoculars. Do you know where_____.
A. it is B. they are C. is it D. are they
50. Scooter is_____ of transport.
A. means B. a mean C. a means D. mean
51. Facebook, Instagram and other social networks are_____ of communication.
A. means B. a mean C. a means D. mean
52. I want to cut this piece of cloth. I need_____.
A. some scissors B. a scissor C. a pair of scissor D. all are correct
53. The_____ wearing a white shirt is expected to win the election.
A. woman B. women C. womans D. womens
54. My_____ aren't good at English
A. child B. childs C. children D. childrens
55. My_____ hurt whenever winter comes.
A. foot B. feet C. foots D. feets
56. Some raise_____ for fur while others raise them for lamb.
A. sheep B. sheeps C. the sheeps D. All are correct

57. In Vietnam, _____ under the age of 15 are encouraged to go to school.
A. childs B. children C. child D. childrens
58. _____ are expected to finish a 50-question test in 60 minutes.
A. Student B. Students C. A student D. Studentes
59. They are sending some _____ to fix the door.
A. man B. men C. mans D. both B&C
60. The majority of _____ work more than ten hours a day at home.
A. housewife B. housewives C. the housewife D. all are correct
61. Please keep the _____ far away from the kids.
A. knife B. knives C. knifes D. both A&B
62. Excuse me, sir! We are looking for our _____.
A. luggages B. luggage C. luggaging D. both A&B
63. It is quite obvious that _____ like water.
A. goose B. geoses C. geese D. both B&C
64. Margaret has got _____.
A. black hair B. black hairs C. a black hair D. both A&C
65. We had _____ when we were on holiday.
A. good weather B. a good weather C. good weathers D. both B&C
66. Sorry I'm late. I had _____ with my car this morning.
A. trouble B. a trouble C. troubles D. both B&C
67. It's very difficult to find a _____ at the moment.
A. work B. job C. works D. both A&B
68. The flat is empty. We haven't got any _____ yet.
A. furniture B. furnitures C. a furniture D. the furniture
69. When the fire alarm rang, there was _____.
A. complete chaos B. a complete chao
C. complete chao D. a complete chaos
70. I had to buy _____ bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches.
A. some B. a C. a few D. any

LEVEL B2 - B2+

71. In 2017, natural disaster caused a lot of _____ to both human and property.
A. damage B. damages C. damaging D. damagings
72. He sued not only for personal injury but for _____ for the loss or destruction of the motor vehicle.
A. damage B. damages C. damaging D. damagings
73. _____ is a group of animals or plants that have the same characteristic.
A. Specie B. Species C. A species D. A specie
74. We saw different _____ of birds while walking along the path.
A. specie B. species C. a species D. a specie
75. Footballers don't wear _____ but _____ when playing.
A. trousers-shorts B. a trouser-a short C. trousers-short D. trousers-shorts
76. A friend of mine is writing _____ of articles for the local newspaper.
A. series B. a serie C. a series D. all are correct
77. There are several American TV _____ shown on British television.
A. series B. a serie C. a series D. all are correct
78. _____ are protesting against the president.
A. Many a person B. Many people C. Many persons D. All are correct
79. I want something to read. I'm going to buy _____ paper.
A. some B. a C. any D. both A&B

80. I want to write some letters. I need _____ writing paper.
A. some B. a C. any D. both A&B
81. After spending most of his life traveling around the world, he is now writing a book about his _____.
A. experiences B. experience C. experiencing D. all are correct
82. If anyone _____ help, they can ask me.
A. need B. needs C. needed D. both B&C
83. Although such reports are often discounted as meteor showers or astronomical _____, other sightings are not so easy to dismiss.
A. phenomenons B. phenomena C. phenomenon D. phenomenas
84. Niger has been plagued by ecological disasters, economic _____, and political uncertainty.
A. crises B. crisis C. crises D. crise
85. The international _____ have taken its eye off Zimbabwe, yet the suffering of its people has in no way abated.
A. media B. medium C. medias D. mediums
86. A large shoal of pollack _____ often seen swimming above the engine.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
87. At the same time, a school of white jazz _____ up in New York, led by Red Nichols, the Dorsey brothers Tommy and Jimmy, and others.
A. was growing B. were growing C. grow D. grows
88. There _____ a flock of sheep being raised in the west of the village.
A. has B. have C. is D. are
89. Eleven prides of lions _____ along the mighty Rufuji River.
A. live B. lives C. living D. is living
90. Two herds of deer _____ these summer ranges and, consequently, mountain lions from Round Valley repartition space on the winter range after months of being apart.
A. share B. shares C. sharing D. shared
91. Entire packs of grey wolves _____ plucked from the Canadian outback and released in Yellowstone Park.
A. has been B. have been C. has D. have
92. In the lower left portion of the canvas, a gaggle of wild geese _____ about in Brownian motion.
A. move B. moves C. is moved D. are moved
93. The first drops of rain _____ splashing on the ground.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
94. A carton of milk _____ to my house every early morning.
A. takes B. take C. is taken D. are taken
95. The quiver of emotion _____ by his monotone voice and attitude.
A. was hidden B. were hidden C. hides D. hide
96. He had exactly the part that I needed so that _____ a stroke of luck.
A. were B. was C. is D. are
97. They join by invitation only and must meet some certain _____ before they will be admitted.
A. criteria B. criterion C. criterions D. criterias
98. The symptoms of heart failure can mimic those of many other conditions, sometimes making accurate _____ difficult.
A. diagnosis B. diagnoses C. diagnosises D. both A&B
99. Bacteria and _____ are largely responsible for the breakdown of organic matter on Earth.
A. fungus B. fungi C. fungies D. fungis

100. Web surveys have reduced the cost of _____ collection and made data analysis more efficient.
 A. datas B. data C. datum D. datums

PHẦN 10: MỆNH LỆNH THỨC

Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

LEVEL A2

1. You must go upstairs.
 A. Go upstairs! B. Let's go upstairs
 C. Don't go upstairs D. Go upstairs, will you?
2. You must brush your teeth before going to bed.
 A. Let's brush your teeth, shall we? B. Brush your teeth
 C. Don't brush your teeth D. You should brush your teeth
3. You must do your homework now.
 A. Why don't you do your homework now? B. Let's do your homework now.
 C. Do your homework now. D. What about doing your homework?
4. _____ the instructions carefully.
 A. Read B. Do C. Stand D. Talk
5. _____ animals in the zoo. It is dangerous.
 A. Feed B. Don't feed C. Eat D. Don't eat
6. _____ during the lesson.
 A. Talking B. Let's talk C. Don't talk D. Please talk
7. _____ your mobiles. The airplane is about to take off.
 A. Switch on B. Restart C. Don't look at D. Switch off
8. It's important to be on time. _____ late!
 A. Don't be B. please don't go C. Not be D. Not going
9. _____ football in the yard. It's still wet.
 A. Watch B. Don't play C. Let's play D. Playing
10. _____ this lake. It's not warm enough.
 A. Swim B. Don't swim C. Don't swim in D. Swim in
11. _____ up! You are nearly late for school!
 A. Please look B. Push C. Stand D. Hurry
12. Please _____ the customer service for more information.
 A. talking to B. asking C. to talk to D. ask
13. _____ quiet. The baby is sleeping.
 A. Please keeping B. Please go C. Please to be D. Be
14. _____ your bed when getting up to keep your room tidy.
 A. Doing B. Making C. Make D. Do
15. _____ the gaps to complete these sentences.
 A. Filling in B. Filling C. To fill D. Fill in
16. _____ my dad about that. I don't want to make him worried.
 A. Not to tell B. Not telling C. Not tell D. Don't tell
17. Can you see the sign "No smoking"? Please _____ in this room.
 A. not smoking B. not smoke C. not to smoke D. don't smoke
18. Let's _____ Wendy in the kitchen. She has to prepare a lot of things for the party.
 A. call B. talk to C. chat with D. help
19. _____ the ambulance right now. There has been an accident.

- A. Ask B. Buy C. Look at D. Call
20. _____ TV too much. You can easily be short-sighted!
- A. Not watch B. Not watching C. Not to watch D. Don't watch
21. _____ your mother at the hospital. She needs you.
- A. Look at B. Call C. Stay with D. To stay with
22. _____ here. I want to show you something.
- A. Coming B. To come C. Be coming D. Come
23. Please _____ the salt. The soup need some salt.
- A. pass to me B. to pass me C. to pass to me D. pass me
24. _____ to the music. Can you dance the Waltz?
- A. You can dance B. Dancing C. Let's to dance D. Let's dance
25. A: My computer is broken. Can you fix it?
B: Sorry, I can't, but Nicolas can. _____.
- A. Be taking it to him B. To take it to him
C. Take it to him D. Taking it to him
26. _____ that chocolate. It is too sweet. _____ this one because it is better.
- A. Don't eat / To try B. Not eating / Try
C. Don't eat / Try D. Don't eat / Trying
27. Just _____ that yellow button and it will give you the ticket.
- A. cover B. look at C. draw D. press
28. _____ these suit and shoes, but _____ into the changing room.
- A. Give him / go B. Give him / Not go
C. Give him / don't go D. To give him / go
29. Please _____ the TV. No one is watching it.
- A. turn on B. not turn on C. turn off D. not turn off
30. _____ Mr. Wayne's letter and _____ the picture attached to it, please. I want to see them.
- A. Bring me / forget B. Remember bringing me / don't forget
C. Bring me / don't forget D. bring me / not forget

LEVEL B1

31. **Lan:** Who can lend me a computer?
Huong: _____ Jeffrey. He can give you an idea.
- A. Ask B. To ask C. Asking D. Be asking
32. _____ in the dark. _____ the lights. It's harmful for your eyes.
- A. Don't study / Turn on B. Don't study / Turn off
C. Study / Turn on D. Study / Turn off
33. Sue is in the hospital. _____.
- A. Let's visit her. B. Why do we buy Sue a bunch of flowers?
C. Why do we visit her? D. What about having a drink?
34. Our garden is very big. _____ planting a tree?
- A. What about B. Where do C. Why don't we D. Why do we
35. _____ feed the animals in the zoo. It is not permitted.
- A. Don't B. Do C. Are D. Aren't
36. _____. It is very cold outside.
- A. Put on your scarf and gloves B. Take off your coat
C. Put on your ballerinas D. Let's take our umbrellas
37. It is a foot game. _____ the ball with your hands.
- A. Don't touch B. Touch C. Not touch D. Let's touch
38. A: _____ drink something cold.
B: No, thanks, I'm not thirsty.
- A. Let's B. Why not you C. How about D. What about

39. **A:** It's mum's birthday next Friday.
B: _____ buying her a new necklace?
 A. How about B. Let's C. Think about D. Why don't we
40. **A:** I have an exam tomorrow.
B: _____.
 A. Why don't you hit the book tonight? B. How about going to the library?
 C. Let's go and see the lecturers. D. Let's form a team.
41. **A:** Mum, I can't do my homework. **B:** _____.
 A. Why don't you study alone? B. How about going to school?
 C. What about doing it together? D. Shall we visit your father?
42. Don't _____ any noise, please! I can't concentrate on my project.
 A. take B. have C. make D. be
43. **A:** I am late for school. **B:** _____.
 A. Let's eat something B. Why don't we go out?
 C. How about taking a taxi? D. What about cooking together?
44. **A:** I am overweight. **B:** _____ eat less?
 A. What about B. How about C. Why don't you D. Shall we
45. **A:** _____ to your teachers carefully. **B:** OK, dad.
 A. Be B. Open C. Listen D. Raise
46. Please, _____ my jacket and _____ yours.
 A. give me back / put off B. give back me / put on
 C. give me back / put on D. give back me / put off
47. Please _____ food to the bear. He is very aggressive and can bite you.
 A. give B. not give C. don't give D. to give
48. **A:** _____ something different this summer and go abroad.
B: Good idea. We can see interesting places and take lots of photos.
 A. You can do B. Why do we do
 C. Let's do D. Don't do
49. **A:** _____ us on Sunday evening. We miss you.
B: OK, but _____ anything for dinner. I will bring a special dish for you.
 A. Visit / cook B. Let's visit / cook
 C. Visit / don't cook D. Call / don't cook
50. _____ me. _____ back! Just focus on driving or you will cause an accident.
 A. Listen / Don't look B. Listen to / Look
 C. Listen to / Don't look D. Listen / Look
51. _____ this bottle of milk. It has already turned sour.
 A. Buy B. Throw away C. Drink D. Heat
52. You must listen to your teachers.
 A. Listen to your teachers' singing.
 B. Pay attention to what your teachers say.
 C. Let's listen to music
 D. Pay attention to your teachers' tone of voice
53. You mustn't be noisy.
 A. Don't be silent B. Don't make noise
 C. Keep talking D. Not talking
54. You mustn't bully your classmates.
 A. Don't talk to your classmates B. Never bully your classmates
 C. Let's talk to your classmates D. Stop bullying your classmates
55. Cheating is abandoned in all exams.
 A. You cheat and you will be isolated B. Don't cheat in all exams by all means
 C. Why don't you cheat in all exams? D. Let's isolate who cheat in all exams
56. Make sure you _____ warm clothes in your suitcase.

- A. put B. pack C. buy D. take
57. You're better off hit the hay now.
A. You should go away now B. Go to bed now
C. You had better go to school now D. Why don't you set off now?
58. _____ the train right now. There is a bomb on it!
A. Get out B. Get off C. Get on with D. Get back
59. _____ smoking because it can cause lung cancer.
A. Keep B. Get rid of C. Get away with D. Get up to
60. _____ yoga and your body can become more flexible.
A. Watch B. Make C. Take up D. Take over
61. If you don't like the service, _____ the manager.
A. take up it with B. take it up with C. talk with D. take on
62. _____ a baby sitter if you feel too tired to look after your twins.
A. Take up B. Take on C. Take care D. Take after
63. _____ your shoes, please! The floor has already been mopped.
A. Take on B. Take off C. Get off D. Put off
64. Please _____ for a month. I am now homeless and jobless.
A. Take in me B. Take me in C. Take me on D. Take on me
65. Please _____ the milk when you're finished with it.
A. put off B. put back C. put up with D. put on
66. _____ your red dress for special occasions.
A. Put across B. Put aside C. Put off D. Put down to
67. I'm happy to donate to your charity. Please, _____ for £10.
A. put me aside B. put me down C. put me back D. put me on
68. _____ your hand with soap before eating.
A. Cover B. Wash C. Water D. Mix
69. _____ to contact me whenever you need someone to fall back on.
A. Not B. Feel free C. Feel happy D. Just
70. _____ your mind quickly. We only have 30 minutes to have lunch.
A. Decide B. Make up C. Brainstorm D. Organize

LEVEL B2 – B2+

71. Please _____ me a loan. I will pay you back later.
A. grant B. pass C. give D. lend
72. Please _____ my meticulousness but you have spelled it wrong.
A. forgive B. think about C. mind D. forget
73. _____ with intensity and courage. Our football team are born to beat.
A. Play B. Watch C. Sing D. Run
74. _____ the class to facilitate the group discussion.
A. Go around B. Go up and down C. Go away D. Go to
75. Never _____ your words.
A. go back on B. fall back on C. put it back on D. swallow
76. **A:** Urgh, I have just gone up a size. What should I do?
 B: _____ cardio or HIIT workouts.
A. Go for B. Think about C. Make D. Watch
77. Let's _____ the lesson after this break.
A. go on with B. get on with C. put up with D. go with
78. _____ this contract before signing it or you will lose a lot of money.
A. Go through B. Scan C. Copy D. Look at
79. _____ me to watch the parade, please. The more the merrier, huh?

- A. Come along with B. Assist C. Drive D. Allow
80. _____ if you know the correct answer. You can get a bonus point.
A. Come forward B. Come along C. Get out D. Take in
81. _____ something more interesting, please.
A. Come in B. Come up with
C. Don't come up with D. Don't come in
82. Jenny, _____ from biting your nails!
A. stop B. refrain C. start D. look
83. _____ by criticism. Let's learn from them.
A. Not be lured B. Don't be disheartened
C. Don't be lured D. Not to be disheartened
84. Please _____ the book I lent you tomorrow.
A. to bring back B. bring back
C. get away with D. to get away with
85. _____ your food as thoroughly as possible because it helps your body release digestive enzymes in the stomach.
A. Chewing B. Chew C. Swallow D. To swallow
86. _____ after a workout. It can reduce muscle fatigue as well as help your muscles to recover faster after a hard gym session.
A. Warm up B. Stretch C. Sleep D. Eat
87. Never _____ Croatia or Columbia. They have high tendency to be dark horses.
A. to underestimate B. underestimate C. look up to D. to look up to
88. _____ over spilt milk. It is useless.
A. Not cry B. Don't cry C. Not crying D. Not to cry
89. **A:** Your outfit today is on point, Lisa.
 B: Really? _____ up.
A. Put me B. Don't butter me C. Not butter me D. Not put
90. _____ that manuscript, it may be invaluable.
A. Not to purchase B. Purchase C. To purchase D. Don't purchase
91. _____ all your eggs in one basket. It's way too risky.
A. Don't throw B. Don't store C. Don't stock D. Don't put
92. Please _____ the beans, I'm so curious about this.
A. smash B. eat C. stew D. spill
93. _____ his words with a pinch of salt. He is somehow dishonest.
A. Listen to B. Not to listen to C. Not to take D. Take
94. _____ the ball. This project is of paramount importance to our company.
A. Drop B. Throw C. Don't throw D. Don't drop
95. I know you are worried about leaving something important behind, but we have our passports and cash for our trip to Japan so let's _____ this show on the road!
A. let B. put C. make D. get
96. _____ a leg, Nancy. We believe in you. You will hit a home run.
A. Protect B. To protect C. Don't break D. Break
97. _____ a clown of yourself by saying that.
A. Put B. Don't put C. Not to make D. Don't make
98. _____ for paparazzi when going out. You are in the limelight now.
A. Be careful B. Look C. Stand D. Watch out
99. Let's _____ the show by your angelic voice, Wendy!
A. amaze B. blow C. rob D. steal
100. _____ the wrong tree by blaming Mark for the missing money.
A. Don't pull up B. Not pull up C. Bark up D. Don't bark up

PHẦN 11: ĐỘNG TỪ VỚI MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ THỜI GIAN

LEVEL A2

I. Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1. I will call you before I _____ over.
A. come B. will come C. will be coming D. came
2. After she graduates, she _____ a job.
A. got B. will get C. had got D. get
3. When I _____ him tomorrow, I will ask him.
A. saw B. have seen C. will see D. see
4. As soon as it _____ raining, we will leave.
A. stops B. stop C. had stopped D. stopped
5. By the time he comes, we will have already _____.
A. leave B. leaving C. left D. leaves
6. Whenever I _____ her, I'll say hello.
A. see B. will see C. will have seen D. saw
7. The next time I go to New York, I am going _____ a ballet.
A. seeing B. see C. saw D. to see
8. I will never speak to him again so long as I _____.
A. lives B. will live C. am living D. live
9. By the time Bill _____ to bed tomorrow, he will have had a full day and will be ready for sleep.
A. had gone B. will go C. goes D. went
10. As soon as I finish my report, I will call you and we _____ out for dinner.
A. went B. will go C. will have gone D. go
11. By the time I return to my country, I _____ away from home for more than three years.
A. would be B. will have been C. will be D. am
12. After he _____ breakfast tomorrow, he will get ready to go to work.
A. will have had B. had C. will be having D. has
13. As soon as he finishes dinner, he _____ the children for a walk to a nearby playground.
A. will take B. takes C. will be taking D. took
14. When Bill gets home, his children _____ in the yard.
A. played B. will play C. will be playing D. play
15. He will work at his desk until he _____ to another meeting in the middle of the afternoon.
A. went B. go C. will go D. goes
16. She _____ lunch by the time we arrived.
A. finished B. has finished C. had finished D. finishing
17. Bob will come soon. When Bob _____, we will tell him the truth.
A. come B. will come C. will be coming D. comes
18. I will get home at 5:30. After I get home, I _____ dinner.
A. will have B. will be having C. had D. have
19. As soon as the taxi _____, we will be able to leave for the airport.
A. arrives B. arrive C. will arrive D. arrived
20. I will go to bed after I _____ my work.
A. finish B. finished C. will finish D. finishes
21. I _____ here when you arrive tomorrow.
A. am B. had been C. could be D. will be
22. I am going to wait right here until Jessica _____.

- A. comes B. will have come C. is coming D. came
23. As soon as the war _____ over, there will be great joy throughout the land.
A. are B. will be C. is D. would be
24. Right now the tide is low, but when the tide comes in, the ship _____ the harbor.
A. left B. will leave C. will have left D. leave
25. I am going to start making dinner before my wife _____ home from work today.
A. get B. gets C. will get D. got

II. Identify the underlined part that needs correcting in order for the sentences to be correct.

26. When it raining, I usually go to school by _____
bus. A B C D
27. I learned a lot of Japanese while I am in
Tokyo. A B C D
28. I have not been well since I return _____
home. A B C D
29. I'll stay here until will you get back.
A B C D
30. When Sam was in New York, he stays with his cousins.
A B C D

LEVEL B1

I. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

31. Last night, I went to bed after I (**finish**) _____ my homework.
32. I will call you before I (**come**) _____ over.
33. Ever since I was a child, I (**be**) _____ afraid of insects.
34. By the time I (**leave**) _____ my apartment this morning, someone had been looking for me.
35. Whenever Mark (**be**) _____ angry, his nose gets red.
36. By the time you finish getting ready, we (**miss**) _____ the train.
37. By the age of 35, my dad (**write**) _____ 9 novels.
38. They (**come**) _____ back home after they (**finish**) _____ their work.
39. She said that she (**meet**) _____ Mr. Bean before.
40. Before he (**go**) _____ to bed, he (**read**) _____ a novel.
41. He told me he (**not/ wear**) _____ such kind of clothes before.
42. When I came to the stadium, the match (**start**) _____.
43. Before she (**listen**) _____ to music, she (**do**) _____ her homework.
44. Last night, Peter (**go**) _____ to the supermarket before he (**go**) _____ home.

II. Identify the underlined part that needs correcting in order for the sentences to be correct.

45. Hardly Tom had opened the door when the dog ran out into the
street A B C D
46. Only by I read the book did I realize why it was so
special. A B C D
47. Until do I see Gred next week will I know whether he got the
job. A B C D
48. No sooner had we found our seats than the film
begin. A B C D

49. Hardly I had put the baby to bed when he started
crying. A B C
D
50. Last night, I was doing my homework while my sister played
games. A B C D

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

51. _____tired, I went to bed earlier than usual.
A. Feeling B. Because I feel
C. Felt D. When I feel
52. _____, I saw an old friend of mine.
A. While I walking home from work B. While walking home from work
C. While walked home from work D. While walking home work
53. _____, I brushed my teeth.
A. Before I leave my house B. Before I leaving my house
C. Before leaving my house D. Before my house I leaving
54. I fell asleep_____.
A. while I watch TV B. while watching TV
C. while watched TV D. during I was watching TV
55. _____, a mild earthquake shook the classroom.
A. While the teacher lecturing about adverb clauses.
B. While the teacher was lecturing about adverb clauses.
C. While lecturing about adverb clauses.
D. While lectured about adverb clauses.
56. _____, a dog chased us down the street.
A. While running B. While we were running
C. We were running while D. While running we were
57. _____, Vanessa has made many friends.
A. Since coming back to her home village B. Since come back to her home village
C. Since she coming back to her home village D. Since comes back to her home village
58. _____, we saw many deer.
A. While wehiking through the woods yesterday B. While hiking through thewoods
yesterday C. During hiking through the woods yesterday D. Hike through the woods
yesterday
59. _____, she was not hired for the job.
60. _____, Martha was watching her favorite TV program.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences so that the meanings stay the same as the original ones.

61. Entering the room, I was surprised at what I saw.
-> When
62. The volunteers couldn't mow the old lady's lawns because of the rain.
-> The rain prevented
63. David did his homework and then went to bed.
-> After having
64. I told him off. Then I realized I was wrong.
-> After
65. I worked very hard for the exam. Then I passed it.

- > Before.....
66. First I considered what to study. Then I decided to major in Maths.
- > After
67. She wrote a letter. Then she went to bed.
- > After
68. She went out for a walk. Then she had a fatal accident.
- > Before.....
69. She decided to go away. First she faced the matter.
- > After
70. We read the book, then we wrote the assignment.
- > Before.....

LEVEL B2 – B2+

I. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that their meanings remain the same as the original ones.

71. He had hardly left the office when the telephone rang.
=> No sooner
72. I had only just put the phone down when the boss rang back.
=> Hardly
73. He didn't finish his work until the bell rang.
=> Not until
74. We only began to see the symptoms of the disease after several months.
=> Only
75. The facts were not all made public until later.
=> Only.....
76. As soon as I got into the bath, someone knocked at the door.
=> No sooner
77. You won't allowed in until your identify has been checked.
=> Only.....
78. Just after the play started there was a power failure.
=> Hardly.....
79. We had only just arrived home when the police called.
=> Scarcely
80. The judge was taken ill just after the trial proceedings began.
=> Barely
81. As soon as we had come home, it started to rain
=> No sooner
82. As soon as we had turned on the TV, the electricity went out.
=> Hardly
83. As soon as I had got out of the bed, the phone rang.
=> Scarcely
84. As soon as he had finished dinner, she walked in the door.
=> No sooner
85. I only understood the problem then.
=> Only.....
86. You can only understand it when you grow up.
=> Only.....
87. I only realized that I'd seen it before after the film started.
=> Only
88. He only thought about having a holiday abroad after he retired.
=> Only after

89. I only realized how dangerous the situation had been when I got home.
=> Only when
90. It wasn't until last week that the Agriculture Minister admitted defeat.
=> Only until
91. I understood Hamlet only after seeing it on the stage.
=> Only after
92. They didn't get round to business until they had finished eating.
=> Only until
93. They had to wait for twelve hours before their flight left.
=> Only after
94. I didn't realize who he was until later.
=> Only later
95. I won't agree until Tom's apologized.
=> Only until

II. Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in order for the sentences to be correct.

96. (A) Entered the room, he (B) discovered that he (C) had lost his wallet while (D) shopping in the city center.
97. (A) Having not (B) been to New York before, Susan (C) found the city so (D) attractive.
98. (A) A child of noble birth, (B) his name was famous (C) among the children (D) in that school.
99. She (A) has been much (B) happier (C) since (D) changed schools.
100. (A) On being arriving, you (B) will find someone (C) waiting (D) for you.

PHẦN 12: CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI

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

LEVEL A2

- You haven't seen Mary today, _____?
A. have you B. haven't you C. have not you D. do you
- It was a good film, _____?
A. was not it B. was it C. wasn't it D. were it
- The children can swim, _____?
A. cannot they B. can't they C. can they D. can't them
- David hasn't got a car, _____?
A. has he B. hasn't he C. have he D. has not he
- Mary will be here soon, _____?
A. will she B. won't she C. will not she D. won't Mary
- The meeting is at nine, _____?
A. is not it B. isn't it C. isn't meeting D. is not it
- I shouldn't cry, _____?
A. shouldn't I B. should I C. should you D. shouldn't you
- We don't have to pay, _____?
A. do we B. don't we C. do they D. don't they
- You live near here, _____?
A. don't I B. do you C. don't you D. do I
- Jane plays the piano, _____?
A. does she B. doesn't she C. does not she D. does Jane

11. You locked the door, _____?
A. did you B. didn't you C. did not you D. don't you
12. Claire is married, _____?
A. is she B. is not she C. is Claire D. isn't she
13. Jack hasn't got many friends, _____?
A. hasn't he B. has Jack C. has he D. hasn't Jack
14. I am late, _____?
A. am not I B. am I C. aren't I D. aren't you
15. They won't be here, _____?
A. won't they B. will they C. won't we D. will we
16. They want to go to the cinema, _____?
A. do they B. do we C. don't they D. do not they
17. Elizabeth is an artist, _____?
A. is she B. is Elizabeth C. isn't she D. am she
18. He has a bicycle, _____?
A. has he B. hasn't he C. doesn't he D. does he
19. This bridge is not very safe, _____?
A. is it B. isn't it C. is this D. isn't it
20. You need to stay longer, _____?
A. do you B. don't you C. need you D. needn't you
21. These sausages are delicious, _____?
A. are these B. are they C. aren't they D. aren't these
22. Open the door, _____?
A. will you B. won't you C. do you D. don't they
23. Let's go swimming, _____?
A. do you B. do we C. shall we D. shall you
24. Those flowers are beautiful, _____?
A. are they B. aren't they C. are those D. aren't those
25. He seldom goes to the movie, _____?
A. does he B. doesn't he C. do he D. don't he
26. She is collecting shoes, _____?
A. is she B. being she C. isn't she D. is not she
27. John and Max don't like Maths, _____?
A. don't they B. do they C. do not they D. does he
28. I'm clever, _____?
A. aren't I B. are I C. are you D. aren't you
29. Peter played basketball yesterday, _____?
A. did he B. did not he C. didn't he D. does he
30. He could have bought a new house, _____?
A. could he B. has he C. couldn't he D. hasn't he

LEVEL B1

1. She may not come to class today, _____?
A. may not she B. may she C. does she D. doesn't she
2. We should follow the traffic rules strictly, _____?
A. Should we B. do we C. don't we D. shouldn't we
3. Your mom has read this fairy tale for you many times, _____?
A. has she B. does she C. hasn't she D. doesn't she
4. He seldom visits us, _____?
A. does he B. doesn't he C. has he D. hasn't he

5. You've never been in London, _____?
A. do you B. haven't you C. have you D. don't you
6. That's Bob, _____?
A. is that B. isn't that C. is it D. isn't it
7. No one died in the accident, _____?
A. did they B. didn't they C. do they D. don't they
8. Nothing is wrong, _____?
A. isn't it B. is nothing C. is it D. isn't nothing
9. I'm supposed to be here, _____?
A. am I B. are you C. aren't you D. aren't I
10. Everything is OK, _____?
A. is it B. isn't it C. is everything D. isn't everything
11. Everyone took a rest, _____?
A. did they B. didn't they C. do they D. don't they
12. Going swimming in the summer is never boring, _____?
A. isn't it B. is it C. does it D. doesn't it
13. Let's dance together, _____?
A. shall we B. do we C. don't we D. will we
14. Don't talk in class, _____?
A. won't we B. do we C. will we D. don't we
15. This picture is yours, _____?
A. is this B. isn't this C. is it D. isn't it
16. Hoa never comes to class late, _____?
A. does she B. doesn't she C. does Hoa D. doesn't Hoa
17. He hardly makes a mistake, _____?
A. has he B. hasn't he C. does he D. doesn't he
18. Nobody cheated in the exam, _____?
A. do they B. don't they C. did they D. didn't they
19. This is a beautiful girl, _____?
A. is this B. isn't this C. is she D. isn't she
20. Let's come back home, _____?
A. will you B. won't we C. shall we D. do you
21. I am not wrong, _____?
A. am I B. aren't I C. are I D. are you
22. He never gets up early, _____?
A. doesn't he B. does he C. has he D. hasn't he
23. They rarely go to the cinema, _____?
A. have they B. haven't they C. do they D. don't they
24. He seldom stays up late, _____?
A. does he B. doesn't he C. has he D. hasn't he
25. Everyone came there, _____?
A. didn't they B. did they C. do they D. don't they
26. Everybody is happy, _____?
A. are they B. aren't they C. do they D. don't they
27. Nobody is perfect, _____?
A. aren't they B. do they C. don't they D. are they
28. You are lucky this time, _____?
A. are you B. aren't you C. have you D. haven't you
29. I'm right to say that, _____?
A. am I B. aren't I C. are you D. aren't you
30. You could have seen him, _____?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. could you | B. couldn't you | C. have you | D. haven't you |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
31. I ought to have heard by now, _____?
- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------|------------|
| A. oughtn't I | B. ought I | C. do I | D. don't I |
|---------------|------------|---------|------------|
32. All can't speak at all time, _____?
- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. can't they | B. do they | C. don't they | D. can they |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
33. Very little progress has been made, _____?
- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. does it | B. doesn't it | C. has it | D. hasn't it |
|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
34. Few people knew the answer, _____?
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. do they | B. did they | C. didn't they | D. don't they |
|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
35. A few people wanted to leave the class, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| A. did they | B. didn't they | C. do they | D. don't they |
|-------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
36. The child rarely cries, _____?
- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. does he | B. doesn't he | C. has he | D. hasn't he |
|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
37. He could hardly feed a large family, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. could he | B. couldn't he | C. can he | D. hasn't he |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
38. She seldom sees him, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| A. does she | B. doesn't she | C. has she | D. hasn't she |
|-------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
39. We could rarely hear what he said, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| A. could we | B. couldn't we | C. could they | D. couldn't they |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
40. He went nowhere else, _____?
- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| A. didn't he | B. did he | C. does he | D. doesn't he |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------|

LEVEL B2 – B2+

1. They did nothing, _____?
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| A. didn't they | B. did they | C. do they | D. don't they |
|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
2. What you have said is wrong, _____?
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. is it | B. isn't it | C. have you | D. haven't you |
|----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
3. Have a piece of cake, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| A. have you | B. don't you | C. won't you | D. do you |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
4. Let me help you do it, _____?
- | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| A. may I | B. do I | C. don't I | D. have I |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|
5. You'd better go to school earlier, _____?
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| A. had you | B. do you | C. don't you | D. hadn't you |
|------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
6. I don't believe Mary can do it, _____?
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. can she | B. can't she | C. does she | D. doesn't she |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
7. I think he will come here, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| A. won't he | B. will he | C. does he | D. doesn't he |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|
8. Why he killed himself seems a secret, _____?
- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. does it | B. doesn't it | C. has it | D. hasn't it |
|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
9. What a stupid boy, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| A. isn't he | B. is he | C. does he | D. doesn't he |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|
10. What a beautiful dress, _____?
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| A. is it | B. isn't it | C. does it | D. doesn't it |
|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|
11. I think he is from India, _____?
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| A. is he | B. isn't he | C. does he | D. doesn't he |
|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|
12. Don't smoke, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| A. will you | B. won't he | C. does he | D. doesn't he |
|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
13. Someone tasted my coffee, _____?
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. did they | B. do they | C. don't they | D. didn't they |
|-------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
14. He'd better stay, _____?
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| A. had he | B. hadn't he | C. does he | D. doesn't he |
|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------|

15. You've never been in Hawai, _____?
 A. have you B. haven't you C. do you D. don't you
16. No one is better at English than Lan, _____?
 A. is she B. isn't she C. are they D. aren't they
17. There are a lot of people attending the wedding party, _____?
 A. are they B. aren't they C. aren't there D. is he
18. He seldom goes to the park, _____?
 A. is he B. isn't he C. does he D. doesn't he
19. Let's go for a walk, _____?
 A. will you B. will we C. shall we D. do you
20. I think he won't help me with this matter, _____?
 A. won't he B. will he C. doesn't he D. don't I
21. Lan never goes out at night, _____?
 A. does she B. doesn't she C. is she D. isn't she
22. There is nothing to eat, _____?
 A. isn't there B. are they C. aren't they D. is there
23. Nobody knows the truth, _____?
 A. are they B. aren't they C. do they D. don't they
24. They would rather go out than stay at home, _____?
 A. do they B. don't they C. would they D. wouldn't they
25. She used to go for a walk, _____?
 A. didn't she B. did she C. does she D. doesn't she
26. The weather forecast wasn't very good, _____?
 A. was it B. is it C. isn't it D. wasn't it
27. Don't drop that vase, _____?
 A. do you B. will you C. won't you D. don't you
28. Let's go to the shade, _____?
 A. shall we B. will you C. won't we D. will we
29. He won't mind if I use his phone, _____?
 A. will he B. won't he C. do I D. don't I
30. Listen to me carefully, _____?
 A. will you B. won't he C. will he D. won't you

PHẦN	ĐƠN VỊ KIẾN THỨC	TRÌNH ĐỘ/SỐ LƯỢNG ĐOẠN VĂN VÀ CÂU		
		A2	B1	B2- B2+
PHẦN 1	Đọc và chọn từ điền vào trống trong phạm vi văn bản	2	3	0
PHẦN 2	Đọc và xác định T/F/NG (trong phạm vi văn bản)	2	5	3

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: ĐỌC HIỂU VÀ XÁC ĐỊNH TỪ/CỤM TỪ SAI TRONG PHẠM VI CÂU

PHẦN 3	Đọc và chọn đáp án đúng ➤ Tìm ý chính của đoạn ➤ Xác định tiêu đề của đoạn văn ➤ Xác định quy chiếu ➤ Đoán nghĩa của từ/cụm từ trong văn cảnh ➤ Tìm chi tiết trong bài ➤ Xác định ngụ ý của một diễn đạt trong đoạn văn ➤ Xác định giọng văn tác giả ➤ Đọc hiểu mục đích của tác giả	2	4	4
PHẦN 4	Đọc và xác định từ/cụm từ sai trong phạm vi câu	60	80	30

PHẦN 1: ĐIỀN TỪ VÀO CHỖ TRỐNG TRONG VĂN BẢN

Read the text below and choose the correct word, A, B, C, or D for each space.

PASSAGE 1 (A2)

New opportunities with an Open University degree

Like any other university, the Open University can give you a degree. However, you don't have to (1)_____ working to study. It can also open up a whole variety (2) _____ interests. If you have (3)_____ studied before, you will enjoy the special, new pleasure of (4) _____ your knowledge. You will make friends of (5)_____ kinds. You may also (6) _____ that qualification provides new career opportunities.

You don't actually (7)_____ to the Open University for lectures, but study at home, using television, radio and computer software. You can (8)_____ one class a month if you wish at an Open University centre. Of course, there are exams to take, as in (9) _____ university. If you (10)_____ like to know more, all you have to do is complete the form below. It could be the start of a wonderful new period in your life.

(Adapted from *Rèn kỹ năng luyện giải đề thi THPT môn Tiếng Anh*)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. A. stop | B. end | C. break | D. leave |
| 2. A. from | B. of | C. in | D. for |
| 3. A. ever | B. never | C. often | D. always |
| 4. A. growing | B. changing | C. adding | D. increasing |
| 5. A. all | B. each | C. both | D. every |
| 6. A. suggest | B. find | C. wish | D. want |
| 7. A. join | B. enter | C. arrive | D. go |
| 8. A. give | B. attend | C. learn | D. study |
| 9. A. any | B. some | C. many | D. most |
| 10. A. did | B. will | C. would | D. can |

PASSAGE 2 (A2)

The first women scientist

Hypatia was born in Alexandria, in Egypt in 370 A.D. For many centuries she was (1) _____ only women scientist to have a place in the history books.

Hypatia's father was director of Alexandria University, and he (2) _____ sure his daughter had the best education available. This was unusual, as most women then had few (3) _____ studied by Hypatia her knowledge of new ideas.

We have no copies of her books, (6) _____ we know that she wrote several important mathematical works. Hypatia was also interested in technology and (7) _____ several scientific tools to help with her works.

At the (8) _____ many rulers were afraid of science and (9) _____ connected with it was in danger. One day in March 415, Hypatia (10) _____ attacked in the street and killed.

(Adapted from *Rèn kỹ năng luyện giải đề thi THPT môn Tiếng Anh*)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A one | B. the | C. a | D. an |
| 2. A. could | B. made | C. said | D. put |
| 3. A. classes | B. customs | C. opportunities | D. teachers |
| 4. A. where | B. how | C. there | D. which |
| 5. A. from | B. by | C. for | D. in |
| 6. A. because | B. but | C. or | D. as |
| 7. A. did | B. experimented | C. invented | D. learnt |
| 8. A. day | B. period | C. year | D. time |
| 9. A. anyone | B. nobody | C. all | D. something |
| 10. A. was | B. had | C. have | D. is |

PASSAGE 3 (B1)

The Rockies Mountains run almost the length of North America

They start in the North-west, but lie only a (1) _____ hundred miles from the centre in the more southern areas. Although the Rockies are smaller (2) _____ the Alps, they are no less wonderful.

There are many roads across the Rockies, (3) _____ the best way to see them is to (4) _____ by train. You start from Vancouver, the most attractive of Canada's big cities.

Standing with its feet in the water and its (5) _____ in the mountains, this city (6) _____ its residents.

Thirty passenger trains a day used to (8) _____ off from Vancouver on the cross-continent railway. Now there are just three a week, but the ride is still a great adventure. You sleep on board, (9) _____ is fun, but travel through some of the best (10) _____ at night.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. many | B. lot | C. few | D. couple |
| 2. A. from | B. to | C. as | D. than |
| 3. A. but | B. because | C. unless | D. since |
| 4. A. drive | B. travel | C. ride | D. pass |
| 5. A. ear | B. hand | C. head | D. nose |
| 6. A. lets | B. allows | C. offers | D. give |
| 7. A. centre | B. circle | C. middle | D. heart |
| 8. A. leave | B. get | C. take | D. set |
| 9. A. when | B. which | C. who | D. where |
| 10. A. scenery | B. view | C. site | D. beauty |

(Adapted from *Rèn kĩ năng luyện giải đề thi THPT môn Tiếng Anh*)

PASSAGE 4 (B1)

THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY

Would you like a job where you could eat chocolate (1) _____ day? Well, such a job does exist! Did you know that most chocolate factory (2) _____ chocolate tasters? Their job is to taste the chocolate while it is being (3) _____ and say if it is too sweet or too bitter. You have to be very good at tasting different (4) _____ and you have to comment on (5) _____ chocolate. You will not be able to work (7) _____ you have had

lots of training. Then you have to go through several (8)_____ before you can be selected. If you think you would be good at chocolate tasting then try to develop your taste buds by tasting different chocolate (9)_____ blindfold. See if you can tell what type of chocolate it is. If you get a job like this, you will not be well-paid but most tasters enjoy their job so much that (10)_____ is not very important.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. whole | B. all | C. entire | D. each |
| 2. A. employ | B. use | C. utilize | D. rent |
| 3. A. carried out | B. done | C. made | D. fabricated |
| 4. A. scents | B. odours | C. smells | D. flavours |
| 5. A. what | B. why | C. how | D. if |
| 6. A. of | B. about | C. on | D. in |
| 7. A. when | B. until | C. although | D. after |
| 8. A. experiments | B. trials | C. tests | D. exams |
| 9. A. bars | B. sticks | C. rods | D. pieces |
| 10. A. income | B. payment | C. wage | D. pay |

PASSAGE 5 (B1)

Summer work in Reykjavik

If you take a walk through Reykjavik – the capital of Iceland – this summer, you'll see groups of young people working in parks, gardens and green areas around the city. Most (1) _____ these kids are in high school but they (2) _____ the summer keeping the city green as part of a program (3) _____ as 'work school'.

The 'work school' (4) _____ of a surprisingly large (5) _____ of Reykjavik's teenagers. Roughly 75% of Reykjavik's 14-year-olds and 60% of the city's 16-year-old take (6) _____. They get paid for their work, and at the same time they (7) _____ the environment of their city.

They also learn (8) _____ to work as a member of a team which is (9) _____ by an adult. This experience provides them with useful skills for (10) _____ they leave education and enter the world of work.

(Adapted from Preliminary English Test 1)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. for | B. of | C. from | D. with |
| 2. A. take | B. do | C. spend | D. make |
| 3. A. called | B. known | C. noted | D. said |
| 4. A. involves | B. consists | C. employs | D. contains |
| 5. A. number | B. level | C. lot | D. size |
| 6. A. away | B. place | C. part | D. up |
| 7. A. prepare | B. improve | C. produce | D. attend |
| 8. A. how | B. where | C. why | D. then |
| 9. A. moved | B. help | C. kept | D. led |
| 10. A. although | B. when | C. unless | D. while |

PHẦN 2: ĐỌC VÀ XÁC ĐỊNH THÔNG TIN T/F/NG TRONG PHẠM VI VĂN BẢN

PASSAGE 1 (A2)

Madagascar – When to go

Madagascar has two seasons, a warm, wet season from November to April, and a cooler dry season between May and October. However, different parts of the country have very different weather.

The east coast is hotter and wetter, with up to 4000mm of rainfall per year. In the rainy season, there are strong winds, and these can cause a lot of damage. Avoid visiting eastern Madagascar between January and March because the weather can make road travel very difficult. The dry season is cooler and more pleasant.

The high, central part of the country is much drier and cooler. About 1,400 mm of rain falls in the rainy season, with some thunderstorms, but the summer is usually sunny and dry, but it can be cold, especially in the mornings, with freezing showers, and it may snow in mountain areas above 2,400m, and even stay there for several days.

The west coast is the driest part of the island. Here, the winter months are pleasant with little rain, cooler temperatures and blue skies. The summers can be extremely hot, especially in the southwest. This part of the country is semi-desert, and only gets around 300mm of rain per year.

(Source: examenglish.com)

Are the following statements True (T) or False (F) according to the information in the passage?

Question 1. Madagascar has four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Question 2. There is more rain in January than in June.

Question 3. The wet season is colder than the dry season.

Question 4. It hardly ever rains in central Madagascar.

Question 5. The north-east is hotter than the south-east.

PASSAGE 2 (A2)

Crystal Cruises - Luxury Every Day

Come and sail on a Crystal Cruise ship. We have three ships: The Crystal Queen, The Crystal Princess, The Crystal Palace.

Come and sail in luxury on cruises around the Caribbean Sea for 7 or 14 days.

Our seven-day cruise costs \$2000 and our two-week cruise is \$3500.

A typical one week cruise

Day One - departure from Miami

Day Two - free day in Nassau, in The Bahamas

Day Three - near Haiti
Day Four - visit Puerto Rico and Antigua
Day Five - free day in Barbados
Day Six - free day in Port of Spain, Trinidad
Day Seven - travel to Caracas, Venezuela
Day Eight - fly home.

All food and drink is included in the price of your cruise (except for alcoholic drinks). Our cruise ships all have a casino, a cinema, a five-star restaurant, a theatre, a library and a fully equipped gymnasium.

If you prefer to go on a cruise in another part of the world, we also organize cruises in the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean.

Our ships carry over 2000 passengers and we have nearly 600 crew members. So come on board today for the holiday of a lifetime!

Call immediately: **020-4455832**

(Source: esl-

lounge.com) *Are the following statements True (T) OR False (F) according to the information in the passage?*

Question 1. Your cruise starts in The Bahamas.

Question 2. You have a free day in Antigua.

Question 3. You can go on a cruise for two weeks.

Question 4. There are three different ships in the Crystal Cruises company.

Question 5. The company only does cruises in the Caribbean.

PASSAGE 3 (B1)

Is there such a thing as Canadian English? If so, what is it?

The standard stereotype among Americans is that Canadians are like Americans, except they say 'eh' a lot and pronounce 'out and about' as 'oot and aboot'. Many Canadians, on the other hand, will tell you that Canadian English is more like British English, and as proof will hold aloft the spellings colour and centre and the name *zed* for the letter Z.

Canadian does exist as a separate variety of British English, with subtly distinctive features of pronunciation and vocabulary. It has its own dictionaries; the Canadian Press has its own style guide; the Editors' Association of Canada has just released a second edition of Editing Canadian English. But an emblematic feature of Editing Canadian English is comparison tables of American versus British spellings so the Canadian editor can come to a reasonable decision on which to use... on each occasion. The core of Canadian English is a pervasive ambivalence.

Canadian history helps to explain this. In the beginning there were the indigenous people, with far more linguistic and cultural variety than Europe. They're still there, but Canadian English, like Canadian Anglophone society in general, gives them little more than desultory

token nods. Fights between European settlers shaped Canadian English more. The French, starting in the 1600s, colonised the St Lawrence River region and the Atlantic coast south of it. In the mid-1700s, England got into a war with France, concluding with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which ceded 'New France' to England. The English allowed any French to stay who were willing to become subjects of the English King.

At the time of the Treaty of Paris, however, there were very few English speakers in Canada. The American Revolution changed that. The founding English-speaking people of Canada were United Empire Loyalists – people who fled American independence and were rewarded with land in Canada. Thus Canadian English was, from its very beginning, both American – because its speakers had come from the American colonies – and not American, because they rejected the newly independent nation.

Just as the Americans sought to have a truly distinct, independent American version of English, the loyalists sought to remain more like England... sort of. These were people whose variety of English was already diverging from the British and vice versa: when the residents of London and its environs began to drop their r's and change some of their vowels people in certain parts of the United States adopted some of these changes, but Canadians did not.

(Source:

ieltsup.com) *Are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) according to the information in the passage?*

Question 1. Canadian English is considered more like British English by Canadians.

Question 2. According to the second paragraph, Canadian English is pretty similar to British, with some minor differences.

Question 3. The St Lawrence River was colonised by Canadians in 1600.

Question 4. Canadian English is considered both American and not American.

Question 5. The fifth paragraph states that many English-speaking countries adopted changes in pronunciation.

PASSAGE 4 (B1)

1. The Vitamin Shoppe: 1,946 part-time openings.

The Vitamin Shoppe is a New Jersey-based retailer of nutritional supplements. They also operate stores in Canada under the name "VitaPath". The company provides approximately 8,000 different SKU's of supplements through its retail stores and over 20,000 different SKU's of supplements through its online retail websites.

Employee Review: "Good growth opportunities and stores opening all over the US all year 'round. Company based out of NJ, so more progressive policies on employment and benefits. Good vacation, health, and dental benefits. Payment is above average. Good policies on customer service interaction as well. Focus on Customer service vs. pushing products."

2. Chipotle: 1,553 part-time openings.

Chipotle is known for its use of organic meats throughout its more than 1,500 restaurants, which are located in 45 states. Since having been founded in 1993, the chain has since

exploded and now counts some 37,000 employees. It is a pioneer in the "fast casual" dining movement.

Employee Review: "The people I work with are awesome and the food is good. It pays my bills and makes me laugh. The schedule is super flexible but it's a lot of work. If you're looking for something easy and laid back, keep looking."

3. Advantage Sales & Marketing: 1,742 part-time openings.

Advantage Sales & Marketing provides outsourced sales, merchandising, and marketing services to consumer goods and food product manufacturers and suppliers. Owning more than 65 offices in the US and Canada, ASM does merchandising for 1,200 clients -- including Johnson & Johnson, Mars, Unilever, Energizer.

Employee Review: "Long lasting business, able to adapt to changes in market. Well-thought out schedule, and flexible time off for both vacation and illness."

4. Universal Protection Service: 1,219 part-time openings.

Universal Protection Service is one of the largest providers of security services in the U.S. They offer an expansive range of security solutions for airports, healthcare facilities, office buildings, and more.

Employee Review: "Good pay depending on where you work. Room for advancement based on availability. Better company than any other I have worked for in security."

5. PSA Healthcare: 1,295 part-time openings

PSA Healthcare, also known as Pediatric Services of America, provides comprehensive home health services through a branch of office across the United States. The company is headquartered in Atlanta, Ga.

Employee Review: "I love working one-on-one with the pediatric patient and their families. You have the time needed to give great compassionate care! Office staff and supervisors are very good with both employees and clients. There is a lot of flexibility with staffing. I never received grief for requesting a day off."

(Source:

ieltsontest) *Are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) according to the information in the passage?*

Question 1. The Vitamin Shoppe has an above average salary, according to the review.

Question 2. Reviewer of the company Chipotle says that working there is both fun and earns enough money.

Question 3. Advantage Sales & Marketing owns 65 offices all over the world.

Question 4. Universal Protection Service offers various security services in the USA.

Question 5. Reviewer of the PSA Healthcare praises its high wages.

Question 6. None of the offers included an approximate salary in the description.

PASSAGE 5 (B1)

Chilies

Chilies originate in South America and have been eaten for at least 9,500 years. Organised cultivation began around 5,400 BC. Christopher Columbus was the first European to encounter chilies, when he landed on the island of Hispaniola in 1492. He thought it was a type of pepper and called it the “red pepper”, a name still used today. After their introduction to Europe they were an immediate sensation and were quickly incorporated into the diet. From there they spread to Africa, India and East Asia.

The reason for the chili’s “hotness” lies in a chemical called Capsaicin. Capsaicin causes temporary irritation to the trigeminal cells, which are the pain receptors in the mouth, nose and throat. After the pain messages are transmitted to the brain, endorphins, natural pain killers, are released and these not only kill the pain but give the chili eater a short lived natural high. Other side effects include: an increased heart rate, a running nose and increased salivation and sweating, which can have a cooling effect in hot climates.

The reason for the presence of Capsaicin is thought to be to deter animals from eating the fruit. Only mammals feel the burning effects; birds feel nothing. As birds are a better method of distributing the seeds, which pass intact through their guts, Capsaicin would seem to be a result of natural selection.

The smaller chilies tend to be the hottest. This may reflect the fact that they tend to grow closer to the ground and are therefore more vulnerable to animals. The heat of a chili is measured on the Scoville scale. The hottest types such as the Habenero and the Scotch Bonnet rate between 100,000 and 300,000, the world famous Tabasco sauce rates at 15,000 to 30,000, about the same as the Thai prik kee nu, while the popular Jalapeno is between 5,000 and 15,000. Powdered chili is 500 to 1,000 and the mild capsicins and paprikas can range between 100 and 0.

(Source:

ieltsbuddy.com) *Are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) according to the information in the passage?*

Question 1. Chilies became popular as soon as they were brought into Europe.

Question 2. Capsaicin causes significant damage to the mouth.

Question 3. Chilies can be part of a bird’s diet.

Question 4. All large chilies grow high off the ground.

Question 5. People breed chilies for their heat.

PASSAGE 6 (B1)

What to do in a fire?

Fire drills are a big part of being safe in school: They prepare you for what you need to do in case of a fire. But what if there was a fire where you live? Would you know what to do? Talking about fires can be scary because no one likes to think about people getting hurt or their things getting burned. But you can feel less worried if you are prepared.

It's a good idea for families to talk about what they would do to escape a fire. Different families will have different strategies. Some kids live in one-story houses and other kids live in tall buildings. You'll want to talk about escape plans and escape routes, so let's start there.

Know Your Way Out

An escape plan can help every member of a family get out of a burning house. The idea is to get outside quickly and safely. Smoke from a fire can make it hard to see where things are, so it's important to learn and remember the different ways out of your home. How many exits are there? How do you get to them from your room? It's a good idea to have your family draw a map of the escape plan.

It's possible one way out could be blocked by fire or smoke, so you'll want to know where other ones are. And if you live in an apartment building, you'll want to know the best way to the stairwell or other emergency exits.

Safety Steps

If you're in a room with the door closed when the fire breaks out, you need to take a few extra steps:

Check to see if there's heat or smoke coming in the cracks around the door. (You're checking to see if there's fire on the other side.)

If you see smoke coming under the door — don't open the door!

If you don't see smoke — touch the door. If the door is hot or very warm — don't open the door!

If you don't see smoke — and the door is not hot — then use your fingers to lightly touch the doorknob. If the doorknob is hot or very warm — don't open the door!

If the doorknob feels cool, and you can't see any smoke around the door, you can open the door very carefully and slowly. When you open the door, if you feel a burst of heat or smoke pours into the room, quickly shut the door and make sure it is really closed. If there's no smoke or heat when you open the door, go toward your escape route exit.

(Source: [http://ielts-](http://ielts-up.com)

[up.com](http://ielts-up.com)) *Are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) according to the information in the passage?*

Question 1. It is important to have a strategy before escaping the fire.

Question 2. You should mark different ways out of your home on the map.

Question 3. If you're stuck in a room, and see smoke coming from the other room, you should open the door and ran to the exit.

Question 4. Hot door means you shouldn't open it to escape.

Question 5. If you open the door and everything seems fine, go straight to the exit.

PASSAGE 7 (B1)

The Real Story about Koalas

Although bear-like, koalas are not bears. They are mammals, so feed their young milk and are marsupials, which means that their babies are born immature and they develop further in the

safety of a pouch. They are tree-dwelling, herbivorous marsupials, which average about 9kg in weight and live on gum leaves. Their fur is thick and usually ash grey with a tinge of brown in places. Koalas in the southern parts of Australia are considerably larger and have thicker fur than those in the north. This is thought to be an adaptation to keep them warm in the colder southern winters.

Younger breeding females usually give birth to one joey each year, depending on a range of factors. The joey stays in its mother's pouch for about 6 or 7 months, drinking only milk. After venturing out of the pouch, the joey rides on its mother's abdomen or back, although it continues to return to her pouch for milk until it is too big to fit inside. The joey leaves its mother's home range between 1 and 3 years old, depending on when the mother has her next joey.

Koalas are mostly nocturnal. They sleep for part of the night and also sometimes move about in the daytime. They often sleep for up to 18-20 hours each day. There is a myth that koalas sleep a lot because they 'get drunk' on gum leaves. However, most of their time is spent sleeping because it requires a lot of energy to digest their toxic, fibrous, low-nutrition diet and sleeping is the best way to conserve energy.

The koala gets its name from an ancient Aboriginal word meaning "no drink" because it receives over 90% of its hydration from the eucalyptus leaves (also known as gum leaves) it eats, and only drinks when ill or times when there is not enough moisture in the leaves i.e. during droughts, etc.

(Source:

blog.e2language.com) *Are the following statements True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) according to the information in the passage?*

Question 1. Koalas are vegetarian.

Question 2. There are more koalas in the southern parts of Australia.

Question 3. Koalas may have 1-3 babies during their lifetime.

Question 4. Koalas are mainly awake at night.

Question 5. Koalas get drunk from gum leaves.

Question 6. Koalas do not drink water normally.

PASSAGE 8 (B2)

The Quest for Beauty

While skin bleaching is a long-standing cosmetic staple across Sudan, a newer craze is sweeping the nation. Many young women are turning to prescription pills in order to gain weight, and hopefully gain the curvaceous figures they see as the standard of beauty. Away from the regulation of trained pharmacists, fattening pills are illegally dispensed by the same small shops which sell topical bleaching creams and other popular beauty fixes. Sold individually, in small bags and emptied sweet containers, they are completely devoid of any information about medical risks.

It is difficult to estimate how many women in Sudan use these products to gain weight, because many are reluctant to admit to it. "Pills are handed out in the village like penny sweets," says Imitithal Ahmed, a student at the University of Khartoum. "I've always been scared to use them because I've seen family members fall ill and close friends become dependent on appetite stimulants. My aunt is on the brink of kidney failure and has blocked arteries from taking too many fattening pills, trying to get a bigger bum. Everyone in the family knows why she's sick, but she won't own up to it. She's had to stop taking the pills on doctor's orders."

Pills are often rebranded and given catchy street names which allude to their effects. From The Neighbours' Shock to Chicken Thighs and My Mama Suspects, the clinical name of pills are forgotten and replaced by promises of a bigger bottom, shapely thighs and a belly that will have your mother concerned that you might be pregnant. Tablets range from standard appetite stimulants to allergy medicines containing the steroid hormone, cortisone. The side-effects of taking cortisone are now a cash cow for pill peddlers. It is known to slow the metabolism, increase appetite, trigger water retention and create extra deposits of fat around the abdomen and face.

Using unregulated steroids without supervision can damage the heart, liver, kidneys and thyroid, says Dr Salah Ibrahim, Head of the Pharmacists' Union in Sudan. He explains that cortisone is a naturally occurring hormone in the body, helping to regulate vital bodily functions. But when a man-made, concentrated version enters the body in the form of pills or topical bleaching creams, the brain gives the body a signal to stop production. If a user suddenly stops taking the substance, their major organs can spiral into dysfunction.

Young women in Sudan are dying from kidney and heart failure caused by sudden steroid withdrawal, medical professionals say. Fatalities are especially common among new brides, who traditionally undergo a month of intense beautification prior to their wedding day and then abruptly stop using fattening pills and steroidal bleaching creams. Their deaths are put down to sudden organ failure.

Yet these horrifying beauty trends continue to gain traction. Prescription pill abuse is taking off in Sudan's conservative society, partly because it lacks the social stigma and pungent, giveaway odour of alcohol and cannabis. University students flock to buy the potent painkiller Tramadol, which is sold for 20 Sudanese pounds (\$1; 80 pence) per pill. Some of Khartoum's roadside tea-sellers are even known to drop the painkiller in a cup of tea, upon a coded request.

Awareness campaigns have so far had very little impact. Dr Ibrahim, Head of the Pharmacists Union, has made numerous appearances on national television to warn of the dangers of prescription pill abuse. At university level, pharmacists are taught vigilance and trained to act in keeping with ethics and pharmaceutical law. But in a country where pharmacists and doctors are paid very little, the temptation to sell pills to illegal vendors is overwhelming for some. "Last time I went to the beauty shop I go to for my creams, the shop owner brought out a chocolate box full of different fattening pills," says Ms Ahmed, the Khartoum student. "Girls are too scared to ask pharmacists and doctors about the pills they buy from beauty shops, for fear of being publicly shamed."

Police may arrest traders and block smuggling routes, but the profits for rogue pharmacists keep growing regardless. Fattening pills are poured into the black market, deemed to be the lesser evil. Sudan isn't the only African society where being overweight is a symbol of prosperity and power, boosting the "marriageability" of young women. But in this country, it embodies an ideal. It defines the ultimate Sudanese woman - full-bodied and light-skinned - epitomising beauty and coveted as a wife. The iconic status of Nada Algalaa, a Sudanese singer whose looks are widely praised and emulated, is testament in itself. For some women, it is an ideal to be acquired by any means necessary.

(Source:

ieltsbuddy.com) *Are the following statements **True (T)**, **False (F)** or **Not Given (NG)** according to the information in the passage?*

Question 1. People do not get any information about the dangers to their health when they purchase unregulated weight gain pills.

Question 2. Since a large number of women in Sudan are not willing to reveal that they take the pills, the exact number of women using them is not known.

Question 3. Promoting the clinical name of the pills helps the sellers to focus on the weight gaining aspects associated with them.

Question 4. Those selling the pills are making more money on them than other types of pills.

Question 5. The body's cortisone production will eventually return to normal once a person stops taking the pills.

Question 6. Intense usage in the month after marriage followed by sudden withdrawal is resulting in a high death rate for newly-wed women.

Question 7. Sudanese society does not view the abuse of prescription pills as negatively as it does other drugs such as alcohol and cannabis.

Question 8. Awareness campaigns are becoming common on national television.

Question 9. The low pay of doctors and pharmacists contributes to the problem of weight pill abuse.

Question 10. Being overweight is a sign of prosperity and power throughout African countries.

PASSAGE 9 (B2)

UN warns over impact of rapidly ageing populations

The world needs to do more to prepare for the impact of a rapidly ageing population, the UN has warned - particularly in developing countries. Within 10 years the number of people aged over 60 will pass one billion, a report by the UN Population Fund said. The demographic shift will present huge challenges to countries' welfare, pension and healthcare systems. The UN agency also said more had to be done to tackle "abuse, neglect and violence against older persons".

The number of older people worldwide is growing faster than any other age group. The report, *Ageing in the 21st Century: A Celebration and a Challenge*, estimates that one in nine people around the world are older than 60. The elderly population is expected to swell by 200 million in the next decade to surpass one billion, and reach two billion by 2050. This rising proportion of older people is a consequence of success - improved nutrition, sanitation, healthcare, education and economic well-being are contributing factors, the report says.

But the UN and a charity that also contributed to the report, HelpAge International, say the ageing population is being widely mismanaged. "In many developing countries with large populations of young people, the challenge is that governments have not put policies and practices in place to support their current older populations or made enough preparations for 2050," the agencies said in a joint statement.

The report warns that the skills and experience of older people are being wasted, with many under-employed and vulnerable to discrimination. HelpAge said more countries needed to introduce pension schemes to ensure economic independence and reduce poverty in old age. It stressed that it was not enough to simply pass legislation - the new schemes needed to be funded properly.

The UN report used India as an example, saying it needed to take urgent steps in this area. Almost two-thirds of India's population is under 30. But it also has 100 million elderly people - a figure that is expected to increase threefold by 2050. Traditionally, people in India live in large, extended families and elderly people have been well looked after. But the trend now is to have smaller, nuclear families and many of the country's elderly are finding themselves cast out, says the BBC's Sanjoy Majumder in Delhi.

There are more and more cases of physical and mental abuse, including neglect, suffered by the elderly at the hands of their families. It is slowly becoming a widespread social problem, particularly in urban areas, one which India still has not got to grips with, our correspondent says.

By contrast, the UN report cited the case of Bolivia as an example of good practice in the developing world. All Bolivians over the age of 60 get a pension that is the equivalent of about \$30 (£19) a month. Bolivia suffers from frequent flooding and landslides, and older people there have been organised into "Brigadas Blancas" - White Haired Brigades. They help with preparations for emergencies, and accessing humanitarian aid.

(Source: BBC

News) *Are the following statements **True (T)**, **False (F)** or **Not Given (NG)** according to the information in the passage?*

Question 1. The growth of the elderly population is going to make it extremely difficult to provide adequate social service provision.

Question 2. Approximately thirty per cent of the population are over 60 years old.

Question 3. Developed countries are much better prepared than developing countries for 2050.

Question 4. More financing is necessary to ensure new pension schemes are successful.

Question 5. Elderly people in India are not always being looked after as well as they were in the past.

Question 6. India is starting to deal with the neglect of its elderly population.

Question 7. Bolivian Families look after their elderly relatives better than any other developing countries.

PASSAGE 10 (B2)

Student life at Canterbury College

Most of the courses at Canterbury College only take up four days of the week, leaving one day free for independent study.

The atmosphere at the College is that of an adult environment where a relationship of mutual respect is encouraged between students and tutors.

Canterbury is a student city with several institutes of Further and Higher Education. The city centre is just a five-minute walk from the College, easily accessible in lunch or study breaks.

Canterbury College has developed strong international links over the years and, as a result, many students have the opportunity of visiting and working in a European country in the course of their studies.

Students' Union and SRC

All students are automatically members of the Canterbury College Students' Union (CCSU) and can attend meetings. The Union is very active and is run by an Executive Committee elected by students in the Autumn Term. The President is elected every Summer Term to provide continuity for the next academic year. Representatives from each area of study form the Student Representative Council (SRC) which allows every student a say in Union affairs. In addition to representing students internally in the College on the Academic Board and with a subcommittee of the College Corporation, the CCSU also belongs to the National Union of Students which represents the interests of students nationally. The Union also arranges and supports entertainments, sporting activities and trips.

STUDENT FACILITIES

Learning Resources Centre (LRC)

The Corey Learning Resources Centre provides easy access to a wide range of printed and audiovisual learning materials which can help students with coursework. There is ample space for quiet independent study and there are also areas for group work. Resources provided include books, journals, audio and video cassettes and CD-ROMs. Inter-library loans are available

locally and nationally via the British Library. All students are encouraged to use the Open Access Information Technology Centre situated on the first floor. This has a variety of computing, word processing and desktop publishing software.

Bookshop

A branch of Waterstone's bookshops is located on campus, where you can buy a range of stationery, drawing equipment, artists' materials and books, as well as many other useful items you may need.

Children's Centre

The College Children's Centre has places for under 5s with some subsidised places being available to students. Places are limited, so, if you are interested, apply early to reserve a place by contacting Linda Baker on the College telephone number.

Refectory

This provides refreshments between 08.30 and 19.00 with hot meals served three times a day. Healthy eating options are available.

Coffee Shop

This is open during normal College hours and serves light snacks and drinks. Proceeds from the Coffee Shop go to the Students' Union.

Crypt Restaurant

This is a training restaurant which offers good quality cuisine in pleasant surroundings. Meals are very reasonably priced and you are invited to sample the students' highly skilled dishes when the restaurant is open to the public during the week. Reservations can be made on 01227511244.

Chapel View Restaurant

This is another training restaurant and is set up as a quick-service facility which offers a selection of snacks and main courses at a modest price.

(Source: [http://mini-](http://mini-ielts.com)

[ielts.com](http://mini-ielts.com)) *Are the following statements **True (T)**, **False (F)** or **Not Given (NG)** according to the information in the passage?*

Question 1. Many students are allocated a job experience placement abroad.

Question 2. The elections for the Union President and Executive Committee are held together.

Question 3. There are staff in the LRC to help students use the facilities.

Question 4. Nursery care is available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Question 5. The Refectory serves fast-food options.

Question 6. The Chapel View Restaurant is for students only.

PHẦN 3: ĐỌC VÀ TRẢ LỜI CÂU HỎI

Các kỹ năng thực hành:

- Tìm ý chính của đoạn
- Xác định tiêu đề của đoạn văn
- Xác định quy chiếu
- Đoán nghĩa của từ/cụm từ trong văn cảnh
- Tìm chi tiết trong bài
- Xác định ngụ ý của một diễn đạt trong đoạn văn
- Xác định giọng văn tác giả
- Đọc hiểu mục đích của tác giả

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

PASSAGE 1 (A2)

Books which give instructions on how to do things are very popular in the United States today. Thousands of these how-to books are useful. In fact, there are about four thousand books with titles that begin with the words “How to”. One book may tell you how to earn more money. Another may tell you how to save or spend it and another may explain how to give your money away.

Many How-to books give advice on careers. They tell you how to choose a career and how to succeed in it. If you fail; however, you can buy the book “How to Turn Failure into Success”. If you would like to become very rich, you can buy the book “How to Make a Millionaire”. If you never make any money at all, you may need a book called “How to Live on Nothing”.

One of the most popular types of books is one that helps you with personal problems. If you want to have a better love life, you can read “How to Succeed in Love every Minute of Your Life”. If you are tired of books on happiness, you may prefer books which give **step-by-step** instructions on how to redecorate or enlarge a house.

Why have How-to books become so popular? Probably because life has become so complex. Today people have far more free time to use, more choices to make, and more problems to solve. How-to books help people deal with modern life.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. How to succeed in love | B. How to turn failure into success |
| C. How to make a millionaire | D. How-to books |

2. The word “it” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| A. advice | B. instruction | C. how-to book | D. career |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|

3. Which of the following is NOT the book giving information on careers?

A. "How to Succeed in Love every Minute of Your Life"

B. "How to Live on Nothing"

C. "How to Make a Millionaire"

D. "How to Turn Failure into Success"

4. The word "**step-by-step**" in paragraph 3 is closet in meaning to_____.

A. little by little

B. gradually

C. slower and slower

D. A and B

5. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.

A. Today people are more bored with the modern life

B. Modern life is more difficult to deal with

C. Today people have fewer choices to make

D. Today people are more interested in modern life

PASSAGE 2 (A2+)

Today's cars are smaller, safer, cleaner and more economical than their predecessors but the car of the future will be far more pollution-free than those on road today. Several new types of automobile engines have already been developed than run on alternative sources of power, such as electricity, compressed natural gas, methanol, steam, hydrogen and propane. Electricity, however, is the only zero-emission option presently available.

Although electric vehicles will not be truly practical until a powerful, compact battery or other dependable source of current is available, transport experts foresee a new assortment of electric vehicles entering everyday life: shorter-range commuter electric cars, three-wheeled neighborhood cars, electric delivery vans, bikes and trolleys.

As automakers work to develop practical vehicles, urban planners and utility engineers are focusing on infrastructure systems to support and make the best use of the new cars. Public charging facilities will need to be as common as today's gas stations. Public parking spots on the street or in commercial lots will need to be equipped with devices that allow drivers to charge their batteries while they stop, dine or attend a concert. To encourage the use of electric vehicles, the most convenient parking in transportation centres might be reserved for electric cars.

Planners **foresee** electric shuttle buses, trains, buses and neighborhood vehicles all meeting at transit centres that would have facilities for **charging** and renting. Commuters will be able to rent a variety of electric cars to suit their needs: light trucks, one-person three-wheelers, small cars or electric gasoline hybrid cars for longer trips, which will no doubt take place on automated freeways capable of handling five times the number of vehicles that can be carried by freeway today.

1. The author's purpose in the passage is to_____.

A. criticize conventional vehicles

B. support the invention of electric cars

C. narrate a story about alternative energy vehicles

D. describe the possibilities for transportation in the future

2. The following electrical vehicles are all mentioned in the passage EXCEPT_____.

A. plane

B. trolleys

C. vans

D. trains

3. The passage would most likely be followed by details about _____.
 A. the neighborhood of the future B. automated freeways
 C. electric shuttle buses D. pollution restrictions in the future
4. The word “**compact**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. squared B. long-range C. inexpensive D. concentrated
5. According to the passage, public parking lots of the future will be _____.
 A. much larger than they are today B. more convenient than they are today
 C. common as today’s gas station D. equipped with charging devices
6. The word “**charging**” in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 A. aggression B. lightning C. electricity D. credit cards
7. The word “**foresee**” in the last paragraph could best be replaced with _____.
 A. imagine B. count on C. rely on D. invent

PASSAGE 3 (B1)

Long ago prehistoric man began to domesticate a number of wild plants and animals for his own use. **This** not only provided more abundant food but also allowed more people to live on a smaller plot of ground. We tend to forget that all of our present-day pets, livestock, and food plants were taken from the wild and developed into the forms we know today.

As centuries passed and human cultures evolved and blossomed, humans began to organize their knowledge of nature into the broad field of natural history. One aspect of early natural history concerned the use of plants for drugs and medicine. The early herbalists sometimes overworked their imaginations **in this respect**. For example, it was widely believed that a plant or part of a plant that resembles an internal organ would cure ailments of that organ. Thus, an **extract** made from a heart-shaped leaf might be prescribed for a person suffering from heart problems.

Nevertheless, the overall contributions of these early observers provided the **rudiments** of our present knowledge of drugs and their uses.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 A. Cures from plants B. The beginning of natural history
 C. Prehistoric man D. Early plants and animals
2. Domestication of plants and animals probably occurred because of _____.
 A. need for more readily available food
 B. lack of wild animals and plants
 C. early man power as a hunter
 D. the desire of prehistoric man to be nomadic
3. The word “**This**” in the first paragraph refers to _____.
 A. providing food for man
 B. man’s domestication of plants and animals
 C. man ability to live on a small plot of land
 D. the earliest condition of prehistoric man
4. The word “**blossomed**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. produced flowers B. changed C. learned D. flourished

5. *A herbalist is which of the following?*

- A. A dreamer
- B. An early historian
- C. Someone who uses plants in medicine
- D. A farmer

6. *The phrase “in this respect” in the second paragraph refers to _____.*

- A. the development of human culture
- B. the development of the field of natural history
- C. the use of plants for drugs and medicine
- D. the origin of knowledge of nature

7. *The word “extract” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. design
- B. substance
- C. flavour
- D. ailment

8. *Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?*

- A. The shape of a plant is indicative of its ability to cure ailments of a similarly shaped organ.
- B. There is little relation between a cure for illness and the physical shape of a plant.
- C. The work of early herbalists has nothing to do with present day medicine.
- D. Early herbalists were unimaginative.

9. *The word “rudiments” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*

- A. beginnings
- B. history
- C. requirements
- D. proofs

10. *The passage would most likely lead to a more specific discussion in the field of _____.*

- A. zoology
- B. biology
- C. anatomy
- D. astrology

PASSAGE 4 (B1)

The invention of the electric telegraph gave birth to the communications industry. Although Samuel B. Morse succeeded in making the invention useful in 1837, it was not until 1843 that the first telegraph line of consequence was contributed. By 1860, more than 50,000 miles of lines had connected people east of **the Rockies**. The following year, San Francisco was added to the network.

The national telegraph network fortified the ties between East and West and contributed to the rapid expansion of the railroads by providing an efficient means to monitor schedules and routes. Furthermore, the extension of the telegraph, combined with the invention of the steam-driven rotary printing press by Richard M. Hoe in 1846, revolutionized the world of Journalism. Where the business of news **gathering** had been dependent upon the mail and on hand-operated presses, the telegraph expanded the amount of information a newspaper could supply and allowed for timelier reporting. The establishment of the Associated Press as a central wire service in 1846 marked the advent of a new era in journalism.

1. *The main topic of the passage is _____.*

- A. the history of journalism
- B. the origin of the national telegraph network
- C. how the telegraph network contributed to the expansion of railroads
- D. the contributions and development of the telegraph network

2. *According to the passage, the telegraph enhanced the business of news gathering by _____.*

- A. allowing for timelier reporting

- B. adding San Francisco the network
 - C. expanding the railroads
 - D. monitoring schedules and routes for the railroads
3. The phrase “**the Rockies**” in the first paragraph refers to _____.
- A. a telephone company
 - B. the West Coast
 - C. a mountain range
 - D. a railroad company
4. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. Samuel Morse did not make a significant contribution to the communications industry
 - B. Morse’s invention immediately achieved its full potential
 - C. The extension of the telegraph was more important than its invention
 - D. Journalists have the Associated Press to thank for the birth of the communications industry
5. The word “**revolutionized**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. destroyed
 - B. revolved
 - C gathered
 - D. transformed
6. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE about the growth of the communications industry?
- A. Morse invented the telegraph in 1837.
 - B. People could use the telegraph in San Francisco in 1861.
 - C. The telegraph led to the invention of the rotary printing press.
 - D. The telegraph helped connect the entire nation.
7. The word “**gathering**” in the second paragraph refers to _____.
- A. people
 - B. information
 - C. objects
 - D. computer magazine
8. This passage would most likely be found in a _____.
- A. U.S. history book
 - B. book on trains
 - C. science textbook
 - D. computer magazine
9. The author’s main purpose in this passage is to _____.
- A. compare the invention of the telegraph with that of the steam-driven rotary press
 - B. propose new ways to develop the communications industry
 - C. show how the electric telegraph affected the communications industry
 - D. criticize Samuel B. Morse
10. How does the author feel about the invention of the electric telegraph?
- A. indifferent
 - B. admiring
 - C. neutral
 - D. uninterested

PASSAGE 5 (B1)

It is very difficult to succeed in the music business; nine out of ten bands that **release** a first record fail to produce a second. Surviving in the music industry requires luck and patience, but most of all it requires an intricate knowledge of how a record company functions. The process begins when a representative of a company’s Artist and Repertoire (A &R) department visits bars and night clubs, scouting for young, talented bands. After the representative identifies a promising band, he or she will work to negotiate a contract with that band. The signing of this recording contract is a slow process. A company will spend a long time investigating the band itself as well as current trends in popular music. During **this period**, it is important that a band reciprocate with an investigation of its own, learning as

much as possible about the record company and making personal connections within the different departments that will **handle** their recordings. Once a band has signed the contract and, has finished recording an album, the Publicity and Promotions department **takes over**. This department decides whether or not to mass produce and market the band's album. Most bands fail to make personal contacts in this second department, thus losing their voice in the important final process of producing and marketing their album. This loss of voice often contributes to the band's failure as a recording group.

1. Which one can be best replaced for the word "**release**"?

- A. distribute B. pay for C. overturn D. itemize

2. Which one can be best replaced for the phrase "**takes over**"?

- A. takes charge B. take pleasure C. take advice D. takes blame

3. What will a recording company investigate once they have identified a band at a bar or a night club?

- A. the Publicity Promotions
B. the band and current trends in popular music
C. the singers' personal relationship
D. the signing of this recording contract

4. According to the passage, the initial contact between a band and a recording company is made by_____.

- A. the band's manager B. a band member
C. an A&R representative D. the Publicity Promotions department

5. The author mentions that a band's success is dependent on all of the following factors EXCEPT_____.

- A. being patient in the process of recording contract
B. making personal contacts with people in the company
C. understanding how a record company functions
D. playing music that sounds like music of famous bands

6. According to the passage, the Publicity and Promotions department_____.

- A. has the final decision in producing an album
B. handles the recording arrangements for the band
C. sends representatives to look for new talented bands
D. visits bars and night clubs on the weekend

7. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.

- A. the music industry is full of opportunities for young band
B. the A& R department has a large staff
C. most bands do not fully understand how record companies operate
D. the cost of recording an album is very expensive

8. The phrase "**this period**" refers to_____.

- A. waiting for the signing of a recording contract
B. scouting for young, talented bands
C. waiting to represent the A & R department
D. preparing to have the second album

9. Which of the following is most similar in meaning to the word “**handle**”?

- A. touch B. control C. manipulate D. protect

10. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. Nine out of ten bands fail to produce a second record in the music industry.
B. A band needs to have an intricate knowledge of how a recording company functions.
C. Making personal connections will help the band promote their album.
D. The main factors in a band’s success are certainly luck and patience.

PASSAGE 6 (B1)

In the American colonies there was little money. England did not supply the colonies with coins and did not allow the colonies to make their own coins, except for the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which received permission for a short period in 1652 to make several kinds of silver coins. England wanted to keep money out of America as **a means of** controlling trade: America was forced to trade only with England if it did not have the money to buy products from other countries. The result during this pre-revolutionary period was that the colonists used various goods in place of money: beaver pelts, Indian wampum, and tobacco leaves were all commonly used substitutes for money. The colonists also made use of any foreign coins they could obtain. Dutch, Spanish, French, and English coins were all in use in the American colonies.

During the Revolutionary War, funds were needed to finance the war, so each of the individual states and the Continental Congress issued paper money. So much of this paper money was printed that by the end of the war, almost no one would accept **it**. As a result, trade in goods and the use of foreign coins still flourished during this period.

By the time the Revolutionary War had been won by the American colonists, the monetary system was in a state of total disarray. To **remedy** this situation, the new Constitution of the United States, approved in 1789, allowed Congress to issue money. The individual states could no longer have their own money supply. A few years later, the Coinage Act of 1792 made the dollar the official currency of the United States and put the country on a bimetallic standard. In this bimetallic system, both gold and silver were legal money, and the rate of exchange of silver to gold was fixed by the government at sixteen to one.

1. The passage mainly discusses_____.

- A. the effect of the Revolution on American money.
B. American money from past to present.
C. the American monetary system of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
D. the English monetary policies in colonial America.

2. The passage indicates that during the colonial period, money was_____.

- A. used extensively for trade B. scarce
C. supplied by England D. coined by colonists

3. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was allowed to make coins_____.

- A. for a short time during one year.
B. throughout the seventeenth century.
C. continuously from the inception of the colonies.

D. from 1652 until the Revolutionary War.

4. The expression “**a means of**” in paragraph 1 could be best replaced by_____.

- A. a result of
- B. a method of
- C. a punishment for
- D. an example of

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a substitute for money during the colonial period?

- A. wampum
- B. cotton
- C. beaver furs
- D. tobacco

6. The pronoun “**it**” in paragraph 2 refers to which of the following

- A. the Continental Congress
- B. trade in goods
- C. the Revolutionary War
- D. paper money

7. It is implied in the passage that at the end of the Revolutionary War, a paper dollar was worth_____.

- A. exactly one dollar
- B. just over one dollar
- C. just under one dollar
- D. almost nothing

8. The word “**remedy**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. resolve
- B. medicate
- C. renew
- D. understand

9. How was the monetary system arranged in the Constitution?

- A. The US officially went on a bimetallic monetary system.
- B. The dollar was made official currency of the US.
- C. Only the US Congress could issue money.
- D. Various state governments, including Massachusetts, could issue money.

10. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the bimetallic monetary system?

- A. Either gold or silver could be used as official money.
- B. It was established in 1792.
- C. Gold could be exchanged for silver at the rate of sixteen to one.
- D. The monetary system was based on two matters.

PASSAGE 7 (B2)

The ability to conduct electricity is one of the key properties of a metal. Other solid materials such as silicon can conduct electricity but only effectively at certain temperatures. Also, some substances such as salt (sodium chloride) can conduct when molten or when dissolved in water. The ability of metals to conduct electricity is due to how their atoms bond together. In order to bond together the metal atoms lose at least one of their **outermost** electrons. This leaves the metal atoms with a positive charge and they are now strictly ions. The lost electrons are free to move in what is known as a sea of electrons. Since the electrons are negatively charged they attract the ions and this is what keeps the structure together.

An electric current is a flow of charge and since the electrons in the sea of electrons are free to move they can be made to flow in one direction when a source of electrical energy such as a battery is connected to the metal. Hence we have an electric current flowing through the wire, and this is what makes metals such good conductors of electricity. The only other common solid conducting material that pencil users are likely to encounter is graphite (what the ‘lead’ of a pencil is made from). Graphite is a form of carbon and again the carbon atoms

bond in such a way that there is a sea of electrons that can be made to flow as an electric current. Likewise, if we have an ionic substance like salt we can make the electrically charged ions flow to create a current but only when those ions are free to move, either when the substance is a liquid or dissolved in water. In its solid state an ionic substance like salt cannot conduct electricity as its charged ions cannot flow.

Electrical insulators are substances that cannot conduct electricity well either, because they contain no charged particles or any charged particles **they** might contain do not flow easily. Water itself is a poor conductor of electricity as it does not contain a significant amount of fully charged particles (the ends of a water molecule are partly charged but overall the molecule is neutral). However, most water we encounter does contain dissolved charged particles, so it will be more conductive than pure water. Many of the problems that occur when touching electrical devices with wet hands result from the ever-present salt that is left on our skin through perspiration and it dissolves in the water to make it more conductive.

1. *Electrical conductivity is_____.*

- A. completely impossible for silicon
- B. one of the key properties of most solid materials
- C. impossible for any substance when it is dissolved in water
- D. one of the most important properties of metals

2. *According to the passage, a metal can conduct electricity due to _____.*

- A. the absence of free electrons
- B. the loss of one electron in the core of its atoms
- C. the way its atoms bond together
- D. its atoms with a positive charge

3. *The word “**outermost**” in paragraph 1 mostly means_____.*

- A. nearest to the inside
- B. furthest from the inside
- C. the heaviest
- D. the lightest

4. *The atoms of a metal can bond together because_____.*

- A. electrons can flow in a single direction
- B. the lost electrons cannot move freely in the sea of electrons
- C. they lose all of their electrons
- D. negatively charged electrons attract positive ions

5. *The word “**they**” in paragraph 3 refers to_____.*

- A. electrical insulators
- B. electric currents
- C. charged particles
- D. charged ions

6. *Water is a poor conductor because it contains_____.*

- A. only a small amount of fully charged particles
- B. only a positive electric charge
- C. no positive or negative electric charge
- D. only a negative electric charge

7. *We can have problems when touching electrical devices with wet hands because the water _____.*

- A. dissolves the salt on our skin and becomes more conductive
- B. contains too many neutral molecules

- C. containing no charged particles makes it more conductive
- D. itself is a good conductor of electricity

8. Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Electrical Devices
- B. Electrical Energy
- C. Electrical Insulators
- D. Electrical Conductivity

PASSAGE 8 (B2)

Psychologists have debated a long time about whether a child's upbringing can give it the ability to do outstandingly well. Some think that it is impossible to develop genius and say that it is simply something a person is born with. **Others**, however, argue that the potential for great achievement can be developed. The truth lies somewhere between these two extremes. It seems very obvious that being born with the right qualities from gifted parents will increase a child's ability to do well. However, this ability will be fully realized only with the right upbringing and opportunities. As one psychologist says, **"To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel."**

Scientists have recently assessed intelligence, achievement, and ability in 50 sets of identical twins that were separated shortly birth and brought up by different parents. They found that achievement was based on intelligence, and later influenced by the child's environment. One case involving very intelligent twins was quoted. One of the twins received a normal upbringing, and performed well. The other twin, however, was brought up by extremely supportive parents and given every possible opportunity to develop its abilities. That twin, though starting out with the same degree of intelligence as the other, performed even better.

This case reflects the general principle of intelligence and ability. The more **favorable** the environment, the more a child's intelligence and ability are developed. However, there is no link between intelligence and socioeconomic level of a child's family. In other words, it does not matter how poor or how rich a family is, as this does not affect the intelligence.

Gifted people cannot be created by supportive parents, but they can be developed by them. One professor of music said that outstanding musicians usually started two or three years earlier than ordinary performers, often because their parents had recognized their ability. These musicians then needed at least ten years' hard work and training in order to reach the level they were capable of attaining.

People who want to have very gifted children are given the following advice:

- Marry an intelligent person.
- Allow children to follow their own interests rather than the interests of the parents.
- Start a child's education early but avoid pushing the child too hard.
- Encourage children to play; for example, playing with musical instrument is essential for a child who wants to become an outstanding musician.

1. When scientists studied intelligence and ability in twins, they found that_____.

- A. ability depends both on intelligence and environment
- B. different twins generally have different levels of ability
- C. intelligence and development are irrelevant to ability
- D. ability depends mainly on intelligence and achievement

2. *Scientists chose twins for their study because_____.*
A. each twin has the same environment as his/ her twin
B. they have the same genetic background, usually with similar intelligence
C. they have the same economic background and hence the same opportunities
D. they are born into the same family, hence the same upbringing
3. *How were great musicians different from ordinary musicians in their development?*
A. They concentrated on music to the exclusion of other areas
B. They were exceptionally intelligent and artistic
C. Their ability was realized at an early stage and then nurtured
D. They practice playing their instruments for many years
4. *The writer advises that gifted children should be allowed to follow_____.*
A. their own interests
B. only their interests in musical instruments
C. only their interests in computer games
D. their parents' interests
5. *When encouraging their gifted children, parents should avoid_____.*
A. starting their education at an early age
B. letting them play their own way
C. permitting them to follow their own interests
D. pushing their children too hard
6. *The sentence “**To have a fast car, you need both a good engine and fuel**” in the passage means that in order to become a genius,_____.*
A. you need to have good health and good nourishment
B. you should try to move quickly and efficiently.
C. you must nourish your brain and train your muscles hard
D. you need intelligence and you need to develop it
7. *The word “**favorable**” in the passage mostly mean_____.*
A. helping somebody to be more intelligent compared to the other people
B. good for someone and making him or her likely to be successful
C. of high quality or an acceptable standard
D. under the control or in the power of somebody else
8. *All of the following statements are true EXCEPT_____.*
A. educational development depends completely on economic well-being
B. studying different twins is useful scientific procedure
C. to become successful, a child needs both native intelligence and development
D. a child's intelligence is influenced by that of his/ her parents
9. *The upbringing of highly intelligent children requires_____.*
A. parental support and encouragement
B. wealthy and loving parents
C. good musical instruments
D. an expensive education
10. *The word “**others**” used in the first paragraph refers to _____.*
A. other people B. other geniuses C. other children D. other scientists

PASSAGE 9 (B2)

Since water is the basis of life, composing the greater part of the **tissues** of all living things, the crucial problem of desert animals is to survive in a world where sources of flowing water are rare. And since man's inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarcely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop.

Uncompromising as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only **those forms** unable to withstand its desiccating effects. No moist-skinned, water-loving animals can exist there. Few large animals are found. The giants of the North American desert are the deer, the coyote, and the bobcat. Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed running and leaping creatures than the tangled forest. Its population is largely nocturnal, silent, filled with reticence, and ruled by stealth. Yet they are not **emaciated**. Having adapted to their austere environment, they are as healthy as animals anywhere else in the world. The secret of their adjustment lies in the combination of behavior and physiology. None could survive if, like mad dogs and Englishmen, they went out in the midday sun; many would die in a matter of minutes. So most of them pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid **burrows** underneath the ground, emerging to hunt only by night. The surface of the sunbaked desert averages around 150 degrees, but 18 inches down the temperature is only 60 degrees.

1. The title for this passage could be _____.

- A. Desert Plants
- B. Life Underground
- C. Animal Life in a Desert Environment
- D. Man's Life in a Desert Environment

2. The word "**tissues**" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. the smallest units of living matter that can exist on their own
- B. collections of cells that form the different parts of humans, animals and plants
- C. very small living things that cause infectious disease in people, animals and plants
- D. the simplest forms of life that exist in air, water, living and dead creatures and plants

3. Man can hardly understand why many animals live their whole life in the desert, as _____.

- A. sources of flowing water are rare in a desert
- B. water is an essential part of his existence
- C. water composes the greater part of the tissues of living things
- D. very few larger animals are found in the desert

4. The phrase "**those forms**" in the passage refers to all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. water-loving animals
- B. the coyote and the bobcat
- C. moist-skinned animals
- D. many large animals

5. According to the passage, creatures in the desert _____.

- A. run and leap faster than those in the tangled forest
- B. run and leap more slowly than those in the tangled forest
- C. are more active during the day than those in the tangled forest
- D. are not as healthy as those anywhere else in the world

6. The author mentions all the following as examples of the behavior of desert animals EXCEPT _____.

- A. they sleep during the day
- B. they dig home underground

C. they are noisy and aggressive

D. they are watchful and quiet

7. The word "**emaciated**" in the passage mostly means_____.

A. living or growing in natural conditions, not kept in a house or on a farm

B. able to get what one wants in a clever way, especially by tricking or cheating

C. large and strong, difficult to control or deal with

D. thin and weak because of lack of food and water

8. According to the passage, one characteristic of animals living in the desert is that _____.

A. they are smaller and fleetier than forest animals

B. they are less healthy than animals living in other places

C. they can hunt in temperature of 150 degrees

D. they live in an accommodating environment

9. The word "**burrows**" in the passage mostly means_____.

A. places where insects or other small creatures live and produce their young

B. holes or tunnels in the ground made by animals for them to live in

C. structures made of metal bars in which animals or birds are kept

D. places where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found

10. We can infer from the passage that_____.

A. living things adjust to their environment

B. water is the basis of desert life

C. desert life is colorful and diverse

D. healthy animals live longer lives

PASSAGE 10 (B2)

A radio telescope is a radio receiver that "sees" radio waves. Unlike a normal telescope, which sees light, a radio telescope is used primarily in the area of astronomy because it can detect radio waves that are emitted by celestial objects. Such objects in space, also called radio objects, can be things such as hot gas, electrons, and wavelengths given off by different atoms and molecules.

The first radio telescope was invented by Grote Reber in 1937. He was an American who graduated with a degree in engineering. He went on to work as an amateur radio operator and later decided to try to build his own radio telescope in his backyard. Reber's first two radio receivers failed to pick up any signals from outer space, but in 1938, his third radio telescope successfully picked up radio waves from space.

A radio telescope consists of a large parabolic-shaped dish antenna or a combination of two or more. The significance of the parabolic shape allows for the incoming radio waves to be concentrated on one focal point, allowing the signals to be **picked up** as strongly as possible. A larger dish means that more signals can be received and focalized.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the largest radio telescope of the time was invented with a seventy-six-meter telescope although larger telescopes have been made since then. The largest **current** radio telescope in the world is the RATAN-600 in Russia, whose diameter is 576 meters. It has provided valuable feedback of the sun's radio wavelengths and atmosphere. The largest radio telescope in Europe is a 100-meter diameter telescope in Germany, and the

largest radio telescope in the United States is the Big Ear in the state of Ohio. The largest array of telescopes is the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope in India.

Radio telescopes have provided scientists with valuable information about our universe. One of the most important functions of radio telescopes is their ability to allow scientists to track different space probes, the unmanned space missions in outer space. Radio telescopes allow for the travel of space probes into places like the surface of Mars that are too dangerous for men to explore. Without radio wave technology, scientists would not know much of what inhabits the universe nor would **they** be able to see it. Radio waves are our eyes and ears in outer space.

1. According to the passage, a radio telescope enables the detection of _____.
A. creatures that inhabit celestial objects
B. shapes and sizes of celestial objects
C. normal light of celestial objects
D. radio waves sent out by celestial objects
2. According to paragraph 2, all of the followings are true about Grote Reber EXCEPT that he was an _____.
A. inventor B. amateur radio operator C. engineer D. astronomer
3. Grote Reber's idea to develop a radio telescope was not successful until he _____.
A. picked up signals from outer space
B. graduated from an engineering school
C. experimented on the third one
D. first built one in his backyard
4. The verb "**pick up**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. send B. lift C. receive D. select
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. A larger dish antenna helps a radio telescope produce better results.
B. The Big Ear in the United States produces the largest array of telescopes.
C. The pattern of radio waves received by radio telescopes is significant.
D. The largest radio telescope of all time is the one with a seventy-six-meter diameter.
6. The word "**current**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. existing B. moving C. electricity flow D. water movement
7. The word "**they**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.
A. places B. radio waves C. scientists D. eyes and ears
8. Radio waves are scientists' eyes and ears in outer space because they _____.
A. can recognize who dominates the universe
B. help to track only manned space missions in space
C. allow them to travel to such dangerous places as Mars
D. can help them understand more about the universe
9. The focus of the discussion in the passage is _____.
A. radio waves B. radio telescopes
C. radio operators D. atoms and molecules
10. Originally, this passage was probably published in a _____.

A. business journal
C. scientific journal

B. fashion magazine
D. book on environment

Trường Đại học Ngoại ngữ - ĐHQGHN

PHẦN 4: ĐỌC VÀ XÁC ĐỊNH TỪ/CỤM TỪ SAI TRONG PHẠM VI CÂU

EXERCISE 1 (A2)

1. The students suggested going for a picnic as soon as the first semester ended.
A. The students B. going C. for D. as soon as
2. No one have solved such a difficult problem.
A. have B. solved C. such D. difficult
3. During their meat, they discussed what to do at the weekend.
A. During B. meat C. to do D. at
4. If you write the essay careful, you will get good mark.
A. If B. write C. careful D. will
5. Ordinary Americans are friendly and not afraid to show its feelings.
A. Ordinary B. are C. not D. its
6. The girl who were injured in the accident is now in hospital.
A. who B. were C. in D. is
7. Thank you very much of the present that you sent me.
A. very B. much C. of D. that
8. There wasn't some directory in the telephone box from which I was phoning.
A. wasn't B. some C. the D. from
9. The man who I was waiting for didn't turn up.
A. The man B. who C. was D. for
10. Women wear make-up to beautiful themselves.
A. wear B. make-up C. beautiful D. themselves
11. Mai and Lan have a row because they have misunderstood one another.
A. have B. because C. misunderstood D. one another
12. The workers are building a new bridge which is 150 meters in high.
A. building B. a new bridge C. which D. high
13. It's no use asking them keep quiet.
A. no use B. asking C. them D. keep
14. This text is too long for me to read it.
A. is B. long C. to read D. it
15. I can't get used to doing so difficult exercises.
A. can't B. used C. doing D. so
16. My father doesn't know speak English.
A. My B. doesn't C. speak D. English
17. She behaves as if she was a baby.
A. behaves B. as if C. was D. a
18. You wanted me to tell you about what I was doing here and how was my life.
A. to tell B. about C. was doing D. was

19. The course is good, but more hard than I thought.
 A. is B. but C. more hard D. thought
20. Sleeping all day, to eat too much and never going out is unhealthy.
 A. Sleeping B. to eat C. much D. never
21. What is the higher mountain in the world?
 A. What B. is C. higher D. in
22. I wish my mother gives me presents more often.
 A. wish B. gives C. me D. more often
23. The teacher was pleasing with the result of your examination.
 A. The B. was C. pleasing D. of
24. The little boy didn't know how lacing his shoes.
 A. The little boy B. didn't C. how D. lacing
25. You are quite so thin that you can slip between the bars.
 A. are B. quite so C. can slip D. between
26. To turn on the light, I was surprised at what I saw.
 A. To turn B. on C. was D. at
27. I would rather live on a farm than to live in a city.
 A. would rather B. live C. on D. to live
28. The school library is free and open for all the pupils and teaching staff.
 A. is B. and C. for D. all
29. Why don't you borrow books in the local lending library?
 A. Why B. don't C. borrow D. in
30. He had to admit that there were something in what mother kept saying.
 A. admit B. were C. what D. saying
31. If airplane ticket wasn't expensive, I could fly to Singapore for my holidays.
 A. If B. wasn't C. could fly D. for
32. Friends advised her to stop doing the housework because her old age.
 A. her B. to stop C. housework D. because
33. Although she is 103 but she still does a lot of work in the flat.
 A. Although B. is C. but D. a lot of
34. He had so a difficult exercise that he couldn't do it.
 A. had B. so C. difficult D. it
35. It is the larger city in Europe with a population of over eight million.
 A. is B. larger C. in D. of
36. It is a beautiful building of two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben.
 A. beautiful B. of C. very D. called
37. Many hundred years ago there were many villages and little towns in England.
 A. ago B. were C. little D. in
38. They usually took a tree back with them and put it on the centre of the village.

- A. with B. put C. on D. of
39. The international working class made the one of May their day of solidarity.
A. working B. made C. one D. of
40. The first May Day celebrated in England in 1890.
A. first B. celebrated C. in D. 1890
41. She made me to pay for the damage I had done.
A. made B. to pay C. for D. had done
42. He warned me to make an eye on my luggage as that place was full of thieves.
A. me B. to make C. on D. full
43. When you are late for class, you should apologize for your teacher.
A. When B. for C. should D. for
44. The village that I was born and grew up is situated on the Red River.
A. that B. grew C. situated D. on
45. Some children, before going to school, go to kindergartens, officially are called nursery schools.
A. before B. go C. officially D. are called
46. English children start school in six and finish at sixteen.
A. English B. start C. in D. at
47. I don't feel as tired after a train journey so I do after a car journey.
A. don't B. tired C. so D. after
48. The child ran fastly to get to school.
A. child B. fastly C. to D. school
49. If it will rain this afternoon, we will have to cancel our picnic.
A. If B. will rain C. will D. cancel
50. He is very weak to lift this suitcase.
A. very B. weak C. to D. this
51. Sun weather can always be depended on in southern countries.
A. Sun B. always C. on D. in
52. The man that wife and family are away seems very lonely.
A. that B. and C. are D. seems
53. Each year more and more people try setting new and unusual records.
A. more and more B. people C. setting D. unusual
54. Someone else put 49,999 dominoes in a line and knocking them all down.
A. else B. dominoes C. in D. knocking
55. The peel were actually 52 meters long.
A. The B. were C. actually D. long
56. Why did all the customers at the Red Lion have to pay of their beer that week?
A. did B. at C. have to D. of
57. The heavy rain made it possible for us to have our picnic.

- A. heavy B. it C. possible D. to
58. If you make a five-days trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone everyday.
- A. make B. five-days C. enters D. zone
59. When he arrived at the furniture shop, they had been sold the table he wanted.
- A. at B. furniture C. had been sold D. wanted
60. May Day regularly is celebrated in many countries around the world.
- A. regularly B. celebrated C. in D. around

EXERCISE 2 (B1)

1. Its lack of irregular verbs makes Esperanto an unique language.
- A. Its B. verbs C. makes D. an
2. Perhaps no one will ever know what did happened that fateful night.
- A. Perhaps B. ever C. did D. that
3. There was another revolutionary in microchip technology in 1971.
- A. was B. revolutionary C. technology D. in
4. No one stands a chance of beating Mansell in this year's champion.
- A. stands B. of C. this year's D. champion
5. If he had done his homework, his parents might have let him to go to the party.
- A. had done B. parents C. let D. to go
6. In the event, the extra insurance we took out wasn't be necessary.
- A. In B. insurance C. took D. be
7. He speaks more persuasive than his brother does.
- A. speaks B. more C. persuasive D. does
8. He forgotten about the gun until he got home.
- A. forgotten B. gun C. until D. got
9. Alan worked too hard at the office, and this led to his ill.
- A. worked B. hard C. this D. ill
10. I haven't enjoyed myself so many for years.
- A. haven't B. myself C. so many for D. years
11. Although the dog appeared harmless, it, in fact, was quite dangerous.
- A. Although B. harmless C. in fact D. quite
12. Nobody whom was at the meeting will say anything to the press.
- A. Nobody B. whom C. will D. to
13. Thanks in Laura's support, I was able to finish the project.
- A. Thanks B. in C. was D. finish
14. Not many of the person in Britain speak a single word of my language.
- A. many B. person C. single D. of
15. I will be sure you didn't lock the front door. Here is the key.

- A. will be B. didn't C. front D. is
16. Keeping calmly is the secret of passing your driving test.
A. Keeping B. calmly C. passing D. driving
17. The fox was unsuccessful on reaching the grapes.
A. was B. on C. reaching D. the
18. It is believed for that the man escaped in a stolen car.
A. It is B. for C. escaped D. in
19. I think that you are drawn up some excellent plans. I must congratulate you.
A. think B. are C. some D. must
20. The critics were strong impressed by her performance.
A. critics B. strong C. by D. performance
21. They had to be dismantle the vehicle to get them across the gorge.
A. be B. vehicle C. to get D. across
22. I do wishes you would stop biting your nails, Brian! It really annoys me.
A. wishes B. would C. biting D. annoys
23. Sarah wore dark glasses so to that no one would recognize her.
A. wore B. to C. would D. her
24. I found it when I was looking through some old paper.
A. it B. when C. was looking D. paper
25. The cost of living has increasing so much that he finds it difficult to live within his income.
A. living B. increasing C. much D. within
26. Uncle Ho's earnest desire was that our country might progress at equality rate with other countries in the world.
A. earnest B. might C. equality D. with
27. I am sure he shan't fail to keep his words.
A. am B. shan't C. to keep D. words
28. He very much surprised me when he said he was loving me.
A. very much B. me C. said D. was loving
29. Throughout his speech, the boys were deeply attention.
A. Throughout B. speech C. deeply D. attention
30. The old man is expecting with pleasure the visit of his grandchildrens.
A. old B. expecting C. pleasure D. grandchildrens
31. My friend was crazy although he was informed of the news of his mother's death.
A. crazy B. although C. informed D. death
32. The soldier leaped into the water so soon as the ship touched the shore.
A. leaped B. into C. so soon as D. touched
33. His fondness for the game increase with his proficiency.
A. fondness B. for C. increase D. proficiency

34. Her handwriting is so badly that I can't read.
 A. handwriting B. so C. badly D. can't
35. Although he is industrious, he hasn't succeeded.
 A. Although B. is C. industrious D. succeeded
36. Winning that prize have made him very conceited.
 A. Winning B. have C. him D. conceited
37. When he was a child, he loves dismantling things to see how they worked.
 A. When B. loves C. to see D. how
38. English people in general don't like complaining on public.
 A. people B. in C. don't D. on
39. We are moving to Bristol next week but we are promising to stay in contact with you.
 A. are moving B. but C. are promising D. with
40. It was hard not to start laughing when she started to singing.
 A. hard B. laughing C. started D. singing
41. The dentist gave me a check up and then telling me I needed two fillings.
 A. me B. check up C. telling D. fillings
42. These engines used being started by hand. But now they are started by electricity.
 A. used B. being C. But now D. are
43. This house is often broken off and a lot of things are taken away.
 A. is B. broken C. off D. away
44. My father has a mechanic to repair his motorbike monthly.
 A. has B. a C. to repair D. monthly
45. There always is one wise woman who is both feared and respected by her people.
 A. always B. wise C. who D. both
46. The woman tells them close their eyes tightly and cover them with their hands.
 A. tells B. close C. tightly D. with
47. They visited America about a thousand years ago, on the eleventh century AD.
 A. visited B. thousand C. ago D. on
48. Ha Dong is the town where I am born and grew up.
 A. is B. where C. am D. grew
49. She is the girl about that I talked to you yesterday.
 A. the girl B. that C. to D. yesterday
50. The lesson that we are learning now is very interested but difficult.
 A. that B. now C. interested D. but
51. If you don't want Sally to be angry with you, I suggested you apologise.
 A. If B. don't C. to be D. suggested
52. It was careful of you to leave the window open last night.
 A. was B. careful C. to leave D. open
53. The train journey from London to Bristol take two hours.

- A. journey B. to C. take D. hours
54. George is not nearly as energetic than he used to be.
A. nearly B. as C. than D. be
55. He can speak France well enough to go to the conference.
A. France B. well C. enough D. to
56. If only you had tried harder, you might pass the exam.
A. If only B. had tried C. might pass D. exam
57. She was dismissed because her typing was poorly.
A. was B. dismissed C. typing D. poorly
58. She doesn't know the difference between margarine with butter.
A. doesn't B. difference C. between D. with
59. Immediately after his arrival, things went to wrong.
A. Immediately B. arrival C. things D. to
60. Karajan was the first person recognizing her extraordinary musical gift.
A. was B. first C. recognizing D. musical
61. You can eat as much as you like at the newly lunch-bar.
A. eat B. much C. at D. newly
62. It takes a ship approximately eight hours to complete the trip through the canal and cost an average of fifteen thousands dollars.
A. approximately B. complete C. through D. thousands
63. You think that fat people is always jolly, but you are wrong.
A. that B. is C. jolly D. wrong
64. My parents prefer to live in the countryside because they dislike the noisy and traffic of the city.
A. prefer B. in C. dislike D. noisy
65. I have to use the public telephone because my is out of order.
A. use B. public C. my D. of
66. There have been an increase in road-accidents in the last few years.
A. have B. increase C. road-accidents D. few
67. Tina has an habit of upsetting people unintentionally.
A. has B. an C. of D. unintentionally
68. When the boy was twelve, his father died of a dangerous diseases.
A. When B. was C. of D. diseases
69. Most of doctors agree that smoking is bad for your health.
A. of B. that C. smoking D. for
70. It's a waste of time to try and explain anything with Tony.
A. a B. to try C. anything D. with
71. Everyone but to Jane failed to produce the correct answer.
A. Everyone B. to C. produce D. correct

72. Thank you very much for your letter who arrived a few days ago.
 A. you B. for C. who D. a few
73. I'm sorry I haven't wrote for such a long time but I've been very busy.
 A. sorry B. wrote C. such D. been
74. It was in very bad conditional and it needed a lot of work.
 A. in B. conditional C. needed D. a lot of
75. We have finished most of the it now and it looks very nice.
 A. finished B. the C. and D. very
76. Peter and I have decided to give an hour-warming in May 3rd.
 A. have B. to give C. hour-warming D. in
77. Please be give me a ring and let me know if you can make it.
 A. be B. let C. know D. make
78. I was reluctant making a promise to buy more goods from the same company.
 A. reluctant B. making C. to buy D. more
79. Everyone who comes to this city notice the beauty of its architecture.
 A. who B. comes C. notice D. its
80. The meeting was be rearranged shortly before it had been due to take place.
 A. be B. shortly C. before D. to

EXERCISE 3 (B2 – B2+)

1. Before pioneers cleared the land for farms, cities, and road, forests covered about 40 percent of what is now the state of Illinois.
 A. Before B. road C. covered D. what
2. The sea chantey, a type of folk music, not only described the pleasures of stations' lives ashore, also but the harsh conditions of life aboard ship.
 A. a type of B. of C. also D. aboard
3. Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota has a heads of four presidents of the United States carved into its face.
 A. in B. a C. the D. carved
4. Nest building is much less commonly among mammals than among birds.
 A. building B. commonly C. than D. birds
5. The Awakening, a novel by Kate Chopin, shocked readers and cause a storm of criticism.
 A. by B. readers C. cause D. criticism
6. The Alaskan Highway was officially opened November 20, 1942, although much more work needed be done to complete it.
 A. officially B. although C. more D. needed be
7. Sagebrush flourishes in the dry soil of the western plains, where other many plants cannot grow.
 A. flourishes B. dry C. other many D. cannot grow

8. Modern directions of Shakespeare are not longer inhibited by earlier traditions of realistic settings.
- A. Modern B. not C. earlier D. realistic
9. Surveys show that the majority of passengers are pleasing that an agreement has been reached to forbid smoking on commercial flights within the continental United States.
- A. are pleasing B. to forbid C. commercial D. within
10. Tariffs preventing the most efficient use of the world's resources by restricting division labor to national boundaries.
- A. preventing B. resources C. restricting D. national
11. The Aleuts in western Alaska have always depended of the sea for food.
- A. western B. have always C. of D. food
12. Atoms that having different atomic numbers generally behave differently.
- A. having B. numbers C. behave D. differently
13. Over the past few year, many towns in the United States have been joining with neighboring communities to share the costs of government.
- A. few year B. towns C. have been joining D. to share
14. What makes for human skeleton hard and strong is the presence of the metallic element calcium.
- A. for human B. hard and strong C. presence D. metallic
15. Many of Robert's poems explore solitude, natural vigor, and silent in an immediate and modern idiom.
- A. poems B. silent C. an D. modern
16. To convert an angle measured in radians for an equivalent angle measured in degrees, multiply the number of radians by 57,296.
- A. To B. for C. the number D. by
17. Serving as chief of the United States Children's Bureau from 1921 to 1934, Grace Abbott fought for the rights of women and children through the world.
- A. Serving B. fought C. rights D. through
18. To people from temperate climates, tropical butterflies may seem incredible big.
- A. people B. climates C. tropical D. incredible
19. The first railroad in the United States were short wooden tramways connecting mines also quarries with nearby streams.
- A. first B. short C. also D. with
20. The league of Women Voters of the United States identifies certain local, state, and nation issues for study and action.
- A. identifies B. nation C. issues D. study
21. Fibers can come from plants, animals, or mineral ores, or they may be made from a variety of chemical substance
- A. plants B. or C. from D. of chemical substance

22. Edwin Franko Goldman was the first bandmaster to encourage leading contemporary compositions to write original works for a band.
A. to encourage B. compositions C. original D. band
23. The tapir, an odd-toed, hoofed mammal, feed on plants, eating such things as grass, leaves, fallen fruit, and moss in large quantities.
A. feed B. eating C. fallen D. large
24. For thousands of years, people have used some kind of refrigeration cooling beverages and preserve edibles.
A. have used B. kind C. cooling D. edibles
25. Because of it consists only of a relatively short strand of DNA protected by a shell of protein, a virus cannot eat or reproduce by itself.
A. Because of it B. only of C. a shell D. by itself
26. The oxygen in the air we breathe has no tasted, smell, or color.
A. the air B. breathe C. tasted D. or color
27. In 1977 Kathleen Battle was hired by the New York Metropolitan Opera, where her became the star soprano.
A. In B. was hired C. her D. became
28. The aardvark is a mammal that burrows into the ground to catches ants and termites.
A. The B. that C. the ground D. catches
29. Because of the availability of trucks and easy access to modern highways, the locate of farms has become relatively unimportant with respect to their distance from markets.
A. locate B. relatively C. respect to D. from
30. The homes created by the legendary architect Frank Lloyd Wright are still viewed as uniquely, innovative, and valuable.
A. created by B. are still C. uniquely D. and

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: VIẾT VÀ CHỨC NĂNG GIAO TIẾP

PHẦN	ĐƠN VỊ KIẾN THỨC	TRÌNH ĐỘ/ SỐ LƯỢNG CÂU HỎI		
		A2	B1	B2 (+)
PHẦN 1	Kết nối câu (MCQ)	15	20	15
PHẦN 2	Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa không đổi (MCQ)	15	20	15
PHẦN 3	Chức năng giao tiếp ➤ Chào và đáp lại lời chào, Khen/ Cảm ơn/ Xin lỗi/ Yêu cầu/ Phàn nàn/ Chỉ dẫn (đường đi)/ Xin phép/ Đề nghị (giúp đỡ)/ Mời mọc ➤ Diễn đạt ý kiến (đồng ý hoặc phản đối) ➤ Hỏi ý kiến ➤ Hỏi lời khuyên hoặc đưa lời khuyên ➤ Trả lời các dạng câu hỏi khác nhau (nghe vấn, lựa chọn, câu hỏi có từ để hỏi, câu hỏi đuôi)	15	20	15

PHẦN 1: KẾT NỐI CÂU

1. *Sue and Brian met. Shortly after that, he announced they were getting married.*
 - A. As soon as Sue and Brian met, they announced they were getting married.
 - B. Right at the time Brian met Sue, he announced they were getting married.
 - C. Scarcely had Sue and Brian met when he announced they were getting married.
 - D. Until Sue and Brian met, they had announced they were getting married.
2. *Our flight was delayed. We decided to spend time at the duty-free shops.*
 - A. We have been spending time at the duty-free shops since our flight was delayed.
 - B. We decided to spend time at the duty-free shops in case our flight was delayed.
 - C. As our flight was delayed, we decided to spend time at the duty-free shops.
 - D. Although our flight was delayed, we decided to spend time at the duty-free shops.
3. *I didn't pay attention to the teacher. I failed to understand the lesson.*
 - A. I would have understood the lesson if I had paid attention to the teacher.
 - B. Although I paid attention to the teacher, I failed to understand the lesson.
 - C. I would have understood the lesson if I had failed to pay attention to the teacher.
 - D. Unless I failed to understand the lesson, I would pay attention to the teacher.
4. *He died in 1960. He received the bravery award in 1970.*
 - A. He died in 1960 so he received the bravery award in 1970.
 - B. Before his death, he received the bravery award in 1970.
 - C. Because he died in 1970, he received the bravery award in 1970.
 - D. After his death, he received the bravery award in 1970.
5. *Electronic devices are bad for your eyes. Their radiation is very harmful.*
 - A. Electronic devices that their radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.
 - B. Electronic devices, whose radiation is very harmful, are bad for your eyes.
 - C. Electronic devices which their radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.
 - D. Electronic devices, which are bad for your eyes, their radiation is very harmful
6. *I didn't recognize my uncle until he raised his voice.*
 - A. Not until I recognized my uncle did he raise his voice.
 - B. Only after my uncle raised his voice did I recognize him.
 - C. My uncle raised his voice as soon as I recognized him.
 - D. No sooner had I recognized my uncle than he raised his voice.
7. *I was absorbed in the vivid story. My grandfather told me that story.*
 - A. The vivid story told by my father interested me a lot.
 - B. I was so absorbed in the vivid story that I told my grandfather.
 - C. My grandfather told me a vivid story.
 - D. The story that my grandfather told me was very absorbed.
8. *He was very tired. However, he agreed to help me with my work.*
 - A. As tired as he was, he agreed to help me with my work.
 - B. Despite being very tired, he agreed to help me with my work.
 - C. Because tired he was, he agreed to help me with my work.
 - D. Tired though he was, but he agreed to help me with my work.
9. *He didn't take his father's advice. That's why he is out of work now.*
 - A. If he had taken his father's advice, he would not have been out of work now.

- B. If he took his father's advice, he would not be out of work now.
- C. If he had taken his father's advice, he would not be out of work now.
- D. If he takes his father's advice, he will not be out of work now.

10. *They finish one project. They started working on the next.*

- A. Only if they had finished one project did they start working on the next.
- B. Had they finished one project, they would have started working on the next.
- C. Not until did they start working on the next project then they finished one.
- D. Hardly had they finished one project when they started working on the next.

11. *The proposal seemed like a good idea. The manager refused it.*

- A. The manager refused the proposal though it seemed like a good idea.
- B. The proposal didn't seemed like a good idea, so the manager didn't accept it.
- C. The manager didn't like the proposal because it didn't seem a good idea.
- D. Since the proposal seemed like a good idea, the manager refused it.

12. *The students may be intelligent. They will not get used to dealing with practical situations.*

- A. The students may be too intelligent to get used to dealing with practical situations.
- B. Intelligent as may be the students, they will get used to dealing with practical situations.
- C. Intelligent as they may be, the students will not get used to dealing with practical situations.
- D. The students will get used to dealing with practical situations although they are intelligent.

13. *Marry loved her stuffed animal when she was young. She couldn't sleep without it.*

- A. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal so much that she couldn't sleep without it.
- B. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal so as not to sleep with it.
- C. As Marry couldn't sleep without her stuffed animal when she was young, she loved it.
- D. When Marry was young, she loved her stuffed animal though she couldn't sleep without it.

14. *The fire-fighters made every effort to put off the flames. The building burned down completely.*

- A. Had it not been for the fire-fighters' every effort, the building would have burned down completely.
- B. Making every effort to put off the flames, the fire-fighters completely burned down the building.
- C. The building burned down completely though the fire-fighters made every effort to put off the flames.
- D. Since the fire-fighters made every effort to put off the flames, the building burned down completely.

15. *You don't try to work hard. You will fail in the exam.*

- A. Unless you don't try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.
- B. Unless you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.
- C. Unless you try to work hard, you won't fail in the exam.
- D. Unless do you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.

16. *I picked up my book. I found that the cover had been torn.*

- A. When picking up my book, the cover had been torn.
- B. The cover had been torn when my book picked up.

C. Picked up, the book was torn.

D. On picking up my book, I saw that the cover had been torn.

17. *Home schooling is apparently very successful. Many people still believe in the benefits of traditional schooling.*

A. Because home schooling is apparently very successful, many people still believe in the benefits of traditional schooling.

B. Even though home schooling is apparently very successful, many people still believe in the benefits of traditional schooling.

C. As long as home schooling is apparently very successful, many people still believe in the benefits of traditional schooling.

D. In spite of home schooling is apparently very successful, many people still believe in the benefits of traditional schooling.

18. *We cut down many forests. The Earth becomes hot.*

A. The more we cut down forests, the hotter the Earth becomes,

B. The more forests we cut down, the Earth becomes hotter.

C. The more we cut down forests, the Earth becomes hotter.

D. The more forests we cut down, the hotter the Earth becomes.

19. *The new restaurant looks good. However, it seems to have few costumers.*

A. The new restaurant would have more customers if it looked better.

B. In order to get more business, the new restaurant should improve its appearance.

C. In spite of its appearance, the new restaurant does not appear to attract much business.

D. If it had a few more customers, the new restaurant would look better.

20. *The match on Sunday is very popular. It was wise of him to buy the tickets in advance.*

A. Such is the popularity of the match on Sunday that he wisely bought the tickets beforehand.

B. Since it is a popular match, he should have brought the tickets beforehand.

C. Although he bought the tickets in advance, he wasn't wise to for see the match popularity,

D. The match on Sunday is so popular that he had enough wisdom to buy the tickets in advance.

21. *We arrived at airport. We realized our passports were still at home.*

A. It was until we arrived at the airport that we realize our passports were still at home.

B. We arrived at the airport and realized that our passports were still at home.

C. Not until we arrived at the airport did we realize that our passports were still at home.

D. Not until had we arrived at the airport, we realized our passports were still at home.

22. *It was an interesting novel. I stayed up all night to finish it.*

A. I stayed up all night to finish the novel so it was interesting.

B. So interesting was the novel that I stayed up all night to finish It.

C. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would not stay up all night to finish it.

D. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.

23. *I had never seen her before. However, I recognized her from a photograph.*

A. I recognized her from a photograph before I had never seen her.

B. Although I had never seen her before, I recognized her from a photograph.

C. Although I had never seen her before but I recognized her from a photograph.

D. After I had seen her, I recognized her from a photograph.

24. *The human brain is ten times the size of a baboon's. It weighs about 1,400 grams.*
- A. The size of human brain is ten times that of a baboon's which is about 1,400 grams weigh.
 - B. The size of a baboon's brain is 1,400 grams, ten times that of the human one.
 - C. The human brain, which weighs about 1,400 grams, is ten times the size of a baboon's.
 - D. The weight of a baboon's brain is 1,400 grams, ten-fold than that of the human one.
25. *The hotel is not spacious. The hotel is not comfortable.*
- A. The hotel is neither spacious or comfortable.
 - B. The hotel is both spacious and comfortable.
 - C. The hotel is not spacious but comfortable.
 - D. The hotel is neither spacious nor comfortable.
26. *The man was shot in the bank robbery. The doctors are operating on him.*
- A. The doctors are operating on the man who was shot in the bank robbery.
 - B. The man was shot in bank robbery where the doctors are operating on him.
 - C. The man whom the doctors are operating on him shot in the bank robbery.
 - D. The man was whom the doctors are operating on him shot in the bank robbery.
27. *He spoke very slowly. He wanted me to understand what you said.*
- A. He spoke very slowly so that I could understand what he said.
 - B. He spoke very slowly that I understood what he said.
 - C. He spoke very slowly so as to understand what he said.
 - D. He spoke too slowly for me to understand what he said.
28. *He didn't respond to the criticism. This only made the situation become worse.*
- A. The situation was only made worse because of his response to the criticism.
 - B. As he made the situation become worse, he didn't respond to the criticism.
 - C. His response to the criticism was not good, which made the situation become worse.
 - D. His failure to respond to the criticism only made the situation worse.
29. *She received three letters this morning. All of them were from Tony*
- A. All of the letters from Tony were received by her this morning.
 - B. Three of the letters she received this morning were from Tony.
 - C. She received three letters this morning, all of which were from Tony.
 - D. All letters from Tony were received by her this morning.
30. *The demand was so great. They had to reprint the book immediately.*
- A. They demanded that the book be reprinted immediately.
 - B. The book would be reprinted immediately since the demand was great.
 - C. So great was the demand that they had to reprint the book immediately.
 - D. They demanded to reprint the book immediately.
31. *The girl forgot to set the alarm clock. Therefore, she is in a hurry now.*
- A. The girl is not in a hurry now although she forgot to set the alarm clock.
 - B. The girl is in a hurry now because she forgot to set the alarm clock.
 - C. The girl is not in a hurry now in spite of forgetting to set the alarm clock.
 - D. The girl forgot to set the alarm clock because she is in a hurry now.
32. *His wife phoned him. She reminded him to bring along the document.*
- A. His wife phoned him so that reminding him to bring along the document.
 - B. His wife phoned when she didn't want him to bring along the document.
 - C. His wife phoned him in order to remind him to bring along the document.

D. His wife phoned him though she didn't remind him to bring along the document.

33. *The students will win the scholarship from University of Cambridge. The students' reports are very valuable.*

A. The students' reports which are very valuable will win the scholarship from University of Cambridge.

B. The students whom have valuable reports will win the scholarship from University of Cambridge.

C. The students whose reports are very valuable will win the scholarship from University of Cambridge.

D. The students which reports are very valuable will win the scholarship from University of Cambridge.

34. *The well is nearly empty because of drought. We often get water from the well.*

A. The well where we often get water from is nearly empty because of drought.

B. The well from which we often get water is nearly empty because of drought.

C. The well from where we often get water is nearly empty because of drought.

D. We often get water from the well, where is nearly empty because of drought.

35. *The student works part-time at a big restaurant. He also paints pictures to earn for living.*

A. Besides working part-time at a big restaurant, the student also paints pictures to earn for living.

B. Apart from works part-time at a big restaurant, the student also paints pictures to earn for living.

C. In addition working part-time at a big restaurant, the student also paints pictures to earn for living.

D. The student works part-time at a big restaurant as well as he paints pictures to earn for living.

36. *The buses began to pull out. Most of them were full of passengers.*

A. The passengers, most of them were full of, began to pull out the buses.

B. The buses, most of which were full of passengers, began to pull out.

C. The passengers, most of whom were full of the buses, began to pull out.

D. The buses, most of them were full of passengers, began to pull out.

37. *My friend Edwin has decided to buy a motorbike. His car was stolen last week.*

A. My friend Edwin whose car was stolen last week has decided to buy a motorbike.

B. My friend Edwin has decided to buy a motorbike has his car stolen last week.

C. My friend Edwin, whose car was stolen last week, has decided to buy a motorbike.

D. My friend Edwin has decided to buy a motorbike which car stolen last week.

38. *You usually drive fast. You use more petrol than usual.*

A. The faster you drive, the more petrol you use.

B. The faster you drive, the more you use petrol.

C. The more fast you drive, the more petrol you use.

D. The more you drive fast, the more you use petrol.

39. *I bought an Italian pair of shoes for \$150. They went missing after 2 days.*

A. I bought an Italian pair of shoes that went missing after 2 days.

B. Italian pair of shoes that I bought went missing after 2 days.

C. Italian pair of shoes, which I had bought for \$150, went missing after 2 days.

- D. My Italian pair of shoes that went missing after 2 days were bought for \$150.
40. *The driver in front stopped so suddenly. Therefore, the accident happened.*
- A. If the driver in front didn't stop so suddenly, the accident wouldn't happen.
- B. If the driver in front hadn't stopped so suddenly, the accident would have happened.
- C. If the driver in front had stopped so suddenly, the accident would have happened.
- D. If the driver in front hadn't stopped so suddenly, the accident wouldn't have happened.
41. *A drug may affect several functions, even though it's targeted at only one.*
- A. A drug is taken for a specific purpose, but it may have a range of other effects.
- B. Despite various other uses, a drug usually has a function for a special effect.
- C. The functions expected of a drug are various because it is used for a specific disease.
- D. However effective a drug may be, its functions have to be several.
42. *My grandparents' lake house was built in 1953. It was completely destroyed by the forest fire.*
- A. My grandparents' lake house built in 1953 and was completely destroyed by the forest fire.
- B. My grandparents' lake house was built in 1953, so it was completely destroyed by the forest fire.
- C. The forest fire destroyed my grandparents' lake house was built in 1953.
- D. My grandparents' lake house, built in 1953, was completely destroyed by the forest fire.
43. *Hemingway developed a very concise writing style. His name is well-known throughout the world.*
- A. Hemingway whose name is well-known throughout the world developed a very concise writing style.
- B. Hemingway, whose name is well-known throughout the world, developed a very concise writing style.
- C. Hemingway, whose is name well-known throughout the world, developed a very concise writing style.
- D. Hemingway, who developed a very concise writing style, his name is well-known throughout the world.
44. *Vietnam exports a lot of rice. It is grown mainly in the south of the country.*
- A. Vietnam, which is grown mainly in the south of the country, exports a lot of rice.
- B. Vietnam exports a lot of rice which grown mainly in the south of the country.
- C. Vietnam exports a lot of rice grown mainly in the south of the country.
- D. Vietnam exports a lot of rice, that is grown mainly in the south of the country.
45. *He telephoned from a public call-box. He didn't want the call to be traced to his own address.*
- A. He telephoned from a public call-box so that the call couldn't be traced to his own address.
- B. He telephoned from a public call-box in order the call could be traced to his own address.
- C. He telephoned from a public call-box in order that the call could be traced to his own address.
- D. He telephoned from a public call-box so the call can't be traced to his own address.
46. *The plan may be ingenious. It will never work in practice.*
- A. The plan may be too ingenious too work in practice.
- B. The plan is as impractical as it is ingenious.

- C. Ingenious as it may be, the plan will never work in practice.
 D. Ingenious as may the plan, it will never work in practice.
47. *It doesn't make any difference if it rains. They will still go.*
 A. The difference is their going in the rain.
 B. Whether it rains or not, they will still go.
 C. But for the rain, they would not have gone.
 D. But for the rain, they would have gone.
48. *The team reached the top of the mountain. The team spent a night there.*
 A. The team had not only reached the top of the mountain, but they spend a night there as well.
 B. Not only did the team reach the top of the mountain but they also spent a night there as well.
 C. The team both reach the top of the mountain but they also spent a night there.
 D. Not only did the team reach the top of the mountain but they also spent a night there.
49. *Harry didn't come to the conference. This made me annoyed.*
 A. Harry didn't come to the conference, that made me annoyed.
 B. Harry didn't come to the conference which made me annoyed.
 C. Harry didn't come to the conference when this made me annoyed.
 D. That Harry didn't come to the conference made me annoyed.
50. *His speech was boring. Everyone got up and left.*
 A. He got up and left because everyone is talking.
 B. Everyone stood up so that they could hear his speech.
 C. No one stayed to listen to him because his speech was so boring.
 D. His speech was interesting enough for everyone to listen.

PHẦN 2: VIẾT LẠI CÂU SAO CHO NGHĨA KHÔNG THAY ĐỔI

1. *He doesn't have enough money to buy a new computer.*
 A. The new computer is so expensive that he cannot buy it.
 B. Therefore, he would buy a new computer.
 C. So, he would buy a new computer.
 D. The new computer is so expensive but he can buy it.
2. *I did not understand what the lecturer was saying because I had not read his book.*
 A. What the lecturer wrote and said was too difficult for me to understand.
 B. The lecturer's book which I had not read was difficult to understand.
 C. I found it very difficult to understand what the lecturer said in his book.
 D. I would have understood what the lecturer was saying if I had read his book.
3. *I have not met her for three years.*
 A. The last time I met her was three years ago.
 B. It is three years when I will meet her.
 C. I did not meet her three years ago.
 D. During three years, I met her once.
4. *This is the first time I attend such an enjoyable wedding party.*

- A. The first wedding party I attended was enjoyable.
B. I had the first enjoyable wedding party.
C. My attendance at the first wedding party was enjoyable.
D. I have never attended such an enjoyable wedding party before.
5. *The last time I went to the museum was a year ago.*
A. I have not been to the museum for a year.
B. A year ago, I often went to the museum.
C. My going to the museum lasted a year.
D. At last I went to the museum after a year.
6. *His eel soup is better than any other soups I have ever eaten.*
A. Of all the soups I have ever eaten, his eel soup is the best.
B. I have ever eaten many soups that are better than his eel soup.
C. His eel soup is the worst of all soups I have eaten.
D. His eel soup is good but I have ever eaten many others better.
7. *She locked the door so as not to be disturbed.*
A. She locked the door in order that she wouldn't be disturbed.
B. She locked the door to be not disturbed.
C. She locked the door for her not to be disturbed.
D. She locked the door so that not to be disturbed.
8. *The roads were slippery because it snowed heavily.*
A. It snowed too heavily to make the roads slippery.
B. The heavy snow prevented the roads from-being slippery.
C. Thanks to the slip of the roads, it snowed heavily.
D. The heavy snow made the roads slippery.
9. *Because they made too many mistakes, they failed in the exam.*
A. They made very many mistakes that they failed in the exam.
B. They made too many mistake for them to fail in the exam.
C. They made so many mistakes that they failed in the exam.
D. They made such many mistakes that they failed in the exam.
10. *Many people think Steve stole the money.*
A. It was not Steve who stole the money.
B. Steve is thought to have stolen the money.
C. Many people think the money is stolen by Steve.
D. The money is thought to be stolen by Steve.
11. *Mary tried to keep calm although she was very disappointed.*
A. Mary was too disappointed to keep calm.
B. Disappointed as she was, Mary tried to keep calm.
C. Mary lost her temper because of her disappointment.
D. Feeling disappointed, Mary tried to keep calm, but she failed.
12. *Even though it was raining heavily, the explorers decided to continue their journey.*
A. It rained so heavily that the explorers could not continue their journey.
B. The explorers put off their journey due to the heavy rain.
C. The heavy rain could not prevent the explorers from continuing their journey.

D. If it had rained heavily, the explorers would not have continued their journey.

13. *Housewives do not have to spend a lot of time doing housework any more.*

A. Housework will never be done by housewives any more.

B. Housewives have to spend more and more time to do housework.

C. Never have housewives spent as much time doing housework as they do now.

D. No longer do housewives have to spend a lot of time doing housework.

14. *Because it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.*

A. I stayed up all night to finish the novel, therefore, it was interesting.

B. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would stay up all night to finish it.

C. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.

D. So interesting was the novel that I stayed up all night to finish it.

15. *Barry continued to smoke even though we had advised him to quit.*

A. Barry took our advice so he stopped smoking.

B. If we had advised Barry, he would have quit smoking.

C. Barry did not quit smoking because of our advice.

D. Despite being told not to smoke, Barry continued to do.

16. *Although I know they are from South Africa, I'm not sure if they speak French.*

A. I know that they are South Africans, so they must be able to speak French.

B. Because they are from South Africa, they probably speak French.

C. I believe that they are from South Africa, which means they are probably able to speak French.

D. I'm not certain whether or not they speak French, but I'm aware that they are South Africans.

17. *He was sentenced to six months in prison for his part in the robbery.*

A. He received a six months in prison for his part in the robbery.

B. He received a six-month sentence for his part in the robbery.

C. For his participation in the robbery, he had been in prison for six months.

D. For his participation in the robbery, a prison had been given to him for six months.

18. *Madeleine wears high heels to look taller.*

A. In order to look taller, Madeleine wears high heels.

B. So that to look taller, Madeleine wears high heels.

C. Madeleine wants high heels to make her taller.

D. Madeleine buys high heels to look taller.

19. *They say that Nam is the brightest student in class.*

A. They said that Nam is the brightest student in class.

B. They said that Nam to be the brightest student in class.

C. Nam is said to be the brightest student in class.

D. It is said that Nam to be the brightest student in class.

20. *They think that he has died a natural death.*

A. It is thought that he has died a natural death.

B. They thought that he died a natural death.

C. He is thought to have died a natural death.

D. A & C are correct.

21. *The government is building a school in this area.*

- A. A school is being built in this area by the government.
- B. A school is built in this area by the government.
- C. A school in this area is being built by the government.
- D. A school has been built in this area by the government.

22. *It is said that she has met her mother several times.*

- A. People said that her mother has met several times.
- B. She is said to have met her mother several times.
- C. It is said that her mother has been met several times.
- D. She is said that her mother has been met several times.

23. *They have bought a house recently.*

- A. A house has been bought recently.
- B. A house have been bought recently.
- C. A house recently has been bought recently.
- D. A house has bought recently.

24. *The fire destroyed the house last night.*

- A. The house is destroyed by the fire last night.
- B. The house is being destroyed by the fire last night.
- C. The house was destroy last night by the fire.
- D. The house was destroyed by the fire last night.

25. *Nobody has sent him the message so far.*

- A. He has been sent the message so far.
- B. The message hasn't been sent him so far.
- C. He hasn't been sent the message so far.
- D. He has sent the message so far.

26. *We will give her this gift when we arrive there.*

- A. She will be given to this gift when we arrive there.
- B. This gift will be given to her when we arrive there.
- C. She will given this gift when we arrive there.
- D. This gift will be given her when we arrive there.

27. *They will have the car repaired soon.*

- A. They will have someone repair the car soon.
- B. The car will repair soon.
- C. They themselves will repair their car soon.
- D. They will get the car to be repaired soon.

28. *Did you happen to run into George last week?*

- A. Was it a week ago that you last saw George?
- B. Did you, by any chance, see George last week?
- C. Where do you think George was all last week?
- D. Have you any idea what happened to George last week?

29. *Kara will turn James down if he asks her to marry him.*

- A. Kara has indicated that she would not marry James but only if he asks her to.

- B. Kara will marry James, but only if he asks her.
- C. Should James make a marriage proposal to Kara, he will be rejected.
- D. James has better sense than to ask Kara to marry him.

30. *Carrie will finish university, and then she hopes to get a job immediately.*

- A. When Carrie finishes university, she will have to get a job.
- B. If Carrie finishes university soon, she will start looking for a job.
- C. Carrie would like to find a job as soon as she finishes university.
- D. Carrie would like to find a university job as soon as possible.

31. *You could not have made a very good impression on them.*

- A. You seem to have impressed them unfavourably.
- B. It's impossible that the effect you made on them was particularly positive.
- C. Something appears to have made them think you are unsuitable.
- D. You should have tried harder to make them think well of you.

32. *A computer is only as good as the person operating it.*

- A. A computer no better than the person who is at the keyboard.
- B. It takes a good worker to get the best performance out of the person.
- C. A good computer can solve your problem no matter who is operating it.
- D. It is important to know how to use a computer well.

33. *Anyone who goes into politics must be prepared to lie sometimes.*

- A. Everyone knows that most of what politicians say is not true.
- B. A person going into politics should realize that telling the truth is not always possible.
- C. It's well known fact that politicians hardly ever tell the truth.
- D. Because of the nature of politics, only liars can be content working in that field.

34. *Turkey is capable of producing all of the food that it consumes every day.*

- A. Turkey has capacity to be self-sufficient in food.
- B. Every day the population of Turkey consumes as much food as it produced.
- C. Turkey should make greater effort towards self-sufficient in its requirements.
- D. Turkey should produce more food for domestic consumption.

35. *Few people are as mistrusted as politicians.*

- A. Politicians are less trusted than most other people.
- B. Not many people trust politicians.
- C. If I were you, I would not trust politicians.
- D. People with that they could trust politicians more.

36. *Despite being ordered to stay in bed by his doctor, he got up and suffered an immediate relapse.*

- A. If only he had obeyed his doctor and stay in bed, he might not have suffered a relapse.
- B. He had better stay in bed as his doctor ordered, or he may suffer a relapse.
- C. Having defied his doctor's instruction to stay in bed, he became ill again as soon as he got up.
- D. As he was trying to get up, he realized the reason for his doctor ordering him to stay in bed.

37. *"Don't walk on the grass," the gardener told me.*

- A. The gardener told us that we should not walk on the grass.

- B. The gardener told us not to walk on the grass.
- C. The gardener said to us not to walk on the grass.
- D. The gardener told us we did not walk on the grass.

38. *Everyone who saw Helen agreed that they had never seen such a beautiful woman.*

- A. There was agreement among all the people who laid eyes on her that Helen was the most beautiful woman they had ever encountered.
- B. Almost everyone agreed that Helen was the most beautiful woman they had seen.
- C. The general consensus among those who met her was that Helen was more beautiful than most other women they had encountered.
- D. While they had seen many more beautiful women, everyone agreed that Helen was among the most beautiful.

39. *If I had known you needed a hand painting your house, I would have helped you.*

- A. I didn't help you to paint your house because I had no idea that you were doing it.
- B. I am planning to help you to paint your house whenever you are ready.
- C. Let me know when you are going to paint your house whenever you are ready.
- D. You didn't tell me you needed help painting your house, otherwise I'd have assisted you.

40. *Eric is going to be very lonely living by himself in that remote area.*

- A. Eric will live by himself in that distant place and he will feel very lonely.
- B. Eric enjoys being on his own, so living in that remote place won't bother him much.
- C. That area is very far from the city, so Eric will be alone most of the time.
- D. Remote areas are often lonely to live in, but Eric enjoys the solitude.

41. *You could hardly have decided on a less secure career than that of a novelist.*

- A. There are some careers that are not as secure as that of a novelist.
- B. If it is security that you are after, you should try being a novelist.
- C. In deciding to be a novelist, you have probably chosen the least secure career possible.
- D. There are probably better ways of securing your future than becoming a novelist.

42. *Only Mike has the expertise to carry out this project.*

- A. This project can only be carried out by someone with the same knowledge and skills that Mike has.
- B. There is only one person with the skill required for this project, and that is Mike.
- C. Mike should be the one to do the project because he knows so much.
- D. Mike has to be consulted about this project because he knows more than anyone else.

43. *While recycling has caught the public imagination reducing waste has attracted much less attention.*

- A. Using things again is the best way to reduce the amounts of rubbish.
- B. People are more interested in recovery and reuse than in creating less rubbish.
- C. It is not generally known that reducing waste is more effective than recycling.
- D. Recycling is not necessarily the best way of reducing waste, according to the public.

44. *She seems pleased with her results but I'm not so happy with mine.*

- A. I expected higher results than hers, but unfortunately, I was disappointed.
- B. Although she was more pleased with her results than I was with mine, hers weren't actually any better.
- C. She is quite happy about her results, but I wouldn't be if I were her.

D. I'm less pleased with my results than she is with hers, with which she appears to be happy.

45. *Most of the public believes that cancer is caused by toxic substances.*

A. Most of the population thinks that poisonous substances play a role in the increase in cancer case.

B. It is generally believed that poisonous chemicals are the main factor in the development of cancer.

C. The majority of the population is of the opinion that poisonous substances are the reason behind the development of cancer.

D. The fact that toxic chemicals cause cancer disease is well-known among the public.

46. *"If I were you, I would take a break," Tom said to Daisy.*

A. Tom wanted to take a break with Daisy.

B. Tom advised Daisy to take a break.

C. Tom suggested not taking a break.

D. Tom wanted to take a break, and so did Daisy.

47. *This is the first time I attend such an enjoyable wedding party.*

A. The first wedding party I attended was enjoyable.

B. I had the first enjoyable wedding party.

C. My attendance at the first wedding party was enjoyable.

D. I have never attended such an enjoyable wedding party before.

48. *Although his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.*

A. Despite his legs to be broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.

B. Despite his broken legs, he was able to get out of the car before exploding

C. Despite his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.

D. Despite his broken legs, he was able to get out of the car before it exploded.

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

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

B. The thief wore gloves so that not leave any fingerprints.

C. The thief wore gloves in order not to leave any fingerprints.

D. The thief wore gloves in order to not leave any fingerprints.

50. *It is more difficult to learn to speak English than to learn to write it.*

A. Learning to speak English is more difficult than to learn to write it.

B. Learning to speak English is as difficult as learning to write it.

C. Learning to speak English is more difficult than learning to write it.

D. Learning to speak English is not so difficult as learning to write it.

PHẦN 3: CHỨC NĂNG GIAO TIẾP

Kiến thức

Chào và đáp lại lời chào, Khen/ Cảm ơn/ Xin lỗi/ Yêu cầu/ Phàn nàn/ Chỉ dẫn (đường đi)/ Xin phép/ Đề nghị (giúp đỡ)/ Mời mọc

- Diễn đạt ý kiến (đồng ý hoặc phản đối)
- Hỏi ý kiến
- Hỏi lời khuyên hoặc đưa lời khuyên
- Trả lời các dạng câu hỏi khác nhau (nghe vấn, lựa chọn, câu hỏi có từ để hỏi, câu hỏi đuôi)

Bài tập

1. Maria: "Thanks for the lovely evening." Diana: "____."
A. No, it's not good
B. Yes, it's really great
C. I'm glad you enjoy it
D. Oh, that's right
2. Pat: "Would you like something to eat? Kathy: "____.I'm not hungry now."
A. Yes, I would
B. No, thanks
C. No, no problem
D. Yes, it is
3. David: "Could you bring me some water?" Waiter: "____."
A. I don't want to
B. Yes, I can
C. No. I can't
D. Certainly, sir
4. "Buy me a newspaper on your way back,____?"
A. will you
B. can't you
C. do you
D. don't you
5. Lora: "Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen!" Helen: "____."
A. It's up to you
B. Thanks, I bought it at Macy's
C. I'd rather not
D. You can say that again
6. "How do you like your steak done?" - "____."
A. Very much
B. Well done
C. Very little
D. I don't like it very much
7. John: "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?" Laura: "____."
A. There's no doubt about it
B. Well, that's very surprising
C. Of course not. You bet!
D. Yes, it's an absurd idea
8. "I'd rather you_____ home now."
A. go
B. going
C. gone
D. went
9. "Don't fail to send your parents my regard." - "____."
A. It's my pleasure
B. You're welcome
C. Thanks, I will
D. Good idea, thanks
10. "Mum, I've got 600 on the TOEFL test" - "____"
A. Good job!
B. Good way!
C. You are right.
D. Oh, hard luck!

11. "_____ you lend me your calculator for some minutes, please?"
 A. Must B. Will
 C. Should D. Need
12. Many young people want to work for a humanitarian organization, _____?
 A. didn't they B. don't they
 C. does it D. doesn't it
13. Tom: "You've got a lovely singing voice,
 Mary!" Mary: "____."
 A. Thank you B. Don't mention it
 C. It's all right D. Congratulations!
14. John: "Will you be able to come to the
 meeting?" Jack: "____."
 A. I'm afraid not B. I'm sorry not
 C. You must be kidding D. Of course, you will
15. Henry: "Do you find it very interesting to travel
 alone?" Maria: "____."
 A. No, not at all B. What a pity!
 C. Never mind D. Yes, you're welcome
16. "You look nervous! _____" – "This thunder scares me to death."
 A. Why's that? B. Come on!
 C. How are you? D. What's wrong?
17. "Is it all right if I use your bike?" - "____."
 A. I accept it B. Oh, forget it
 C. Sure, go ahead D. I don't care
18. "Can you _____ me a favour, Bill?" - Peter said.
 A. make B. do
 C. put D. get
19. "Today's my 20th birthday." - "____"
 A. I don't understand. B. Take care!
 C. Many happy returns. D. Have a good time!
20. Liz: "Thanks for the nice gift you bought to
 us!" Jennifer: "____"
 A. All right. Do you know how much it costs? B. Not at all. Don't mention it.
 C. Actually speaking. I myself don't like it. D. Welcome! It's a very nice
 of you.
21. Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes,
 please." Salegirl: "____"
 A. That's right, sir. B. By all means, sir.
 C. I'd love to. D. Why not?
22. Ben: "____"
 Jane: "Never mind."
 A. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?
 B. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.
 C. Congratulations! How wonderful!
 D. Thank you for being honest with me.
23. Bill: "Can I get you another
 drink?" Jerry: "____"

- A. Not just now
C. Forget it
24. Susan: "Can you do cooking today?" Bill: "_____."
A. I know that
C. Oh, all right
25. George: "In my opinion, action films are exciting." Frank: "_____"
A. Yes. Congratulations!
C. What an opinion!
26. Phil: "I'd like to become a tour guide. What do you think I should do?" Leonie: "_____"
A. I think you should practise spoken English.
C. Shall we have a package tour this summer?
27. George: "_____."
Michelle: "Thank you for your compliment."
A. You've done your work
C. I'm glad that you're well again
28. He'd hardly finished doing his homework when you arrived,_____?
A. hadn't he
C. didn't he
29. John: "Would you like to have a get-together with us next weekend?"
Mickey: "_____."
A. No, I wouldn't
C. No, I won't
30. Helen: "Would you rather go to the beach or to the mountains?"
Kim: "_____."
A. Thanks for the mountains
C. That's very nice of you
31. "Why don't you sit down and _____?"
A. make yourself at peace
C. make it your own home
32. Harry: "Are you ready, Kate? There's not much time left."
Kate: "Yes, just a minute. _____!"
A. No longer
C. I'd be OK
33. Alfonso: "I had a really good time. Thanks for the lovely evening." Maria: "_____"
A. I'm glad you enjoyed it
C. Oh, that's right
34. Sue: "Can you help me with my essay?" Robert: "_____"
A. Yes, I'm afraid not
C. Not completely
35. Joan: "Our friends are coming. _____, Mike?"
Mike: "I'm sorry but I can't do it now."
A. Shall you make some coffee, please
B. Shall I make you like some coffee
- B. No, I'll think it over
D. No, it isn't
- B. No, thank you
D. Yes, please
- B. There's no doubt about it.
D. You shouldn't have said it.
- B. Yes, a tour guide is a good job!
D. I don't agree with you.
- B. This is a present for you
D. You look pretty in this dress
- B. would he
D. had he
- B. Yes, let's
D. Yes, I'd love to
- B. I'd love to go
D. The beach definitely
- B. make yourself at rest
D. make yourself at home
- B. I won't finish
D. I'm coming
- B. Yes, it's really good
D. No, it's very kind of you
- B. I think that, too
D. Why not?

- C. Why don't we cook some coffee
D. Would you mind making some coffee
36. "It was extremely good of you to give me this book." - "_____."
A. Don't mention it
B. OK
C. My pleasures
D. Congratulations!
37. "Is April twenty-first the day _____?" - "No, the twenty-second"
A. you'll arrive then
B. when you'll arrive
C. on that you'll arrive
D. when you'll arrive on
38. "May I go out?" - "_____."
A. Go ahead
B. It doesn't matter
C. You may
D. Be quick
39. "You don't like wine, do you?" - "_____. I never drink it."
A. Yes, I don't
B. No, I don't
C. Yes, I do
D. No, I'm not
40. "_____ " is used to express disagreement.
A. That's not a good idea
B. I couldn't agree with you more
C. That's not what I'm thinking of
D. That's the way I see it
41. "_____ " is used to express agreement.
A. I can't agree with you more
B. I couldn't agree with you more
C. I'm with you there
D. All are correct.
42. "I won't go camping next year." - "I won't, _____."
A. too
B. neither
C. either
D. also
43. "If you don't find your book in this room, why _____?"
A. not look for it somewhere else
B. you not look for it some other where
C. don't look for it somewhere else
D. you not look for it some elsewhere
44. "I can't see the stage very well from here." - "_____."
A. Neither can't I
B. Neither I can
C. I can't neither
D. Neither can I
45. "I didn't get a job!" - "_____!"
A. Good heavens
B. That's brilliant
C. Same to you
D. Never mind, better luck next time
46. To say goodbye to somebody, you say: "_____ "
A. Pardon?
B. Bless you!
C. See you!
D. Great you!
47. "Is this sweater easy to care for?" - "Being made of cashmere, _____ only."
A. it can be dry cleaned
B. you can dry clean it
C. being dry cleaned
D. to be dry cleaned
48. "Would you mind helping me?" - "_____."
A. No, a problem
B. Sure, no problem
C. No, I wouldn't
D. Yes, I would
49. "Can I leave early, please?" - "_____."
A. Yes, of course
B. No, certainly
C. Yes, let's
D. That's a good idea

50. "Timmy's not very good at tennis, is he?"

"I know, but he's very sensitive, so don't _____."

A. make of him fun

C. make fun of him

B. make fun of

D. make him of fun

Trường Đại học Ngoại ngữ - ĐHQGHN

PHẦN B: ĐÁP ÁN VÀ GIẢI THÍCH

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: NGỮ ÂM

PHẦN 1: PHÁT ÂM

Tìm từ có cách phát âm đuôi **ed** khác

Level	No	Content	Explanation
A2	1	A. mended B. faced C. objected D. waited	B. Phát âm là /t/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ɪd/
	2	A. talked B. naked C. liked D. asked	B. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
	3	A. explored B. named C. travelled D. separated	D. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /d/
	4	A. filled B. missed C. switched D. watched	A. Phát âm là /d/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
	5	A. talked B. passed C. called D. watched	C. Phát âm là /d/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /t/
	6	A. played B. matched C. cleaned D. opened	B. Phát âm là /t/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /d/
	7	A. hated B. watched C. decided D. wanted	B. Phát âm là /t/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ɪd/
	8	A. finished B. raised C. cooked D. stopped	B. Phát âm là /d/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
	9	A. enjoyed B. loved C. joined D. helped	D. Phát âm là /t/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /d/
	10	A. stopped B. watched C. decided D. flipped	C. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /t/
	11	A. stopped	

		B. <u>played</u> C. <u>packed</u> D. <u>parked</u>	B. Phát âm là /d/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
	12	A. <u>picked</u> B. <u>worked</u> C. <u>naked</u> D. <u>booked</u>	C. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /t/
	13	A. <u>included</u> B. <u>wanted</u> C. <u>wicked</u> D. <u>noticed</u>	D. Phát âm là /t/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ɪd/
	14	A. <u>moved</u> B. <u>checked</u> C. <u>pushed</u> D. <u>stepped</u>	A. Phát âm là /d/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
	15	A. <u>decided</u> B. <u>moved</u> C. <u>carried</u> D. <u>believed</u>	A. Phát âm là /ɪd/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /d/
B1	16	A. <u>laughed</u> B. <u>sacrificed</u> C. <u>kicked</u> D. <u>explained</u>	D. Phát âm là /d/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /t/
	17	A. <u>allowed</u> B. <u>passed</u> C. <u>argued</u> D. <u>raised</u>	B. Phát âm là /t/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /d/
	18	A. <u>studied</u> B. <u>approved</u> C. <u>reminded</u> D. <u>returned</u>	C. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /d/
	19	A. <u>finished</u> B. <u>escaped</u> C. <u>damaged</u> D. <u>promised</u>	C. Phát âm là /d/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /t/
	20	A. <u>finished</u> B. <u>played</u> C. <u>influenced</u> D. <u>helped</u>	B. Phát âm là /d/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
	21	A. <u>linked</u> B. <u>declared</u> C. <u>finished</u> D. <u>developed</u>	B. Phát âm là /d/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
	22	A. <u>approached</u> B. <u>sacrificed</u> C. <u>unwrapped</u> D. <u>obliged</u>	D. Phát âm là /d/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /t/
	23	A. <u>watched</u> B. <u>promoted</u> C. <u>invited</u>	A. Phát âm là /t/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /ɪd/

		D. <u>decided</u>	
24		A. <u>wicked</u> B. <u>cooked</u> C. <u>sacred</u> D. <u>started</u>	B. Phát âm là /t/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ɪd/
25		A. <u>moaned</u> B. <u>presented</u> C. <u>viewed</u> D. <u>robbed</u>	B. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /d/
26		A. <u>ploughed</u> B. <u>disliked</u> C. <u>coughed</u> D. <u>laughed</u>	A. Phát âm là /d/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
27		A. <u>ruined</u> B. <u>crowded</u> C. <u>admired</u> D. <u>strolled</u>	B. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /d/
28		A. <u>reserved</u> B. <u>locked</u> C. <u>forced</u> D. <u>touched</u>	A. Phát âm là /d/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
29		A. <u>laughed</u> B. <u>cleaned</u> C. <u>brushed</u> D. <u>stopped</u>	B. Phát âm là /d/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
30		A. <u>showered</u> B. <u>linked</u> C. <u>concerned</u> D. <u>belonged</u>	B. Phát âm là /t/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /d/
31		A. <u>needed</u> B. <u>afforded</u> C. <u>advanced</u> D. <u>invented</u>	C. Phát âm là /t/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /ɪd/
32		A. <u>loved</u> B. <u>appeared</u> C. <u>agreed</u> D. <u>coughed</u>	D. Phát âm là /t/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /d/
33		A. <u>practiced</u> B. <u>raised</u> C. <u>rained</u> D. <u>followed</u>	A. Phát âm là /t/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /d/
34		A. <u>looked</u> B. <u>laughed</u> C. <u>decided</u> D. <u>experienced</u>	C. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /t/
35		A. <u>learned</u> (adj) B. <u>lived</u> C. <u>naked</u> D. <u>supposedly</u>	B. Phát âm là /d/ A, , D. Phát âm là /ɪd/
B2-B2+	36	A. <u>concerned</u>	

	B. <u>raised</u> C. <u>develo<u>pe</u>d</u> D. <u>maintained</u>	C. Phát âm là /t/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /d/
37	A. <u>involved</u> B. <u>organized</u> C. <u>impressed</u> D. <u>carried</u>	C. Phát âm là /t/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /d/
38	A. <u>advanced</u> B. <u>surprised</u> C. <u>orphaned</u> D. <u>weighed</u>	C. Phát âm là /d/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /t/
39	A. <u>crooked</u> B. <u>sacred</u> C. <u>learned</u> D. <u>studied</u>	D. Phát âm là /d/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ɪd/
40	A. <u>influenced</u> B. <u>terrified</u> C. <u>averaged</u> D. <u>accompanied</u>	A. Phát âm là /t/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /d/
41	A. <u>puzzled</u> B. <u>wicked</u> C. <u>beloved</u> D. <u>confused</u>	D. Phát âm là /t/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /d/
42	A. <u>processed</u> B. <u>infested</u> C. <u>balanced</u> D. <u>reached</u>	B. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
43	A. <u>dissolved</u> B. <u>sacrificed</u> C. <u>reformed</u> D. <u>ploughed</u>	B. Phát âm là /t/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /d/
44	A. <u>daunted</u> B. <u>installed</u> C. <u>committed</u> D. <u>confided</u>	B. Phát âm là /d/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ɪd/
45	A. <u>crooked</u> B. <u>engaged</u> C. <u>expected</u> D. <u>attracted</u>	B. Phát âm là /d/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ɪd/
46	A. <u>assumed</u> B. <u>preceded</u> C. <u>determined</u> D. <u>approved</u>	B. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /d/
47	A. <u>conducted</u> B. <u>responded</u> C. <u>rejected</u> D. <u>convinced</u>	D. Phát âm là /t/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ɪd/
48	A. <u>challenged</u> B. <u>consisted</u> C. <u>detailed</u>	B. Phát âm là /ɪd/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /d/

		D. <u>mentioned</u>	
49		A. <u>achieved</u> B. <u>announced</u> C. <u>convinced</u> D. <u>excused</u>	A. Phát âm là /d/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /t/
50		A. <u>owed</u> B. <u>required</u> C. <u>qualified</u> D. <u>established</u>	D. Phát âm là /t/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /d/

Phát âm âm đuôi s, es khác:

Level	No	Content	Explanation
A2	1	A. <u>names</u> B. <u>lives</u> C. <u>dances</u> D. <u>tables</u>	C phát âm là /iz/ A, B, D phát âm là /z/
	2	A. <u>nights</u> B. <u>days</u> C. <u>years</u> D. <u>weekends</u>	A phát âm là /s/ B, C, D phát âm là /z/
	3	A. <u>pens</u> B. <u>markers</u> C. <u>books</u> D. <u>rulers</u>	C phát âm là /s/ A, B, D phát âm là /z/
	4	A. <u>attempts</u> B. <u>nodes</u> C. <u>pigeons</u> D. <u>bends</u>	A phát âm là /s/ B, C, D phát âm là /z/
	5	A. <u>clerks</u> B. <u>tools</u> C. <u>stands</u> D. <u>chairs</u>	A phát âm là /s/ B, C, D phát âm là /z/
	6	A. <u>faces</u> B. <u>overcomes</u> C. <u>horses</u> D. <u>passes</u>	B phát âm là /z/ A, C, D phát âm là /iz/
	7	A. <u>presidents</u> B. <u>elements</u> C. <u>students</u> D. <u>besides</u>	D phát âm là /z/ A, B, C phát âm là /s/
	8	A. <u>activities</u> B. <u>watches</u> C. <u>dishes</u> D. <u>boxes</u>	A phát âm là /z/ B, C, D phát âm là /iz/
	9	A. <u>dolls</u> B. <u>cars</u> C. <u>vans</u> D. <u>trucks</u>	D phát âm là /s/ A, B, C phát âm là /z/
	10	A. <u>pens</u> B. <u>closets</u>	A phát âm là /z/ B, C, D phát âm là /s/

		C. sweets D. lamps	
	11	A. rulers B. pencils C. bags D. books	D phát âm là /s/ A, B, C phát âm là /z/
	12	A. bees B. cupboards C. jumps D. bedrooms	C phát âm là /s/ A, B, D phát âm là /z/
	13	A. moves B. bosses C. brushes D. foxes	A phát âm là /z/ B, C, D phát âm là /iz/
	14	A. cats B. dogs C. papers D. drawers	A phát âm là /s/ B, C, D phát âm là /z/
	15	A. beaches B. watches C. wakes D. lunches	C phát âm là /s/ A, B, D phát âm là /iz/
B1	16	A. proofs B. books C. points D. days	D phát âm là /z/ A, B, C phát âm là /s/
	17	A. helps B. laughs C. cooks D. colors	D phát âm là /z/ A, B, C phát âm là /s/
	18	A. neighbors B. friends C. finds D. photographs	D phát âm là /s/ A, B, C phát âm là /z/
	19	A. snacks B. follows C. spoons D. writers	A phát âm là /s/ B, C, D phát âm là /z/
	20	A. streets B. questions C. books D. cooks	B phát âm là /z/ A, C, D phát âm là /s/
	21	A. cities B. satellites C. series D. hobbies	B phát âm là /s/ A, C, D phát âm là /z/
	22	A. develops B. concerts C. laughs D. discovers	D phát âm là /z/ A, B, C phát âm là /s/

23	A. designs B. streets C. books D. concepts	A phát âm là /z/ B, C, D phát âm là /s/
24	A. kicks B. regions C. lifts D. rocks	B phát âm là /z/ A, C, D phát âm là /s/
25	A. involves B. believes C. appliances D. facilities	C phát âm là /iz/ Các đáp án A, B, D phát âm là /z/
26	A. remembers B. contacts C. walls D. pyramids	B phát âm là /s/ A, C, D phát âm là /z/
27	A. sports B. confronts C. outbreaks D. mirrors	D phát âm là /z/ A, B, C phát âm là /s/
28	A. nations B. speakers C. concepts D. readers	C phát âm là /s/ B, C, D phát âm là /z/
29	A. facts B. requests C. lends D. stops	C phát âm là /z/ B, C, D phát âm là /s/
30	A. checks B. murders C. photographs D. speaks	C phát âm là /z/ A, B, D phát âm là /s/
31	A. parents B. brothers C. weekends D. feelings	A phát âm là /s/ B, C, D phát âm là /z/
32	A. chores B. dishes C. houses D. coaches	A phát âm là /s/ B, C, D phát âm là /iz/
33	A. works B. shops C. shifts D. plays	D phát âm là /z/ A, B, C, phát âm là /s/
34	A. coughs B. sings C. stops D. sleeps	D phát âm là /z/ A, B, C phát âm là /s/
35	A. creates B. believes	B phát âm là /z/ A, C, D phát âm là /s/

		C. exploits D. jackets	
B2+	36	A. pools B. trucks C. umbrellas D. workers	B phát âm là /s/ A, C, D phát âm là /z/
	37	A. programs B. individuals C. subjects D. celebrations	C phát âm là /s/ A, B, D phát âm là /z/
	38	A. churches B. devices C. resources D. wives	D phát âm là /z/ A, B, C, phát âm là /iz/
	39	A. barracks B. labors C. means D. headquarters	A phát âm là /s/ B, C, D phát âm là /z/
	40	A. activities B. species C. resources D. densities	C phát âm là /s/ A, B, D phát âm là /z/
	41	A. appeals B. chairs C. shops D. schools	C phát âm là /s/ A, B, D phát âm là /z/
	42	A. houses B. horses C. matches D. quantities	D phát âm là /z/ A, B, C phát âm là /iz/
	43	A. walls B. feminists C. goods D. fingers	B phát âm là /s/ A, C, D phát âm là /z/
	44	A. arms B. legs C. heads D. chests	D phát âm là /s/ A, B, C phát âm là /z/
	45	A. brothers B. parents C. daughters D. nephews	B phát âm là /s/ A, C, D phát âm là /z/
	46	A. hears B. dreams C. rents D. loans	C phát âm là /s/ A, B, D phát âm là /z/
	47	A. knows B. remains C. stays D. meets	D phát âm là /s/ A, B, C phát âm là /z/

	48	A. regrets B. remembers C. drinks D. laughs	B phát âm là /z/ A, C, D phát âm là /s/
	49	A. prevents B. occurs C. answers D. animals	A phát âm là /s/ B, C, D phát âm là /z/
	50	A. decreases B. differences C. juggles D. reaches	C phát âm là /z/ A, B, D phát âm là /iz/

Tìm từ có cách phát âm nguyên âm đơn khác

Level	No	Content	Explanation
A2	1	A. study B. bury C. cut D. young	B. Phát âm là /e/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ʌ/
	2	A. all B. call C. want D. tall	C. Phát âm là /a:/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /ɔ: /
	3	A. brush B. rush C. push D. crush	C. Phát âm là /u/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /ʌ/
	4	A. barn B. harm C. charm D. fat	D. Phát âm là /æ/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /a: /
	5	A. star B. cater C. half D. departure	B. Phát âm là /ei/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /a: /
	6	A. bar B. charter C. car D. back	D. Phát âm là /æ/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /a: /
	7	A. given B. ridden C. widen D. kitchen	C. Phát âm là /i/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /ai/
	8	A. funny B. rubbish C. upper D. student	D. Phát âm là /ju: / A, B, C. Phát âm là /ʌ/
	9	A. send	

		B. m <u>e</u> mber C. t <u>e</u> rm D. Nov <u>e</u> mber	C. Phát âm là /ɜ:/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /e/
	10	A. r <u>e</u> mind B. g <u>e</u> t C. m <u>e</u> t D. d <u>e</u> bt	A. Phát âm là /i/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /e/
	11	A. b <u>e</u> gin B. b <u>e</u> come C. d <u>e</u> cide D. m <u>e</u> ter	D. Phát âm là /i:/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /i/
	12	A. p <u>l</u> us B. s <u>t</u> uff C. sk <u>u</u> ll D. f <u>u</u> ll	D. Phát âm là /ʊ/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ʌ/
	13	A. m <u>a</u> p B. b <u>a</u> nk C. b <u>a</u> ck D. s <u>a</u> r	D. Phát âm là /ɑ:/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /æ/
	14	A. s <u>i</u> lent B. o <u>p</u> en C. h <u>a</u> ppen D. r <u>e</u> mind	D. Phát âm là /i/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ə/
	15	A. b <u>i</u> t B. s <u>i</u> t C. t <u>w</u> in D. m <u>i</u> ne	D. Phát âm là /i/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ai/
B1	16	A. a <u>g</u> ainst B. m <u>a</u> rtial C. s <u>w</u> allow D. a <u>b</u> ove	B. Phát âm là /ɑ:/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ə/
	17	A. r <u>e</u> sult B. l <u>u</u> nc <u>h</u> C. s <u>u</u> bject D. s <u>t</u> udent	D. Phát âm là /ju:/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ʌ/
	18	A. a <u>r</u> range B. a <u>r</u> rive C. a <u>r</u> ise D. a <u>r</u> ea	D. Phát âm là /ə/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /e/
	19	A. e <u>v</u> ent B. p <u>r</u> eserve C. e <u>f</u> fect D. e <u>f</u> fort	D. Phát âm là /i/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /e/
	20	A. t <u>o</u> ll B. r <u>o</u> ll C. d <u>o</u> ll D. h <u>o</u> le	C. Phát âm là /ɒ/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /əʊ/
	21	A. p <u>r</u> ivate B. a <u>t</u> tract C. r <u>o</u> m <u>a</u> ntic	A. Phát âm là /ə/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /æ/

	D. marriage	
22	A. typist B. typical C. typo D. stylish	B. Phát âm là /i/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ai/
23	A. twice B. machine C. routine D. magazine	A. Phát âm là /ai/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /i:/
24	A. species B. invent C. medicine D. tennis	A. Phát âm là /i:/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /e/
25	A. transfer B. career C. variety D. afraid	A. Phát âm là /æ/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /ə/
26	A. denial B. destiny C. beware D. delay	B. Phát âm là /e/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /i/
27	A. purity B. burning C. studious D. durable	B. Phát âm là /ɜ:/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ju:/
28	A. reliable B. liquid C. revival D. final	B. Phát âm là /i/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ai/
29	A. apply B. university C. early D. identity	A. Phát âm là /ai/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /i/
30	A. general B. education C. secondary D. remember	D. Phát âm là /i/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /e/
31	A. university B. understand C. discussion D. industrial	A. Phát âm là /ju/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /ʌ/
32	A. logic B. voluntary C. opposite D. portable	D. Phát âm là /ɔ:/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ɒ/
33	A. atom B. compare C. prove D. continue	C. Phát âm là /u:/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /ə/
34	A. pull	

B2-B2+		B. p <u>u</u> sh C. b <u>u</u> tcher D. n <u>u</u> rse	D. Phát âm là /ɜ:/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /u/
	35	A. b <u>u</u> rn B. c <u>u</u> p C. d <u>u</u> st D. <u>u</u> nhappy	A. Phát âm là /ɜ:/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /ʌ/
	36	A. d <u>a</u> rkn <u>e</u> ss B. p <u>a</u> r <u>t</u> icu <u>l</u> ar C. m <u>a</u> rket D. r <u>e</u> ma <u>r</u> k	B. Phát âm là /ə/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /ɑ:/
	37	A. g <u>h</u> ost B. h <u>o</u> st <u>a</u> ge C. l <u>o</u> st D. f <u>r</u> ost <u>y</u>	A. Phát âm là /əʊ/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /ɒ/
	38	A. m <u>u</u> ddy B. p <u>u</u> nc <u>t</u> ual C. s <u>t</u> udious D. c <u>u</u> lture	C. Phát âm là /ju:/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /ʌ/
	39	A. f <u>u</u> nc <u>t</u> ion B. r <u>u</u> bbish C. fr <u>u</u> strate D. f <u>u</u> rious	D. Phát âm là /ju:/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ʌ/
	40	A. b <u>u</u> ll <u>d</u> og B. C <u>u</u> ba C. d <u>u</u> ty D. m <u>u</u> tual	A. Phát âm là /ʊ/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /ju:/
	41	A. r <u>i</u> ght B. p <u>r</u> ivate C. c <u>o</u> mmun <u>i</u> st D. min <u>o</u> rit <u>y</u>	C. Phát âm là /i/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /ai/
	42	A. r <u>e</u> peat B. sc <u>e</u> ne C. c <u>e</u> de D. c <u>o</u> mple <u>t</u> e	A. Phát âm là /i/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /i:/
	43	A. n <u>a</u> tion <u>a</u> l B. l <u>a</u> nds <u>a</u> p <u>e</u> C. c <u>o</u> ur <u>a</u> ge D. b <u>a</u> lance	C. Phát âm là /i/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /æ/
	44	A. a <u>d</u> dition B. a <u>d</u> vant <u>a</u> ge C. a <u>d</u> vent <u>u</u> re D. a <u>d</u> vert <u>i</u> se	D. Phát âm là /æ/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ə/
	45	A. c <u>a</u> pac <u>i</u> ty B. sh <u>o</u> rt <u>a</u> ge C. l <u>u</u> gg <u>a</u> ge D. m <u>e</u> ss <u>a</u> ge	A. Phát âm là /ə/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /i/
	46	A. doc <u>u</u> ment <u>a</u> ry B. pop <u>u</u> l <u>a</u> tion C. stim <u>u</u> late	D. Phát âm là /ə/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ju/

	D. maximum	
47	A. sodium B. solid C. solitude D. solvent	A. Phát âm là /əʊ/ B, C, D. Phát âm là /ɒ/
48	A. image B. village C. damage D. prepare	D. Phát âm là /i/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /e/
49	A. supportive B. substantial C. compulsory D. curriculum	D. Phát âm là /ə/ A, B, C. Phát âm là /ʌ/
50	A. imprudent B. hallucination C. input D. intrude	C. Phát âm là /ʊ/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /u:/

Tìm từ phát âm nguyên âm đôi khác:

Level	No	Content	Explanation
A2	1	A. middle B. mile C. kind D. time	A phát âm là /i/ B, C, D phát âm là /ai/
	2	A. spear B. breakfast C. fear D. clear	B phát âm là /e/ A, C, D phát âm là / ɪə /
	3	A. shown B. flown C. grown D. crown	D là phát âm /aʊ / A, B, C phát âm là /əʊ/
	4	A. accountant B. amount C. founding D. country	D phát âm là /ʌ/ A, B, C phát âm là / aʊ /
	5	A. post B. local C. prominent D. hotel	C phát âm là /ɑ:/ A, B, D phát âm là /oʊ/
	6	A. download B. growth C. blow D. shadow	A phát âm là /aʊ/ B, C, D phát âm là /oʊ/
	7	A. childhood B. silent C. kind D. written	D phát âm là /i/ A, B, C phát âm là /ai/
	8	A. mind B. while	C phát âm là / i / A, B, D phát âm là /ai/

		C. sister D. island	
	9	A. fame B. baby C. many D. plane	C phát âm là /e/ A, B, D phát âm là /ei/
	10	A. straight B. explain C. fair D. tail	C phát âm là /eə/ A, B, D phát âm là /ei/
	11	A. straight B. air C. fail D. afraid	B phát âm là / eə / A, C, D phát âm là /ei/
	12	A. translation B. Canadian C. parent D. Australian	C phát âm là / eə / A, B, D phát âm là /ei/
	13	A. afraid B. laird C. nail D. sail	B phát âm là /eə / A, C, D phát âm là /ei/
	14	A. great B. real C. steak D. break	B phát âm là /ɪə/ A, C, D phát âm là /ei/
	15	A. danger B. landscape C. debate D. nature	B phát âm là / æ / A, C, D phát âm là / ei /
B1	16	A. academic B. grade C. behave D. examination	A phát âm là /ə / A, B, D phát âm là / ei/
	17	A. appointment B. choir C. choice D. point	B phát âm là / ai / A, C, D phát âm là / ɔɪ /
	18	A. bowl B. snow C. crown D. slow	C phát âm là / aʊ/ A, B, D phát âm là / əʊ /
	19	A. coarsen B. road C. coal D. load	A phát âm là /ɔ:/ B, C, D phát âm là / əʊ /
	20	A. slowly B. tomorrow C. allow D. below	C phát âm là / aʊ/ A, B, D phát âm là / ɔʊ/

21	A. <u>total</u> B. <u>pole</u> C. <u>fortunately</u> D. <u>most</u>	C phát âm là / ɔː / A, B, D phát âm là / əʊ /
22	A. <u>sour</u> B. <u>hour</u> C. <u>pour</u> D. <u>flour</u>	C phát âm là / ɔː / A, B, D phát âm là / aʊ /
23	A. <u>capable</u> B. <u>ancient</u> C. <u>angle</u> D. <u>danger</u>	C phát âm là /æ / A, B, D phát âm là / ei /
24	A. <u>expand</u> B. <u>vacancy</u> C. <u>mate</u> D. <u>famous</u>	A phát âm là / æ / B, C, D phát âm là / ei /
25	A. <u>weary</u> B. <u>bear</u> C. <u>pear</u> D. <u>swear</u>	A phát âm là / iə / B, C, D phát âm là / eə /
26	A. <u>loud</u> B. <u>mouse</u> C. <u>soul</u> D. <u>sound</u>	C phát âm là / əʊ / A, B, D phát âm là / aʊ /
27	A. <u>gourmet</u> B. <u>aloud</u> C. <u>counting</u> D. <u>council</u>	A phát âm là / ʊə / B, C, D phát âm là / aʊ /
28	A. <u>vowel</u> B. <u>widow</u> C. <u>flower</u> D. <u>gowns</u>	B phát âm là / əʊ / A, C, D phát âm là / aʊ /
29	A. <u>rout</u> B. <u>foul</u> C. <u>plough</u> D. <u>dough</u>	D phát âm là / əʊ / A, B, C phát âm là / aʊ /
30	A. <u>south</u> B. <u>doubt</u> C. <u>shoulder</u> D. <u>mouth</u>	C phát âm là / əʊ / A, B, D phát âm là / aʊ /
31	A. <u>around</u> B. <u>tourist</u> C. <u>fountain</u> D. <u>south</u>	B phát âm là / ʊə / A, C, D phát âm là / aʊ /
32	A. <u>dinosaur</u> B. <u>croccodile</u> C. <u>signature</u> D. <u>rise</u>	C phát âm là / i / A, B, D phát âm là / ai /
33	A. <u>sound</u> B. <u>shoulder</u>	B phát âm là / əʊ / A, C, D phát âm là / aʊ /

		C. <u>hour</u> D. <u>round</u>	
	34	A. <u>comprise</u> B. <u>incline</u> C. <u>cacti</u> D. <u>bewilder</u>	D phát âm là / I / A, B, C phát âm là / ai /
	35	A. <u>poultry</u> B. <u>bound</u> C. <u>soul</u> D. <u>mould</u>	B phát âm là / aʊ / A, C, D phát âm là / əʊ /
B2-B2+	36	A. <u>knowledge</u> B. <u>flower</u> C. <u>shower</u> D. <u>coward</u>	A phát âm là / ɑ: / A, B, C phát âm là / aʊ /
	37	A. <u>power</u> B. <u>widow</u> C. <u>arrow</u> D. <u>slowly</u>	A phát âm là / aʊ / B, C, D phát âm là / əʊ /
	38	A. <u>sure</u> B. <u>jury</u> C. <u>lure</u> D. <u>nuance</u>	D phát âm là / ju: / A, B, C phát âm là / ʊə /
	39	A. <u>bound</u> B. <u>cough</u> C. <u>ground</u> D. <u>round</u>	B phát âm là / ɑ: / A, C, D phát âm là / aʊ /
	40	A. <u>hear</u> B. <u>dear</u> C. <u>pear</u> D. <u>clear</u>	C phát âm là / eə / A, C, D phát âm là / ɪə /
	41	A. <u>slave</u> B. <u>cake</u> C. <u>shade</u> D. <u>slap</u>	D phát âm là / æ / A, B, C phát âm là / ei /
	42	A. <u>invasion</u> B. <u>liberation</u> C. <u>photography</u> D. <u>exchange</u>	C phát âm là / ɑ / A, B, D phát âm là / ei /
	43	A. <u>counterfeit</u> B. <u>courtesy</u> C. <u>drought</u> D. <u>outer</u>	B phát âm là / ɜ: / A, C, D phát âm là / aʊ /
	44	A. <u>fate</u> B. <u>cape</u> C. <u>tape</u> D. <u>bacteria</u>	D phát âm là / æ / A, B, C phát âm là / eɪ /
	45	A. <u>spine</u> B. <u>feminine</u> C. <u>valentine</u> D. <u>undermine</u>	B phát âm là / in / A, C, D phát âm là / ai /

	46	A. parad <u>i</u> gm B. sw <u>i</u> ne C. filter D. sigh	C phát âm là / i / A, B, D phát âm là /ai/
	47	A. fl <u>i</u> ght B. ch <u>i</u> ldhood C. kind <u>i</u> ness D. filter	B phát âm là /i/ A, C, D phát âm là /ai/
	48	A. sil <u>e</u> nt B. tw <u>i</u> ne C. polit <u>i</u> cal D. sw <u>i</u> ne	C phát âm là / i / A, B, D phát âm là /ai/
	49	A. a <u>i</u> le B. sa <u>i</u> l C. af <u>r</u> aid D. str <u>a</u> ight	A phát âm là /ai/ B, C, D phát âm là /ei/
	50	A. am <u>o</u> unt B. ast <u>o</u> und C. m <u>o</u> uthful D. sh <u>o</u> ulder	D phát âm là /oʊ/ A, C, D phát âm là / aʊ/

Phát âm phụ âm khác:

Level	No	Content	Explanation
A2	1	A. bo <u>th</u> B. ba <u>th</u> C. bro <u>th</u> er D. bir <u>th</u> day	C. phát âm là /ð/ A, B, D. phát âm là /θ/
	2	A. sta <u>ti</u> on B. ca <u>r</u> toon C. fa <u>ct</u> ory D. af <u>t</u> er	A. phát âm là /ʃ/ C, B, D. phát âm là /t/
	3	A. va <u>ca</u> tion B. beau <u>t</u> iful C. vege <u>t</u> able D. unde <u>r</u> stand	A. phát âm là /ʃ/. C, B, D. phát âm là /t/
	4	A. ano <u>th</u> er B. hea <u>th</u> C. mat <u>h</u> ematics D. thea <u>t</u> er	A. phát âm là /ð/ C, B, D phát âm là /θ/
	5	A. coa <u>ch</u> B. hea <u>d</u> ache C. tea <u>ch</u> D. su <u>ch</u>	B. phát âm là /k/. A, C, D. phát âm là /tʃ/
	6	A. ca <u>s</u> tle B. ca <u>r</u> rot C. cy <u>c</u> ling D. co <u>m</u> pany	C. phát âm là /s/. A, B, D. phát âm là /k/
	7	A. ce <u>n</u> tury	C. phát âm là /k/

		B. <u>centimeter</u> C. <u>comfortable</u> D. <u>cigarette</u>	A, B, D. phát âm là /s/
	8	A. <u>century</u> B. <u>customer</u> C. <u>secretary</u> D. <u>alcohol</u>	A. phát âm là /s/ C, B, D. phát âm là /k/
	9	A. <u>especially</u> B. <u>license</u> C. <u>except</u> D. <u>dancer</u>	A. phát âm là /ʃ/ C, B, D. phát âm là /s/
	10	A. <u>nurse</u> B. <u>opposite</u> C. <u>surprise</u> D. <u>surname</u>	B. phát âm là /z/ A, C, D. phát âm là /s/
	11	A. <u>noisy</u> B. <u>inside</u> C. <u>costly</u> D. <u>listen</u>	A. phát âm là /z/ C, B, D. phát âm là /s/
	12	A. <u>also</u> B. <u>always</u> C. <u>august</u> D. <u>ask</u>	B. phát âm là /z/ A, C, D. phát âm là /s/
	13	A. <u>sugar</u> B. <u>sweet</u> C. <u>sport</u> D. <u>sorry</u>	A. phát âm là /f/ C, B, D. phát âm là /z/
	14	A. <u>white</u> B. <u>whole</u> C. <u>which</u> D. <u>why</u>	B. phát âm là /h/ A, C, D. phát âm là /w/
	15	A. <u>course</u> B. <u>cinema</u> C. <u>conversation</u> D. <u>computer</u>	B. phát âm là /s/ A, C, D. phát âm là /k/
B1	16	A. <u>insect</u> B. <u>lose</u> C. <u>useful</u> D. <u>tourism</u>	B. phát âm là /z/ C, B, D. phát âm là /s/
	17	A. <u>bridge</u> B. <u>engineer</u> C. <u>finger</u> D. <u>manage</u>	C. phát âm là /g/ A, B, D. phát âm là /dʒ/
	18	A. <u>architecture</u> B. <u>chain</u> C. <u>channel</u> D. <u>chicken</u>	A. phát âm là /k/ C, B, D. phát âm là /tʃ/
	19	A. <u>century</u> B. <u>camping</u> C. <u>activity</u>	A. phát âm là /s/ C, B, D. phát âm là /k/

	D. creature	
20	A. capital B. competition C. advice D. alcohol	C. phát âm là /s/ C, B, D. phát âm là /k/
21	A. usually B. visitor C. desert D. museum	A. phát âm là /ʒ/ C, B, D. phát âm là /z/
22	A. discuss B. certainly C. discount D. customer	B. Phát âm là /s/ A, C, D. Phát âm là /k/
23	A. figure B. magazine C. geography D. grammar	C. phát âm là /dʒ/ A, B, D. phát âm là /t/
24	A. absent B. absolutely C. advertise D. atmosphere	C. Phát âm là /z/ A, B, D. Phát âm là /s/
25	A. attach B. branch C. charity D. stomach	D. Phát âm là /k/ A, C, B. Phát âm là /tʃ/
26	A. condition B. confirm C. curious D. cycle	D. phát âm là /s/ A, C, B. phát âm là /k/
27	A. departure B. difficulty C. directly D. disadvantage	A. Phát âm là /tʃ/ C, B, D. Phát âm là /t/
28	A. game B. generous C. ago D. guess	B. phát âm là /dʒ/ A, C, D. phát âm là /g/
29	A. surely B. single C. since D. secret	A. phát âm là /ʃ/ C, B, D. phát âm là /s/
30	A. tuna B. situation C. gentle D. particular	B. phát âm là /tʃ/ A, C, D. phát âm là /t/
31	A. education B. individual C. dolphin D. disease	A. phát âm là /dʒ/ C, B, D. phát âm là /d/
32	A. though	D. phát âm là /θ/

		B. smoo <u>th</u> C. with <u>out</u> D. ear <u>th</u>	A, B, C. phát âm là /ð/
	33	A. bro <u>th</u> er B. sunba <u>th</u> e C. o <u>th</u> erwise D. <u>th</u> riller	D. phát âm là /θ/ A, C, B. phát âm là /ð/
	34	A. <u>ch</u> illy B. <u>ch</u> eck C. <u>ch</u> emist D. <u>ch</u> allenge	C. phát âm là /k/ A, B, D. phát âm là /tʃ/
	35	A. <u>s</u> issors B. <u>s</u> ense C. <u>s</u> ure D. <u>s</u> ailor	C. phát âm là /ʃ/ A, B, D. phát âm là /s/
B2 - B2+	36	A. opti <u>m</u> istic B. terr <u>o</u> rism C. disti <u>n</u> ctive D. initi <u>a</u> tion	D. phát âm là /ʃ/ A, C, B. phát âm là /t/
	37	A. intellec <u>t</u> ual B. integr <u>a</u> te C. stab <u>l</u> e D. invest <u>o</u> r	A. phát âm là /tʃ/ C, B, D. phát âm là /t/
	38	A. sympath <u>y</u> B. meth <u>o</u> d C. with <u>o</u> ut D. <u>th</u> ematic	C. phát âm là /ð/ A, B, D. phát âm là /θ/
	39	A. <u>c</u> urrency B. advoc <u>a</u> te C. discr <u>i</u> mination D. <u>c</u> ivilize	D. phát âm là /s/ A, B, C. phát âm là /k/
	40	A. Isl <u>a</u> m B. insp <u>i</u> re C. enthus <u>i</u> ast D. tour <u>i</u> sm	B. phát âm là /s/ A, C, D. phát âm là /z/
	41	A. moistu <u>r</u> e B. archi <u>t</u> ecture C. captu <u>r</u> e D. influen <u>t</u> ial	D. phát âm là /ʃ/ A, B, C. phát âm là /tʃ/
	42	A. loyalt <u>y</u> B. dru <u>g</u> store C. pollufan <u>t</u> D. radiat <u>i</u> on	D. phát âm là /ʃ/ A, B, C. phát âm là /t/
	43	A. educat <u>i</u> on B. facili <u>t</u> y C. ec <u>o</u> logy D. nuc <u>l</u> ear	B. phát âm là /s/ A, C, D. phát âm là /k/
	44	A. constanc <u>y</u> B. enthusias <u>m</u> C. screa <u>m</u>	B. phát âm là /z/ A, C, D. phát âm là /s/

	D. consequence	
45	A. residential B. cosy C. suitable D. preservation	C. phát âm là /s/ A, B, D. phát âm là /z/
46	A. appreciate B. confidence C. species D. artificial	B. phát âm là /k/ A, C, D. phát âm là /f/
47	A. attitude B. estimate C. influential D. extinction	C. phát âm là /f/ A, B, D. phát âm là /t/
48	A. survive B. offspring C. coastal D. present	D. Phát âm là /z/ A, C, B. Phát âm là /s/
49	A. conquest B. discourtesy C. socialize D. significant	C. phát âm là /f/ A, B, D. phát âm là /k/
50	A. fertilize B. potential C. proportion D. investigation	A. phát âm là /t/ C, B, D. phát âm là /tʃ/

PHẦN 2: TRỌNG ÂM

Trọng âm từ có 2 âm tiết

Level	No	Content	Expalanation
A2	1	A. machine B. lesson C. village D. enter	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	2	A. biscuit B. finish C. movie D. again	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	3	A. travel B. machine C. bottom D. carry	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	4	A. august B. toilet C. something D. suggest	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	5	A. person B. begin C. message D. river	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

	6	A. invite B. also C. summer D. weather	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	7	A. number B. never C. receive D. people	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	8	A. woman B. along C. after D. finish	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	9	A. answer B. question C. polite D. order	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	10	A. ready B. famous C. degree D. picture	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất..
	11	A. adult B. building C. letter D. themselves	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	12	A. really B. into C. tonight D. heavy	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất..
	13	A. window B. receive C. problem D. only	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	14	A. modern B. subject C. middle D. between	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	15	A. shower B. flower C. dinner D. return	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
B1	16	A. entrance B. arrive C. rubber D. actor	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	17	A. maintain B. market C. social D. office	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	18	A. pretty B. connect	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

		C. prepare D. request	B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
19		A. angry B. complete C. polite D. apply	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
20		A. produce B. product C. perform D. protect	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
21		A. private B. amount C. result D. suppose	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
22		A. peaceful B. technique C. color D. southern	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
23		A. graphics B. increase C. limit D. parcel	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
24		A. advance B. fireworks C. follow D. transfer (noun)	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
25		A. compete B. decrease C. figure D. require	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai
26		A. retire B. review C. grateful D. surround	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai
27		A. event B. hero C. mostly D. shooting	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
28		A. marry B. involve C. system D. boxing	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
29		A. camel B. create C. defend D. permit	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
30		A. series B. wildlife C. cosy D. result	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

	31	A. therefore B. casual C. certain D. approve	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	32	A. central B. hardly C. option D. announce	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	33	A. unless B. cancel C. refuse D. attend	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	34	A. equal B. respect C. behave D. realize	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	35	A. succeed B. total C. anxious D. fiction	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
B2 - B2 +	36	A. manage B. shortage C. target D. provide	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	37	A. accuse B. demand C. proceed D. argue	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	38	A. commerce B. reserve C. burden D. southern	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	39	A. reply B. appear C. protect D. kindness	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	40	A. swallow B. compete C. maintain D. install	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	41	A. fiction B. expert C. instance D. secure	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	42	A. digest B. finance C. reduce D. provide	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	43	A. promise B. instance	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết

		C. oblige D. knowledge	thứ nhất.
44		A. ocean B. submit C. region D. issue	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
45		A. belief B. control C. maintain D. whether	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
46		A. relate B. major C. forceful D. focus	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
47		A. nervous B. cheerful C. tasty D. regret	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
48		A. distant B. treatment C. balance D. concern	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
49		A. action B. aspect C. endless D. acquire	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A, B, C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
50		A. contain B. constant C. contract D. concept	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B, C, D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

Trọng âm từ có 3 âm tiết:

Level	No	Content	Explanation
A2	1	A. computer B. friendliness C. hamburger D. teenager	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	2	A. holiday B. semester C. family D. interest	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	3	A. wonderful B. battery C. apartment D. thunderstorm	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	4	A. document B. classical	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.

		C. national D. pagoda	A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	5	A. beautiful B. September C. November D. December	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	6	A. animal B. electric C. different D. hospital	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	7	A. century B. horrible C. adventure D. company	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	8	A. capital B. badminton C. terrible D. amazing	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	9	A. museum B. opera C. uniform D. memory	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	10	A. attractive B. volleyball C. correctly D. semester	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	11	A. calendar B. holiday C. understand D. colorful	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	12	A. exciting B. important C. remember D. Pyramid	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	13	A. seventeen B. anything C. cucumber D. mountainous	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	14	A. library B. October C. usually D. interesting	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	15	A. Vietnamese B. lemonade C. important D. Japanese	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
B1	16	A. seventy B. telephone C. benefit D. engineer	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

17	A. suitable B. religion C. develop D. romantic	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
18	A. character B. kangaroo C. butterfly D. celebrate	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
19	A. article B. maximum C. recycle D. generous	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
20	A. detective B. discover C. encourage D. primary	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
21	A. disappear B. energy C. regular D. charity	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
22	A. solution B. powerful C. whenever D. unselfish	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
23	A. personal B. interview C. collection D. forester	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
24	A. typical B. comedy C. separate D. unlucky	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
25	A. decorate B. arrival C. employer D. historic	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
26	A. employee B. interrupt C. recover D. politely	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
27	A. grocery B. scenery C. defensive D. championship	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
28	A. convenient B. profession C. pollution D. attitude	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
29	A. permission B. qualified	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.

		C. processing D. government	B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	30	A. citadel B. protection C. pesticide D. dynamite	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	31	A. disabled B. volcano C. constancy D. consuming	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	32	A. accident B. countryside C. Canada D. continue	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	33	A. architect B. suggestion C. solution D. position	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	34	A. nobody B. designer C. relative D. strawberry	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	35	A. agency B. follower C. magazine D. challenger	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
B2 – B2+	36	A. mentally B. lyrical C. interest D. domestic	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	37	A. terrify B. edition C. deposit D. effective	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	38	A. tropical B. referee C. minimize D. origin	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	39	A. mosquito B. herbicide C. decision D. composer	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	40	A. disaster B. committee C. loyalty D. gestation	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	41	A. medical B. formally C. visually	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

		D. erosion	
	42	A. glorious B. interact C. submarine D. volunteer	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	43	A. viable B. occasion C. stimulate D. altitude	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	44	A. ambitious B. conclusive C. correspond D. extensive	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	45	A. optional B. operate C. orally D. commercial	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	46	A. atmosphere B. official C. abandon D. located	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	47	A. endanger B. victory C. conduction D. survival	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	48	A. contrary B. element C. linguistic D. partnership	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	49	A. dedicate B. wilderness C. heritage D. athletic	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	50	A. conductor B. logical C. strategy D. carnivore	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

Tìm từ 4 âm tiết có trọng âm khác:

Level	No	Content	Explanation
A2	1	A. information B. television C. dictionary D. watermelon	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	2	A. wonderfully B. American C. supermarket D. secondary	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

3	A. helicopter B. comfortable C. mountaineering D. beautifully	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
4	A. anybody B. kilometer C. temperature D. activity	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
5	A. nationally B. political C. Canadian D. unluckily	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
6	A. classically B. mechanical C. behavior D. millimeter	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
7	A. fashionable B. superhero C. available D. elevator	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
8	A. developing B. deliciously C. regularly D. ecosystem	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
9	A. photography B. stationery C. excellently D. secretary	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
10	A. education B. remembering C. avocado D. semifinal	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
11	A. everybody B. logically C. entertainer D. centimeter	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
12	A. understanding B. animation C. Indiana D. biology	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
13	A. apology B. quarterfinal C. academic D. transportation	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
14	A. adventurer B. kindergarten C. receptionist D. community	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
15	A. material B. triangular	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.

		C. photographic D. ability	A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
B1	16	A. exhibition B. generation C. reputation D. difficulty	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	17	A. fashionable B. excitement C. forgettable D. impossible	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	18	A. miraculous B. necessary C. acceptable D. familiar	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	19	A. development B. experience C. situation D. certificate	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	20	A. preparation B. unexpected C. electronic D. facility	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	21	A. announcement B. ordinary C. celebrate D. typically	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	22	A. scientific B. bodybuilding C. entertainment D. preparation	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	23	A. emergency B. traditional C. relatively D. intelligent	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	24	A. destination B. population C. celebration D. philosopher	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	25	A. participate B. unemployment C. preposition D. disappointment	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	26	A. biologist B. definitely C. conditional D. unselfishness	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	27	A. experiment B. petroleum C. expedition D. communicate	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.

	28	A. society B. accompany C. geography D. dangerously	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	29	A. naturally B. delivery C. especially D. believable	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	30	A. attractively B. architecture C. Australia D. especially	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	31	A. punctuation B. mathematics C. interviewee D. unofficial	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ tư. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	32	A. reliable B. biography C. technology D. interviewer	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	33	A. altogether B. historical C. enjoyable D. conditional	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	34	A. geographic B. recyclable C. exploration D. preparation	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	35	A. historical B. successfully C. physically D. ingredient	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
B2 – B2+	36	A. academic B. environment C. artificial D. limitation	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	37	A. energetic B. independence C. informative D. pessimistic	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	38	A. occasional B. authority C. participant D. accidental	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
		A. introduction B. dependable C. incredible D. vocational	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
		A. appreciate B. basically	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.

		C. equality D. responsible	A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	41	A. considerate B. calculation C. appreciate D. congratulate	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	42	A. separately B. customary C. psychology D. agriculture	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	43	A. fascinating B. voluntary C. accuracy D. longevity	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	44	A. optimistic B. professional C. minority D. encouragement	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	39	A. avoidable B. federation C. particular D. apologize	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	40	A. renewable B. stimulating C. formality D. relationship	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
	47	A. fascinating B. military C. discovery D. reasonable	C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.
	48	A. opposition B. regulation C. intervention D. curriculum	D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. B. C. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	49	A. memorable B. distribution C. universal D. economic	A. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất. B. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.
	50	A. conservation B. necessity C. photogenic D. cultivation	B. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai. A. C. D. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: TỪ VỰNG

PHẦN 1: DANH TỪ

LEVEL A2

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	‘research on’+ danh từ biology (n): môn sinh học biologist (n): nhà sinh học
2	D	‘a’ là mạo từ đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít có phiên âm mở đầu là 1 phụ âm make a decision : đưa ra một quyết định
3	C	‘an’ là mạo từ đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít có phiên âm mở đầu là 1 nguyên âm an inventor : nhà phát minh
4	B	in agreement : thống nhất, đồng thuận
5	B	signal (n): tín hiệu, dấu hiệu communication: sự giao tiếp instance: ví dụ, trường hợp attention: sự chú ý
6	C	To be afraid of heights: sợ độ cao
7	A	‘Stamp-collecting’ thuộc phạm trù sở thích -> Chọn đáp án A. hobbies
8	D	A. payment (n): sự trả tiền B. wage (n): tiền lương (trả theo giờ hoặc ca làm việc) C. cash (n): tiền mặt D. rent (n): Tiền thuê (thường là thuê phòng/căn hộ/nhà) => Chọn đáp án D
9	B	newspaper reporter: phóng viên
10	A	to get one’s permission: Có sự cho phép của ai đó
11	A	a sense of humor: Khiếu hài hước
12	C	weakness (n): Điểm yếu
13	B	be at one’s service: Phục vụ ai đó
14	B	actor (n): diễn viên nam actress (n): diễn viên nữ
15	A	A bar of chocolate: một thanh kẹo socola A box of chocolates: một hộp những viên kẹo socola

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase that is not correct in standard written English.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	D	hero → heroes one of + danh từ số nhiều: một trong số những
2	C	nation ⇐ nations one of + danh từ số nhiều: một trong số những
3	D	boy ⇐ boys trước boy là two (hai) nên danh từ boy phải chia số nhiều
4	D	coffees ⇐ coffee coffee là danh từ ko đếm được
5	A	tomato → tomatoes 'those' + danh từ số nhiều, động từ chính là 'are' thì chủ ngữ số nhiều

III. Give the correct form of the word in each bracket.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	books	some + danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được book là danh từ đếm được nên cần chuyển dạng số nhiều
2	mice	'were' đi với chủ ngữ số nhiều 'mouse' có hình thức số nhiều bất quy tắc là 'mice'
3	electricity	sau 'without' là danh từ hoặc gerund (V-ing)
4	sons-in-law	'son' là danh từ chính nên chia số nhiều

III. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with one of the words given.

STT	Đáp án	Giải thích	Note
1	time	Xét về nghĩa, "moments" và "time" đều có thể điền vào vị trí này. Tuy nhiên, mạo từ "a" đứng trước xác định danh từ số ít nên chọn "time".	Tiệc tân gia là thời gian để giới thiệu ngôi nhà mới của bạn cho bạn bè, hàng xóm và các thành viên trong gia đình. Một số người chọn cách ngay lập tức tổ chức một buổi tiệc tân gia, trong khi những người khác lại chọn việc chờ đợi cho đến khi chiếc hộp cuối
2	boxes	Xét về nghĩa, "boxes" và "thing" đều	

		có thể điền vào vị trí này. Tuy nhiên, động từ to be “are” phía sau xác định danh từ số nhiều nên chọn “boxes”.	cùng được mở ra trước khi chia sẻ cho các vị khách biết về nhà mới của họ. Các bữa tiệc tân gia có thể được tổ chức bởi chủ nhà hoặc bất kỳ ai muốn kính trọng việc mua của họ. Dù ngôi nhà được nhắc đến là ngôi nhà đầu tiên của bạn, ngôi nhà tân hôn, ngôi nhà mới sau một cuộc di chuyển đường dài hoặc ngôi nhà mới cho gia đình đang có số lượng thành viên tăng lên, việc kỷ niệm địa điểm mới là một cách thú vị để chia sẻ sự kiện này với những vị khách đặc biệt.
3	guests	Guest (n): khách	
4	parties	Housewarming party (n): tiệc tân gia	
5	house	Từ cần điền đây phải là “house” vì từ “home” phía sau xác định nghĩa vị trí chỗ ở là “ngôi nhà”	
6	family	A growing family: gia đình có số thành viên tăng lên	

LEVEL B1

Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
1	C	Không có cụm từ “anti-virus hardware” nên A sai. “programming” là danh động từ không dùng được trong trường hợp này. Đáp án D sai vì “hardware” là danh từ không đếm được nên ko có hình thức số nhiều. anti-virus program: chương trình chống vi-rút	
2	A	“Knowledge” là danh từ không đếm được nên B sai. Đáp án C, D sai vì từ điền cần là danh từ.	
3	A	Nghĩa của từ cần điền là sự thiếu hụt nên C và D bị loại, B sai vì “lack” không có dạng số nhiều	
4	A	Scholarship (n): học bổng Student loan (n): khoản vay sinh viên Xét về nghĩa, cả 2 từ này đều điền được. Tuy nhiên, từ cần điền phải ở dạng số ít do có “a” đằng trước, vì thế chỉ có đáp án A đúng.	
5	D	Physical appearance (n): ngoại hình	
6	D	Ở đây phải dùng dạng số nhiều nên A, B, C bị loại (C có hình thức số nhiều nhưng là danh từ ko đếm được). celebs = celebrities: những người nổi tiếng	
7	A	Advice là danh từ không đếm được nên ko có hình thức số nhiều	
8	B	A. diamond anniversary (n): kỷ niệm ngày cưới 60 năm B. golden anniversary (n): kỷ niệm ngày cưới 50 năm C. silver anniversary (n): kỷ niệm ngày cưới 25 năm D. bronze anniversary (n): kỷ niệm ngày cưới 8 năm => Chọn đáp án B	
9	A	A. license (n): bằng (lái xe) B. test (n): bài kiểm tra C. permission (n): sự cho phép	

		D. degree (n): bằng cấp => Chọn đáp án A	
10	D	A. movement (n): sự vận động, di chuyển B. engagements (n): đính hôn C. measurements (n): số đo, biện pháp D. ceremonies (n): nghi lễ => Chọn đáp án D	
11	C	A. posture (n): dáng đứng B. gesture (n): cử chỉ C. language (n): ngôn ngữ D. eye contact (n): sự giao tiếp bằng mắt => Chọn đáp án C	
12	D	A. measure (n): sự đo lường B. range (n): phạm vi, trình độ C. magnitude (n): độ lớn, tầm quan trọng D. dimension (n): kích thước => Chọn đáp án D	
13	A	A. attraction (n): sự thu hút B. affection (n): sự yêu thích C. accommodation (n): nơi ở D. impression (n): sự ấn tượng => Chọn đáp án A	
14	B	A. estimation (n): sự ước tính (chủ quan) B. calculation (n): sự tính toán (chuẩn xác) C. evaluation (n): sự ước lượng, định giá D. prediction (n): dự đoán => Chọn đáp án B	
15	A	D sai vì “goosey” là tính từ, có nghĩa “sướt mướt”, B và C cũng sai dạng số nhiều của danh từ “goose”. Dạng số nhiều đúng phải là “geese”	
16	A	A. change (n): tiền thừa B. supply (n): nguồn cung C. cash (n): tiền mặt D. cost (n): giá cả, chi phí => Chọn đáp án A	
17	C	A. paper (n): giấy B. notebook (n): vở C. file (n): tập tin D. line (n): dòng kẻ, hàng => Chọn đáp án C	
18	B	A. description (n): mô tả B. information (n): thông tin C. news (n): tin tức D. fact (n): sự thật => Chọn đáp án B	
19	C	‘a’ là mạo từ đứng trước danh từ đếm được số ít	

		a reduction in + sth: sự giảm cái gì	
20	C	A. application (n): sự áp dụng B. profession (n): nghề nghiệp C. ambition (n): khát vọng D. contract (n): hợp đồng => Chọn đáp án C	
21	B	(the) chances are slim = khả năng là không cao	
22	B	a dose of medicine: một liều thuốc	
23	A	tourist season (n): mùa du lịch	
24	A	ozone layer: tầng ôzôn	
25	C	give somebody a hard time: gây khó dễ cho ai be given a hard time by somebody: bị ai gây khó dễ	
26	A	have a conversation with sb: có cuộc nói chuyện với ai	
27	C	get the chance to V: có cơ hội làm gì	

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is not correct in standard written English.

1	C advices → advice	“Advice” là danh từ không đếm được nên không có hình thức số nhiều.
2	C new → news	news (danh từ không đếm được): tin tức
3	A student → students	A number of + danh từ đếm được số nhiều
4	B furnitures → furniture	Furniture là danh từ ko đếm được nên không có dạng thức số nhiều
5	A Clothes → cloth	Clothes (n): quần áo Cloth (n): mảnh vải
6	B Is → are	Family là danh từ tập hợp, nếu nhấn mạnh vào tổng thể thì coi như danh từ số ít (My family is happy), nếu nhấn tới bộ phận thì coi như danh từ số nhiều (My family are having dinner together).

IV. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with one of the words given.

1	relationships	Relationship (n): mối quan hệ	“Tình bạn là những mối quan hệ liên quan đến hai khía cạnh rất quan trọng - sự phụ thuộc lẫn nhau và tự nguyện,” nhà tâm lý học và chuyên gia tình bạn của Đại học Northern Illinois, Tiến sĩ Suzanne Degges-White giải thích trong một cuộc phỏng vấn qua email. Như bất kỳ ai đã từng có 1 tình bạn biết rằng, nó là một quá trình và trải nghiệm phức tạp. “Tình bạn thực sự được đánh dấu
2	friendship	Friendship (n): tình bạn	
3	experience	Experience (n): trải nghiệm, kinh nghiệm	
4	member	Member (n): thành viên	
5	interest	Mutual interest: sở thích chung	

			bởi mong muốn của mỗi thành viên để tương tác với nhau - đó là về sự đồng điệu trong kinh nghiệm và suy nghĩ của nhau, cũng như cảm giác 'thuộc về' và kết nối", cô nói. "Tình bạn yêu cầu có đi có lại - sự ngưỡng mộ, tôn trọng, tin tưởng và hỗ trợ về tình cảm và vật chất."
6	thoughts	Thoughts (n): suy nghĩ	
7	support	Support (n): sự ủng hộ, động viên	

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	Advances (n): những tiến triển
2	C	Blisters (n): rộp da
3	D	Fiction (n): hư cấu
4	D	Reward (n): phần thưởng
5	D	Scale (n): tỉ lệ. Từ này thường dùng khi miêu tả bản đồ.
6	B	Whisper (n): lời thì thầm
7	D	Tool (n): Đồ dùng, dụng cụ dùng để sửa chữa
8	C	Addiction (n): nghiện
9	D	Home economics: Môn kinh tế gia đình
10	B	Shortage (n) (of something): sự thiếu/tình trạng thiếu thứ gì đó
11	B	Measure (n): Biện pháp Measures: Những biện pháp
12	D	Adversity (n): Khó khăn Adversities: Những khó khăn
13	A	Illusion (n): Ảo tưởng Be under an illusion: có ảo tưởng
14	B	Hospitality (n): lòng hiếu khách
15	C	A. viewers (n, số nhiều): người xem, thường chỉ người xem ti vi B. witnesses (n, số nhiều): nhân chứng C. spectators (n, số nhiều): người xem, thường chỉ người xem bóng đá

		D. onlookers (n, số nhiều): người xem nhưng bàng quan => Chọn đáp án C
16	A	A. threat (n): mối đe dọa B. harm (n): điều gây hại C. suppression (n): sự đàn áp D. sneer (n): sự chế nhạo, cười nhạo báng 'a' là mạo từ đi trước danh từ đếm được => Loại đáp án C Sau danh từ cần tìm là 'to' -> Loại đáp án D (vì 'sneer' thường đi với 'at') Xét sự hợp lý về nghĩa => Chọn đáp án A
17	D	Sau danh từ cần tìm là 'to' => Chọn đáp án D Reaction to something: phản ứng với một điều gì đó
18	D	A. plunge (n): lao thẳng xuống nước B. descent (n): sự xuống C. drowning (n): chết đuối D. sinking (n): sự chìm => Chọn đáp án D
19	D	A. inattention (n): sự lơ là B. unfamiliarity (n): sự không quen C. carelessness (n): sự bất cẩn D. disregard (n): sự coi nhẹ => Chọn đáp án D
20	B	habitat (n): môi trường sống của động thực vật
21	D	A. amateur (adj): nghiệp dư B. champion (adj): cừ khôi C. savage (adj): hung dữ D. professional (adj): nhà nghề, chuyên nghiệp Xét về mặt nghĩa thì B và D là hợp lý nhất. Tuy nhiên, câu thứ 2 của câu hỏi đã chứng minh B không hợp lý. => Chọn đáp án D
22	A	A. similarity (n): điểm giống nhau B. likelihood (n): khả năng C. coincidence (n): sự trùng hợp D. difference (n): sự khác biệt => Chọn đáp án A
23	D	To lose one's temper: nổi nóng

24	A	A. dispute (n): tranh cãi B. conclusion (n): kết luận C. fail (v): thất bại D. contradiction (n): trái ngược => Chọn đáp án A
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II. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with one of the words given.

1	Community (n): cộng đồng	Việc tình nguyện đưa ra những giúp đỡ thiết yếu cho những người có nhu cầu, những nguyên nhân đáng giá và cả cộng đồng, nhưng lợi ích cho bạn có thể còn lớn hơn, các tình nguyện viên. Tình nguyện và giúp đỡ người khác có thể giúp bạn giảm căng thẳng, chống lại trầm cảm, giữ cho tinh thần của bạn luôn được kích thích, và cung cấp một cảm giác có mục đích. Mặc dù đúng là bạn càng tình nguyện, bạn sẽ càng có nhiều lợi ích, nhưng việc tình nguyện không cần thiết phải liên quan đến sự cam kết lâu dài hoặc mất nhiều thời gian trong 1 ngày bận rộn của bạn. Đưa ra những giải pháp đơn giản thậm chí có thể giúp những người khác có nhu cầu hay cải thiện sức khỏe và hạnh phúc của bạn.
2	Volunteer (n): tình nguyện viên	
3	Depression (n): sự phiền muộn, trầm cảm	
4	A sense of purpose (n): cảm giác có mục đích	
5	Commitment (n): sự cam kết, cam đoan	
6	Happiness (n): niềm hạnh phúc	

PHẦN 2: CỤM TỪ KẾT HỢP (COLLOCATIONS)

LEVEL A2

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	tourist season: mùa du lịch
2	D	do Sb a favor = help Sb: giúp ai
3	B	make excuse: tạo, lấy lý do
4	B	do homework: làm bài tập
5	C	Hold a meeting: tổ chức một cuộc họp
6	C	To take somebody to somewhere: Đưa ai tới đâu đó
7	D	Staying: đang ở
8	C	To reach one's destination: Tới điểm đích

9	A	Action movies: phim hành động
10	B	To miss the bus: lỡ xe buýt
11	D	Baseball bat: gậy bóng chày
12	A	To fall asleep: ngủ thiếp đi
13	D	Do somebody a favor: giúp ai đó làm gì
14	C	To make ends meet: kiếm đủ tiền để sống, không mắc nợ
15	A	To rain heavily: mưa nhiều
16	B	To do one's homework: làm bài tập về nhà

Choose the underlined word or phrase that is not correct in standard written English.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	build ☐ make, make progress: tiến bộ
2	A	use ☐ spend, spend time/money on Sth / in : sử dụng cái gì
3	B	run ☐ arrive arrive at + địa điểm cụ thể: đến một nơi nào đó arrive in + địa điểm lớn, chung chung: đến một nơi nào đó
4	A	doing ☐ spending, spend time together: dành thời gian ở bên nhau
5	B	collect ☐ gain, gain beauty: lấy lại sắc đẹp
6	B	taken ☐ caught / got, catch a cold: bị cảm lạnh

Complete the sentences with one of the words given

1	do	Do exercise: tập thể dục
2	show	Show the differences (between): chỉ ra điểm khác biệt (giữa)
3	earn	Earn a living: kiếm sống
4	won	Win the match: thắng 1 trận đấu
5	broken	Break the phone: làm vỡ điện thoại
6	paid	Pay a visit = visit (v): thăm viếng
7	Making	Make use of: tận dụng
8	take	Take advantage of the others: lợi dụng người khác

LEVEL B1

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

STT	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	Attract attention: thu hút sự chú ý
2	B	Do the transplanting: cấy lúa

3	A	A. Objective of doing something (n): mục tiêu, mục đích B. Target of/for something (n): mục tiêu, chỉ tiêu phấn đấu C. Desire to do something/for something (n): tham vọng D. Ambition to do something (n): hoài bão, khát vọng
4	A	Break glass: vỡ thủy tinh
5	A	Change one's mind: thay đổi quyết định
6	B	Brain damage: chấn thương não
7	D	Create a safe home environment: tạo một môi trường an toàn tại nhà
8	A	Life expectancy (n): vòng đời
9	B	Golf club (n): gậy đánh gôn
10	C	Suffer (v): chịu đựng, trải qua (bệnh, sự đau khổ,...)
11	D	Be in use = be working: đang được sử dụng, đang hoạt động
12	B	Commit a foul: phạm lỗi
13	C	Get into trouble: vướng vào rắc rối
14	A	Play an important role : đóng vai trò quan trọng
15	D	Score a goal: ghi bàn thắng
16	B	To be naturally blonde: tóc vàng tự nhiên
17	D	Scorching hot: rất nóng
18	D	To be on the go: bận bịu, di chuyển nhiều
19	B	The whole time: toàn bộ thời gian qua
20	D	In return: đổi lại
21	B	The cause of something: nguyên nhân của điều gì đó
22	D	On average: trên trung bình
23	D	In case: phòng khi
24	B	To come to terms with something: chịu chấp nhận điều gì đó
25	B	Strict diet: chế độ ăn uống nghiêm ngặt
26	D	Grow in popularity: ngày càng được yêu thích
27	A	Have a lot in common: có nhiều điểm chung
28	D	Do Sb a favor: giúp đỡ ai đó

Choose the underlined word or phrase that is not correct in standard written English.

1	B. made -> done	Do homework: làm bài tập về nhà
2	B. take -> attract	Attract attention: thu hút sự chú ý
3	A. doing -> making	Make an effort to do something: nỗ lực làm gì
4	D. economical -> economic	Economic (a): thuộc về kinh tế Economical (a): tiết kiệm
5	A. occasions -> circumstances	Under no circumstances = On no occasions: không một 1 hoàn cảnh nào

Rewrite the following sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original ones.

1	Her new idea of the new vaccine was highly appreciated by the scientists.	Be fully accepted = be highly appreciated: được đánh giá cao, chấp thuận rộng rãi
2	They have pinned (all) their	Depend for success on something/somebody =

	hopes on their new player.	pin (all) one's hopes on something/somebody: đặt toàn bộ hy vọng vào ai / cái gì
3	I have no intention of selling this house just because I'm broke.	Surely will not do something = have no intention of doing something: không có ý định làm gì
4	She shows a great desire to bring the knowledge to all unfortunated children in Vietnam.	Shows a great desire to do something: thể hiện khao khát muốn làm gì
5	The company has made an effort to minimize the negative effect of the economic crisis.	Try one's best to do something = make an effort to do something: cố gắng, nỗ lực làm gì
6	There's no need for you to ask for my permission to use the computer as I gave it to you!	There's no need for somebody to do something: không cần thiết làm gì
7	I don't have interest in playing computer games anymore.	Have interest in doing something: quan tâm, thích làm gì

LEVEL B2

Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	An incentive: sự khích lệ
2	B	According to: Theo như
3	C	Out of order: bị hỏng
4	C	Tip of one's tongue: Không thể nhớ ra được điều gì đó
5	B	Look somebody up and down: Nhìn ai đó từ đầu đến chân, có thể đang đánh giá, phán xét
6	A	Social lives: Đời sống xã hội
7	B	Catch a sight of: nhìn thấy
8	B	Not get the slightest idea: chưa hiểu gì
9	D	Lend a helping hand: giúp đỡ
10	A	Since then: từ đó
11	C	Threaten (v): Đe dọa
12	A	Draw up: Soạn
13	D	Be made redundant: bị sa thải, bị buộc thôi việc

14	D	Run the risk of Sth / Ving: có nguy cơ
15	C	Stray dogs: Những con chó đi lạc
16	B	Temper tantrum: cơn cáu kỉnh, đặc biệt là của trẻ con
7	C	To cross the border: đi qua biên giới
8	A	Golf course: dòng sân golf
9	A	To be on the verge of something: sắp sửa làm gì
10	D	Factory emissions: khí thải công nghiệp
21	A	To come to the conclusion: tiến tới kết luận
22	A	To make a tremendous effort: nỗ lực rất nhiều
23	B	Freak weather conditions: điều kiện thời tiết quái dị
24	C	To move independently: di chuyển tự do
25	A	A high rate: tỷ lệ
26	C	Under threat of: lo sợ
27	A	Peep through: nhìn trộm
28	B	Reduce the risk of: giảm nguy cơ
29	C	Make ends meet: trang trải cuộc sống
30	A	Put a stop to = end: kết thúc

PHẦN 3: ĐỘNG TỪ VÀ CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ (VERBS / PHRASAL VERBS)
LEVEL A2

Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	D	fill in: điền vào đơn
2	B	break up: phá vỡ
3	C	spend time/money on sth: tiêu thời gian/tiền vào cái gì
4	D	look after : chăm sóc
5	D	get through: vượt qua
6	C	forget to V: quên làm gì
7	C	Take Sb to: đưa ai tới đâu

8	D	Stay at a hotel: ở tại một khách sạn
9	C	Reach + địa điểm: đến một nơi nào đó (các ĐT khác phải có giới từ)
10	C	Make up one's mind + decide: quyết định
11	B	Miss the bus: lỡ xe buýt
12	C	prepare for: chuẩn bị cho
13	C	catch the bus: bắt xe buýt
14	C	go away: đi xa
15	B	turn down: giảm (âm thanh)
16	C	join in: tham gia vào (hoạt động)
17	B	turn up: tăng (âm thanh)
18	A	give up sth: từ bỏ cái gì
19	D	talk to s.o: nói chuyện với ai; các động từ còn lại không đi với "to"
20	D	turn off: tắt
21	A	play table-tennis: chơi bóng bàn

Choose the underlined word or phrase that is not correct in standard English

1	B	to spend <u>⇒</u> spending It's worth + V-ing: đáng để làm gì
2	B	to play <u>⇒</u> play let + Sb + V: cho phép ai làm gì
3	D	on <u>⇒</u> of run out of Sth: hết cái gì
4	C	leaving <u>⇒</u> to leave decide + to V: quyết định làm gì

Complete the sentences with one of the words given. Give the correct form if needed.

STT	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	do	Do exercise: tập thể dục
2	show	Show the differences (between): chỉ ra điểm khác biệt (giữa)
3	earn	Earn a living: kiếm sống
4	won	Win the match: thắng 1 trận đấu
5	broken	Break the phone: làm vỡ điện thoại
6	paid	Pay a visit = visit (v): thăm viếng

LEVEL B1

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

STT	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	Come up with (v): nảy ra ý tưởng
2	D	Get ready = prepare (v): chuẩn bị
3	C	Bring somebody up = raise somebody: nuôi dưỡng
4	B	Keep Ving: khẳng khẳng, luôn luôn làm gì
5	C	Need + to V: cần làm gì
6	B	Put off = delay (v): trì hoãn
7	A	Get over something: vượt qua (nỗi đau, sự mất mát,...)
8	B	Would you mind + Ving?: Bạn có phiền...? Turn down (v): giảm nhỏ âm lượng
9	B	Set up (v): sắp xếp, chuẩn bị
10	C	Sleep over (v): ngủ nhờ qua đêm ở nhà người khác
11	A	“Before” là giới từ nên đứng sau nó phải là Ving
12	A	“For” là giới từ nên đứng sau nó phải là Ving
13	D	Look forward to + Ving (v): trông chờ, mong đợi
14	B	Hand out (v): phát, phân phát
15	B	Run into (v): tình cờ gặp
16	B	set off: khởi hành
17	C	invest in sth: đầu tư vào cái gì
18	B	turn up: xuất hiện, có mặt
19	A	carry on doing sth: tiếp tục làm gì
20	D	eat out: ăn ngoài
21	C	remind s.o to do sth: nhắc ai làm gì
22	A	neglect study: xao nhãng học hành, các từ “lose” (mất), “miss” (bỏ lỡ), “omit” (bỏ đi) không hợp nghĩa ở đây
23	D	save up: tiết kiệm (tiền)
24	A	give away sth: cho cái gì đi
25	C	temperature ở đây đi với động từ “drop”: nhiệt độ giảm xuống, “reduce” không dùng cho nhiệt độ, hai từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa
26	A	spend vacation in ...: dành kì nghỉ ở đâu, ở đây chỉ có “spend” là hợp nghĩa
27	C	Cross the road: băng qua đường
28	C	Afford Sth: đủ khả năng chi trả cho cái gì

Choose the underlined word or phrase that is not correct in standard English.

1	B. listen <u> </u> listening	Be into doing sth = like doing sth: thích làm gì
2	B. eating <u> </u> to eat	Refuse + to V: từ chối làm gì
3	A. try <u> </u> trying	“After” là giới từ nên đứng sau nó phải là Ving
4	A. in <u> </u> on	Get on >< get off (v): lên xe >< xuống xe
5	D. on - <u> </u> out	Figure out (v): hiểu, làm rõ
6	B. telling <u> </u> talking	Talk with Sb: nói chuyện với ai

Rewrite the following sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original ones.

1	She paid/gave me a compliment on my handling of a very tough situation.	Pay/give somebody a compliment on something: khen ngợi ai về cái gì
2	It's hard for modern people to maintain the balance between work and family.	Maintain the balance: giữ vững sự cân bằng
3	The minister accepted full responsibility for the disaster and resigned.	Be blamed for something = accept full responsibility for something: chịu trách nhiệm cho cái gì
4	The university decided to build a new campus to meet the demand for its services.	Meet the demand for something: đáp ứng nhu cầu về cái gì
5	My parents took pride in my high result in a competition about general knowledge.	Be proud of = take pride in: tự hào
6	I was made an job offer in America but I turned it down.	Make an offer: đưa ra đề nghị

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	D	Ache (v): đau
2	D	Adopt the plan: chấp nhận kế hoạch
3	A	Peep through: nhìn trộm qua
4	B	Alliance (n): liên minh
5	C	Call off: Hủy
6	B	Wander (v): lan man
7	A	Dismantle (v): tháo rời
8	A	View out: nhìn ra
9	D	Pay for sth: trả tiền cho
10	C	Cut off: dùng cung cấp (điện, nước,...)
11	A	Go with: hợp với
12	A	Try something on: mặc thử
13	D	Know someone well: biết rõ ai

14	A	Go off: rung, kêu
15	C	Come up with: nảy ra
16	C	Destroy (v) phá hủy
17	A	Delay (v): hoãn sang 1 thời điểm khác Cancel (v): huỷ hẳn không diễn ra nữa
18	C	Blame Sb for Sth / V-ing: đổ lỗi cho ai về cái gì / làm cái gì
19	A	hit upon: bất chợt nảy ra ý nghĩ nào đó
20	A	catch on: trở nên nổi tiếng, phổ biến
21	A	stand in for: thế chân công việc của ai
22	C	take s.o in: đánh lừa ai
23	D	wear off: mất công hiệu
24	C	set it: (thời tiết) chuyển đổi, vào mùa
25	C	go in for: thích thú, muốn tham gia cái gì
26	B	put across: truyền đạt (thông điệp, thông tin)
27	B	come out: xuất hiện, lộ diện (sự thật, thông tin,...)
28	D	do away with: bỏ đi cái gì
29	D	bump into s.o: bất ngờ gặp ai
30	A	Cut off water supplies: ngừng cung cấp nước

PHẦN 4: TÍNH TỪ (ADJECTIVES)

LEVEL A2

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	fairly tired: thực sự mệt mỏi trạng từ đứng trước tính từ cho biết cấp độ của tính từ
2	C	Seem + adj: có vẻ như Be keen on: có hứng thú với
3	C	Seem + adj: có vẻ như Be interested in: có hứng thú, đam mê với
4	B	tính từ chỉ trạng thái của vật hoặc sự việc nào đó được biến đổi từ V thường có đuôi là V-ing

5	C	make sb +adj: khiến cho ai cảm thấy thế nào
6	C	a foreign language: ngoại ngữ, phù hợp với “abroad” ở phía trước
7	A	To stay quite: im lặng, vì về sau có “didn’t say anything”
8	B	kind: tốt bụng, vì về trước có nhắc đến “help”
9	D	dry: khô, vì “desert” là sa mạc, nơi rất khô cằn
10	B	difficult math problem: một bài toán khó, vì về sau có nhắc đến “nhờ sự giúp đỡ”
11	D	tall: cao, phù hợp với ý “vận động viên bóng rổ”
12	C	interesting: thú vị, vì ở về sau có nhắc đến “phong cách viết hay”
13	A	sour milk: sữa bị chua, ở phía trước có nói là “đừng uống” nên không thể chọn những từ còn lại
14	D	deaf: điếc, vì phía sau có nhắc đến “tai trái”
15	B	other side: mặt kia, mặt còn lại, trái nghĩa với “this side” ở phía trước

Choose the underlined word or phrase that is not correct standard in written English.

1	C	dependence -> dependent dependence (n): sự phụ thuộc dependent (adj) on Sb/ Sth: phụ thuộc vào ai/ cái gì
2	D	angrily ☐ angry make Sb + adj: khiến ai đó cảm thấy như thế nào
3	B	beautifully -> beautiful beautiful (adj): xinh đẹp
4	A	tiring -> tired tính từ chỉ trạng thái của con người khi được biến đổi từ V thường có dạng Ved
5	D	Well ☐ good Smell vừa là động từ trạng thái vừa là động từ hành động, khi là động từ trạng thái thì đi với tính từ, khi là động từ hành động thì đi với trạng từ. <i>The food smells good.</i> <i>I smell the roses carefully.</i>

Give the correct form of the word in each bracket.

1	friendly	friendly (adj): thân thiện
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2	beautiful	beautiful (adj): xinh, đẹp
3	peaceful	peaceful (adj): bình yên
4	disappointed	disappointed (adj): thất vọng trạng thái/cảm nhận của con người nên để ở dạng đuôi ed
5	surprising	surprising(adj): ngạc nhiên tính từ chỉ sự vật sự việc nên có dạng đuôi ing
6	relaxing/relaxed	trạng thái/cảm nhận của con người có dạng đuôi ed tính từ chỉ sự vật sự việc có dạng đuôi ing
7	tired/tiring	trạng thái/cảm nhận của con người có dạng đuôi ed tính từ chỉ sự vật sự việc có dạng đuôi ing
8	confused/ confusing	trạng thái/cảm nhận của con người có dạng đuôi ed tính từ chỉ sự vật sự việc có dạng đuôi ing
9	amusing/amused	trạng thái/cảm nhận của con người có dạng đuôi ed tính từ chỉ sự vật sự việc có dạng đuôi ing
10	touched/ touching	trạng thái/cảm nhận của con người có dạng đuôi ed tính từ chỉ sự vật sự việc có dạng đuôi ing
11	frightening/frightened	trạng thái/cảm nhận của con người có dạng đuôi ed tính từ chỉ sự vật sự việc có dạng đuôi ing
12	embarrassing/ embarrassed	trạng thái/cảm nhận của con người có dạng đuôi ed tính từ chỉ sự vật sự việc có dạng đuôi ing

LEVEL B1

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1		mere: đơn thuần outstanding : phi thường, xuất sắc advisable: thích hợp voluntary: tự nguyện, tình nguyện
2		spacious: rộng rãi, có nhiều chỗ over - priced : quá đắt luxurious: xa hoa vast: rộng lớn, mênh mông
3		fierce : hung tợn thoughtful: suy nghĩ cẩn thận, chu đáo intelligent: thông minh graceful: duyên dáng
4		B

5	A	B
6	B	A
7	A	D
8	B	a big mistake: một sai lầm lớn
9	B	be low in fat: có hàm lượng chất béo thấp
10	C	frozen food: thực phẩm đông lạnh, thực phẩm được làm lạnh
11	A	armed : được trang bị vũ trang
12	A	battery-operated (adj): chạy bằng pin, hoạt động bằng pin
13	B	forgetful: hay quên, dễ dàng trí, hợp nghĩa với vế sau “không bao giờ nhớ trả tiền thuê đúng hạn”
14	D	an ordinary person: một người bình thường, phù hợp với ý “normal life” – “một cuộc sống bình thường” ở sau
15	C	loyal to Sb: trung thành với ai, hợp nghĩa nhất vì vế sau là “không nói xấu sau lưng”
16	A	unsatisfactory (adj): không đạt yêu cầu, không thỏa mãn
17	D	divorced: li hôn, phù hợp nhất với vế là “chỉ gặp được bố vào cuối tuần”
18	D	careless: bất cẩn, không cẩn thận, phù hợp với ý “luôn luôn làm vỡ đồ”
19	A	dishonest: không thật thà, đây là tính cách tiêu cực nên hợp nghĩa
20	D	public places: địa điểm công cộng
21	A	exact number: con số chính xác
22	C	confusing: gây rối rắm, gây nhầm lẫn, đây là tính từ miêu tả tính chất của một sự vật
23	B	cool: ngẫu, tuyệt vời, là tính từ hợp nghĩa nhất trong các đáp án
24	A	Delightful (a): hứng khởi, hào hứng
25	C	Heart-breaking (a): tạo cảm giác rất buồn, tan vỡ

Trật tự của tính từ: OSASCOM

Opinion/Quality – Size – Age – Shape – Color – Origin/Nationality - Material – Purpose

Rearrange the words to make complete sentences

- wedding/ dress/ she/ long/ wore/ white/ a.
-> She wore a long white wedding dress.
- woman/ English/is/an/ young/ intelligent/ it.
-> It is an intelligent young English woman.
- is/ bag/ this/ sleeping/ black/ a/ new.
-> This is a new black sleeping bag.
- pink/ he/ house/ bought/ big/beautiful/ a.
-> He bought a beautiful big pink house.
- gave/ wallet/ him/ she/ brown/ small/ leather/ a.
-> She gave him a small brown leather wallet.

Reorder the adjective to make the correct sentences

- An old broken black and while TV
- a strange round orange plastic toy
- a thin old English cooking book
- an incredible beautiful Mexican dish

5. an unhappy Japanese online light novel

Choose the correct word.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	central	Trung tâm
2	similar	Giống nhau
3	embarrassed	Xấu hổ, ashamed không đứng trước danh từ
4	primary	Cơ bản, thiết yếu
5	healthy	Khoẻ mạnh

LEVEL B2

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	Traditional agriculture: nông nghiệp truyền thống
2	A	Be confident of: tự tin về
3	A	Malicious (a): nham hiểm
4	D	Close-knit (a): đan chặt chẽ
5	A	invaluable: vô giá
6	A	be overwhelmed with: bị choáng ngợp bởi, bị quá tải bởi
7	A	genuine: (đồ vật, hàng) thật
8	A	knowledgeable in sth: hiểu biết, có kiến thức về cái gì
9	B	mock test: bài thi thử
10	A	illegible handwriting: chữ viết tay không thể đọc được
11	D	exhausted: mệt nhoài, kiệt sức
12	D	novel idea: ý tưởng mới mẻ
13	B	innovative (a): mang tính sáng tạo
14	D	be consistent with sth: nhất quán với, khớp với
15	D	tempting offer: lời mời hấp dẫn

Match the adjectives, connected with people's emotions or character, with their approximate.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	H	Thản nhiên >< Sợ hãi, e sợ
2	O	Lười biếng >< năng động
3	B	ảm đạm, u sầu >< vui tươi
4	J	Nghiêm khắc >< dễ tính
5	A	Mặt dày >< nhạy cảm
6	D	Rụt rè, ít nói >< ba hoa, lảm chuyện
7	K	Có tính đề phòng >< có tính tấn công
8	F	Khờ khạo >< hay hoài nghi
9	L	Thiếu quyết đoán >< có mục đích
10	E	Có phương pháp, có hệ thống >< cầu thả, bừa bãi
11	G	Hoang tưởng >< có tính thống nhất
12	M	Chân thành >< quanh co
13	N	Vô tư >< lo lắng

14	C	Thù hằn >< vị tha
15	I	Dựa dẫm, phụ thuộc >< đáng tin, có thể dựa vào

PHẦN 5: TRẠNG TỪ (ADVERBS)

LEVEL A2

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	chọn “quickly” vì hợp nghĩa – “đến đây nhanh để xem cái này”
2	B	dùng trạng từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, vì về sau là “beautiful” mang ý tích cực nên về đầu phải chọn “well” thay vì “badly”
3	B	dùng trạng từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, vì về sau có “praise” – “khen ngợi” nên chỗ trống phải là từ mang tính tích cực => ta chọn “hard” (không chọn “hardly vì nó có nghĩa là “hầu như không”)
4	D	dùng trạng từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, vì về sau là “bị thất nghiệp trong một khoảng thời gian dài” nên ở đây chọn “happily” là hợp lí
5	B	dùng trạng từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, vì về trước có “excited” nên chọn “well” mới hợp nghĩa
6	C	dùng trạng từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, trong các đáp án chỉ có “beautifully” là trạng từ
7	B	dùng trạng từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, vì về sau nói đến “không muốn đi muộn” nên điền “quickly” là hợp nghĩa
8	A	dùng trạng từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, vì về sau nói đến “phải chuyển đi trong vòng một tháng” nên chọn “fast” là hợp nghĩa (“fastly” không phải là trạng từ)
9	D	vì về sau nói đến “sống xa nhau” nên điền “rarely” – “hiếm gặp nhau” là hợp nghĩa
10	C	dùng always để chỉ ý phản nản trong cấu trúc “be always + V-ing”

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase that is not correct in standard written English.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	D quick -> quickly	trạng từ thường đứng ở cuối câu
2	B happy -> happily	trạng từ đứng trước động từ
3	A careful -> carefully	trạng từ đứng sau be
4	C good -> well	do well on: tốt ở
5	B good -> well	good là tính từ

Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	carefully	trạng từ thường đứng ở cuối câu để nhấn mạnh ý
2	slowly	trạng từ thường đứng cuối câu để nhấn mạnh ý
3	perfectly	
4	angrily	trạng từ thường đứng cuối câu để nhấn mạnh ý
5	loudly	

LEVEL B1

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	C	dùng trạng từ “hardly” với “ever” mang nghĩa “gần như không”
2	B	chọn “lately” mang nghĩa “gần đây” trong câu là hợp lý (“nearly” không mang nghĩa “gần đây”, “late” nghĩa là “muộn” không phù hợp)
3	C	dùng trạng từ để bổ nghĩa cho động từ, play music live: chơi nhạc sống / chơi nhạc trực tiếp (không dùng “directly” để chỉ buổi trình diễn “trực tiếp”, còn “lively” là tính từ
4	D	dance gracefully: nhảy một cách duyên dáng
5	D	hastily: một cách vội vã, phù hợp với “rush” và ý “trời đã muộn” ở sau
6	A	hardly ever: hầu như không, hợp nghĩa với “lazy” ở về trước
7	A	open mouth wide: mở miệng to, không chọn “widely” vì nó dùng để chỉ một việc gì xảy ra một cách rộng rãi, hai từ còn lại không phải là trạng từ
8	A	relatively low income: thu nhập tương đối thấp
9	C	nearly crash: suýt đâm vào, vì về sau là “không ai bị thương” nên không chọn “already”, còn “near” là “gần đó” và “mostly” là “hầu hết” nên không hợp nghĩa
10	D	possibly: có thể, hợp nghĩa với về sau “không có gì chắc chắn”
11	A	travel free: đi miễn phí, không chọn “freely” vì nó mang nghĩa là “một cách tự do”
12	A	Get up late: dậy muộn
13	C	Một cách cẩn thận
14	B	Mặc vội đồ
15	A	Thực sự thì
16	B	Gần như, suýt nữa
17	B	Trạng từ của hard là hard (mạnh, chăm chỉ) hoặc hardly (hiếm khi)
18	B	Ngay khi
19	D	Hat hay
20	C	Ngay lập tức

21	C	Khá là
22	A	Nói chung
23	A	Một cách bình thường
24	A	Hi vọng rằng
25	C	Chủ yếu
26	D	Thường xuyên
27	B	Suýt, gần như

II. Complete the sentences with the best adverb. (Not every adverb is needed.)

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	quickly	Đến đây nhanh nào. You phải xem cái này!
2	carelessly	Anh ấy đặt lọ hoa lên bàn một cách bất cẩn. Lọ hoa rơi xuống sàn nhà.
3	finally	Cô ấy cuối cùng cũng hoàn thành bằng Tiến sỹ.
4	slowly	Tội mình đi chậm lại nào. Tôi không muốn là người đầu tiên tới cuộc họp.
5	easily	Alex treo giá sách lên một cách dễ dàng.
6	beautifully	Căn hộ mới của anh ấy được trang trí rất đẹp mắt.
7	suddenly	Mọi thứ diễn ra thật đột ngột...
8	loudly	Vì sao anh ấy cứ phải nói lớn như vậy nhỉ?

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	inexplicably: một cách không thể lí giải
2	D	multiply swiftly: nhân lên một cách nhanh chóng
3	D	historically accurate: đúng về lịch sử, vì trong câu đang nói về phim tài liệu Thế chiến II
4	D	respond instantaneously: trả lời ngay tức khắc, hợp nghĩa với về sau “gây ấn tượng”
5	C	deliberately: một cách cố tình, vì về sau có nhắc đến “culprit” – “thủ phạm”
6	B	temporarily: tạm thời, phù hợp với ý sau “chỉ làm việc ở đây vài tuần”
7	A	stand completely still: đứng im hoàn toàn
8	C	barely reach 20: vừa mới 20 tuổi, không chọn “almost”, “nearly” vì chúng dùng với số lượng
9	D	presumably: có lẽ là, có thể là, hợp nghĩa trong câu
10	D	fall hopelessly in love: yêu mê mẩn
11	D	indisputably: không phải bàn cãi
12	C	eventually: cuối cùng

		widely: rộng rãi, nhiều occasionally: thỉnh thoảng extensively: một cách rộng lớn và chuyên sâu
13	D	solely: duy nhất shortly: trong thời gian ngắn warmly: thân thiện readily: sẵn sàng, dễ dàng
14	A	accurately: một cách chính xác specially: đặc biệt, riêng biệt precisely: chính xác, hoàn toàn đúng roughly: xấp xỉ
15	A	vividly: sinh động presently: sớm punctually: đúng giờ obviously: rõ ràng
16	C	completely: một cách trọn vẹn amply: dư dả, đầy đủ fully: đầy đủ, hoàn toàn wholly: hoàn toàn, toàn diện
17	C	increasingly: ngày càng constantly: luôn luôn deliberately: một cách cố ý, có mục đích precisely: chính xác, hoàn toàn đúng
18	D	far more: hơn rất nhiều so much: rất nhiều rather than: thay vì as yet: cho tới hiện nay
19	A	apparently: rõ ràng, có vẻ accidentally: tình cờ mainly: chủ yếu definitely: chắc chắn
20	D	especially: đặc biệt là literally: theo nghĩa đen, theo nghĩa của chữ necessarily: nhất thiết presumably: cho là, có lẽ
21	C	rarely: hiếm barely: vừa vặn surely: rõ ràng, chắc chắn mainly: chủ yếu
22	D	nearly: gần như formerly: trước đây kindly: một cách tử tế heavily: một cách nặng nề heavily armed: được trang bị vũ khí hạng nặng
23	B	narrowly: suýt nữa barely: vừa vặn

		strictly: một cách nghiêm khắc, chính xác closely: một cách cẩn thận
24	C	relatively: tương đối deadly: chết người hopelessly: một cách tuyệt vọng moderately: một cách ôn hòa
25	C	irreplaceably: một cách không thể cứu vãn irredeemably: không thể cải thiện được irrevocably: một cách không thể thay đổi irreparably: một cách không thể sửa lại được
26	B	swiftness: sự mau, nhanh lẹ rapidly: một cách nhanh chóng
27	D	Chưa từng
28	C	Một cách lịch sự
29	B	Một cách nhẹ nhàng
30	A	So sánh hơn, hard – harder – the hardest

PHẦN 6: LIÊN TỪ (CONJUNCTIONS)

LEVEL A2

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	D	Không những mà còn, vừa đẹp vừa thông minh
2	C	so as to = in order to
3	B	cô ấy đã cố gắng rất nhiều. Tuy nhiên cô ấy vẫn không thắng cuộc, sau dấu chấm và trước dấu phẩy => however
4	A	về sau là cụm danh từ => because of
5	A	tôi muốn mua chiếc váy đó nhưng nó quá đắt
6	A	Mặc dù tôi đọc cuốn sách hai lần, tôi vẫn không hiểu nó. Though + một mệnh đề.
7	D	Tôi đã học đi xe đạp kể từ khi tôi còn là đứa trẻ
8	D	because = as = since
9	A	Both...and...: vừa ... vừa ...
10	A	or: hay là, hoặc “would you like chocolate or vanilla ice cream?”: bạn muốn kem sô cô la hay kem vani?

11	D	for: vì
12	C	but + mệnh đề: nhưng
13	B	Câu điều kiện loại 1 (có thể xảy ra trong hiện tại): if S + V, S + will + V
14	A	so + mệnh đề: vì vậy
15	C	so that + mệnh đề: để ...
16	D	as + mệnh đề: bởi vì
17	D	not only...but also: không những ... mà còn
18	D	If...then: nếu ... sau đó “ If I have salad for dinner, then I can have ice cream for dessert.” Nếu tôi ăn sa lát cho bữa tối, sau đó tôi có thể ăn kem cho bữa tráng miệng.
19	B	Both ... and: cả hai
20	A	yet + mệnh đề: nhưng

Complete the sentences with one of the conjunctions given.

1	when/while	Một hành động đang diễn ra thì một hành động khác xem vào
2	because	Lan thích đọc sách bởi nó cho cô ấy nguồn cảm hứng
3	although	Mặc dù Lan lười, cô ấy vẫn được điểm cao
4	therefore	Lan làm việc rất chăm chỉ vì thế cô ấy đạt giải nhất
5	because	Tôi thấy thất vọng về bản thân mình bởi vì tôi đã mắc rất nhiều lỗi nghiêm trọng
6	so	cô ấy luyện nói tiếng anh hàng ngày, vậy nên cô ấy nói tiếng Anh rất trôi chảy
7	in order to	mẹ tôi đưa ra cho tôi một vài lời khuyên để giải quyết vấn đề
8	in order to	mọi người nên dùng ít ô tô hơn để bảo vệ môi trường

Combine the following sentences.

Câu

Đáp án

Giải thích

- 1 We know him and his friends. dùng ‘and’ để nối 2 vế, 2 vế đều có nghĩa bình đẳng
- 2 I wanted to go but he wanted to stay. dùng ‘but’ để nối vì 2 vế câu mang nghĩa đối lập
- 3 You can go there either by bus or by train. dùng ‘either...or...’ vì mang ý có thể 1 vế sẽ xảy ra 1 vế có thể không
- 4 I was feeling tired so I went to bed when I got home. dùng ‘so’ vì vế đầu mang ý là nguyên nhân và vế sau mang nghĩa kết quả
- 5 The coat was both soft and warm. dùng ‘both ... and...’ vì 2 vế đều mang ý miêu tả warm. về tính chất của ‘coat’

LEVEL B1

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	Qua quá trình
2	B	Hoặc Hoặc...
3	C	Thay vì
4	A	Ví dụ như
5	C	Để mở đầu
6	B	Ngoại trừ
7	A	Mặc dù
8	A	Bởi vì
9	D	Cuối cùng nhưng ko kém phần quan trọng
10	D	Mặc dù
11	C	Giống như
12	A	Theo như
13	B	Mặc dù
14	B	Đặc biệt
15	B.	whenever: bất cứ khi nào however: tuy nhiên whatever: bất cứ điều gì wherever: bất cứ nơi đâu

16	C	unless: nếu không Câu điều kiện loại 1 (có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại) If/Unless S + V, S + will + V
17	B	though + mệnh đề: mặc dù despite + N/V-ing: mặc dù
18	C	whether or not: dù có hay không
19	D	lest: vì sợ rằng
20	B	either...or: hoặc là
21	B	whether ...or: dù ... hay là
22	A	No sooner had + S + Vp2 than S + Vp2 ngay sau khi... thì...
23	D	either... or: hoặc là ... hoặc là
24	C	neither...nor: không phải... cũng không phải
25	C	therefore: do đó however: tuy nhiên on the other hand: mặt khác although: mặc dù câu chỉ mối quan hệ nguyên nhân kết quả nên chọn therefore
26	A	instead: thay vì đó however: tuy nhiên likewise: tương tự như vậy meanwhile: trong khi đó
27	A	therefore: do đó namely: cụ thể là in contrast: ngược lại nonetheless: tuy nhiên câu chỉ mối quan hệ nguyên nhân kết quả nên chọn A. therefore
28	D	however: tuy nhiên otherwise: nếu không thì hence: do đó again:lần nữa câu thể hiện sự thật ngược lại với mong muốn nên chọn D. howver
29	A	meanwhile: trong khi đó
30	C	otherwise: nếu không thì

Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) given

1. In spite of being tired / his tiredness, he couldn't sleep.
2. Although her feet were injured, she managed to get home before dark.
3. Because of the bad weather, the plane couldn't take off.
4. Because I don't know Russian, I've had to have the document translated into French.
5. I read out loud the word five times so that I (can) remember the way it is pronounced.
6. You should keep the milk in the refrigerator in order to preserve it in good condition.
7. Despite the fact that she spoke slowly, I don't understand her.

Fill in each blank with the suitable connective word(s)

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	so that	vế thứ nhất nói về hành động và vế thứ 2 nói về mục đích
2	however	2 vế mang ý tương phản, và có dấu hiệu là sau dấu ‘;’ và trước dấu ‘.’
3	moreover	vế thứ 2 bổ sung nghĩa cho vế thứ nhất
4	Unless	câu điều kiện
5	moreover	vế thứ 2 mang nghĩa bổ sung cho vế thứ nhất
6	so that	vế thứ 2 là mục đích của vế thứ nhất
7	because of	vế thứ 2 là nguyên nhân của vế thứ nhất và là 1 cụm danh từ
8	in order to	vế thứ nhất là mục đích, kết quả của thứ nhất

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	what if: nếu even though : thậm chí otherwise: nếu không thì if only: giá như
2	B	as well as: cũng như as far as : cho tận đến as long as: miễn là as much as: nhiều như là
3	B	Since: bởi vì Although : mặc dù (Although + adv/adj/SVO) In spite of: mặc dù (In spite of + N/V-ing) Unless: trừ khi

4	A	therefore: vì vậy thereafter: sau đó whereupon: ngay sau khi whereas: trong khi
5	D	even so: mặc dù vậy as far as: cho tận đến what if: nếu let alone: không nói gì đến
6	A	although: mặc dù even: thậm chí whereas: trong khi unless: trừ khi
7	A	nevertheless: tuy nhiên therefore: vì vậy moreover: hơn nữa yet: chưa
8	A	while: trong khi Đây là liên từ dùng để nối hai mệnh đề song song mang tính tương phản nhau
9	B	In accordance with: hợp với cái gì
10	B	to the contrary: cho thấy điều ngược lại
11	A	consequently (adv): vì vậy so (conj): vậy nên however: tuy nhiên because of that: vì điều đó
12	C	In conclusion: kết luận lại Recap (v): khái quát lại Close (n): kết thúc summarize(v): tóm tắt
13	A	thus (adv): do đó, vì thế yet (adv): chưa as (conj): bởi vì for (conj): để
14	A	thereby: kết quả là therefore: vì vậy thereafter: sau đó thereabouts: vùng lân cận

15	B	thereafter: sau đó whereby : nhờ đó thereby: kết quả là thereabouts: vùng lân cận
16	D	Cũng không
17	D	Trái lại
18	A	Tuy nhiên
19	B	Không có gì nghi ngờ, hiển nhiên
20	D	Tuy nhiên

Fill in each blank with the suitable connective word.

Câu Đáp án

Giải thích

- | | | |
|---|------------|--|
| 1 | such as | such as: ví dụ như
sau đó là liệt kê các ví dụ bổ sung cho vế trước |
| 2 | both/and | both...and: cả ... và
mang ý nghĩa nhấn mạnh về thực trạng của Liverpool hiện nay |
| 3 | as | as: bởi vì, vì
vế thứ nhất là chỉ nguyên nhân dẫn đến vế thứ 2 |
| 4 | nether/nor | nether... nor: cả... đều không
chỉ cả 2 vế đều ko có xảy ra |
| 5 | Although | although + clause: mặc dù ...
chỉ nghĩa đối, tương phản của 2 vế câu |

PHẦN 7: GIỚI TỪ (PREPOSITIONS)

LEVEL A2

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

STT	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	in + năm
2	D	in + mùa trong năm
3	B	at + giờ cụ thể
4	D	on + một buổi trong ngày
5	A	in + địa điểm lớn
6	D	giữa hai địa điểm, between ... and

7	C	bên cạnh = next to
8	D	thời gian có thứ trong tuần (có thể kết hợp với các mốc thời gian khác) thì đi với giới từ on
9	D	thời gian có cả ngày tháng đi với giới từ on
10	B	to be different from: khác với
11	C	to explain to sbd: giải thích cho ai
12	D	for + một khoảng thời gian for along time: cho một khoảng thời gian dài
13	C	to + V: để làm gì to live in: để sống trong
14	A	“are called” là thể bị động nên dùng “by”: bằng be called by different names: bị gọi bằng nhiều cái tên
15	B	to spend st (time, money...) on st: dành thời gian, tiền bạc... cho cái gì
16	C	on + tháng và ngày in + tháng, năm at + night, noon
17	C	to pour st into st: đổ cái gì vào cái gì pour the tea into the mug: đổ trà vào một cái ca.
18	D	be pleased with st: hài lòng với cái gì
19	B	in the afternoon: vào buổi chiều
20	A	on the table: trên bàn
21	D	to fall from st: ngã từ cái gì xuống
22	B	at the door: ở cửa
23	B	in the third line: ở dòng thứ ba
24	D	in + nơi chốn: ở đâu

25	B	on + ngày và tháng in + buổi/tháng/năm/nơi chốn since + mệnh đề/thời gian cụ thể for + một khoảng thời gian
26	D	to be made of st: làm từ gì (chất liệu)
27	D	near + nơi chốn: gần đâu next to + nơi chốn: cạnh đâu
28	D	behind: phía sau behind the curtain: phía sau rèm
29	D	above: ở trên beneath: ở dưới “Can you see the helicopter above the palace?” : bạn có nhìn thấy cái trực thăng ở trên cung điện không?
30	A	Bằng phương tiện gì

LEVEL B1

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	to hike across the forest: đi bộ xuyên rừng
2	A	around: xung quanh to walk in a circle around: đi một vòng tròn xung quanh
3	C	to pass through: đi qua, băng qua, đi xuyên qua
4	A	to stroll along: đi dạo dọc theo stroll along the beach: đi dạo dọc theo bãi biển.
5	D	to fly over: bay ngang qua, bay lướt qua
6	A	to pass under: đi qua
7	C	to jump over: nhảy qua

8	B	walk across the street = băng qua đường
9	B	go through the noon: kéo dài qua trưa
10	D	experiments on animals: thí nghiệm trên động vật
11	D	at the bottom of sth: ở dưới đáy cái gì
12	C	write on the paper = viết lên giấy, at the top of sth: ở trên đầu cái gì
13	A	thì tương lai hoàn thành, thời gian phải đi với giới từ by
14	B	research on sth: nghiên cứu về cái gì
15	D	on New Year's Eve: trong đêm giao thừa, in Vietnam (tên nước)
16	B	all over the place: ở khắp mọi nơi
17	D	at the top of s.w: ở trên đỉnh, trên đầu nơi nào đó.
18	C	on the lake: ở trên (mặt nước) của hồ, in boat: ở trong thuyền

Complete the sentences with one of the prepositions given below.

1	in	river không xác định => in
2	at	at + giờ cụ thể
3	on	on + một buổi trong ngày
4	on/along	walk on/along the beach = đi trên biển
5	on	vào ngày thứ 6 của tháng 12, on số ngày of tháng
6	into	nhảy xuống = jump into
7	in	in + thời gian = trong vòng bao nhiêu phút
8	in	in + nơi chốn, địa điểm lớn

Write on, in or at in each gap of the following sentences.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	by	Vào năm
2	on	Vào ngày sinh nhật
3	in	Gặp bạn trong vài tiếng nữa

4	at / in	At night, in + mùa
5	at	At the age of: ở độ tuổi
6	in	Vừa kịp lúc
7	on	Đúng giờ
8	on	On + ngày tháng

Choose the correct preposition (*in*, *at*, or *on*) to fill in each blank.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	on/in/in/at	on + tháng – ngày in + năm/ nơi chốn at + time
2	in/at/on	in + buổi at + giờ on + tháng - ngày
3	on/on/in/at	on + nơi chốn in + buổi trong ngày at + thời gian chính xác
4	on/in/at	on + tháng – ngày in + năm at + thời gian cụ thể
5	in/at/at	in + năm at + thời gian cụ thể
6	at	at + 1 địa điểm cụ thể
7	at/in	at + số nhà in + quốc gia
8	at/in	at + địa điểm cụ thể in + địa điểm

LEVEL B2-B2+

Stt	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	C	a far cry from sth: cực kì khác biệt với điều gì
2	C	at the mercy of sth: hoàn toàn phải dựa vào/chịu sự kiểm soát của cái gì
3	C	at the beginning of sth: vào thời điểm bắt đầu của cái gì
4	A	at loggerheads with sb over sth: cực kì không đồng ý với ai về việc gì

5	A	invitation to sth: lời mời đến đâu
6	D	by common consent: (điều gì) được hầu hết mọi người đồng ý
7	D	exclusive of sth: không bao gồm/không chứa cái gì
8	A	in an attempt to: trong sự thử, sự cố gắng làm gì
9	C	through trong câu mang nghĩa “thông qua” (chồng tôi)
10	B	strike a deal with sb: thỏa thuận với ai
11	A	in vain: trong vô vọng
12	A	in haste: (làm gì) một cách vội vã, cấp bách, (và thường) cẩu thả
13	A	in preparation for sth: để chuẩn bị cho cái gì
14	C	preoccupied with sth: lúc nào cũng chỉ nghĩ, quan tâm về điều gì
15	B	be hung up on sth / Ving: lúc nào cũng quan tâm, lo lắng về việc gì

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	on/in	on + dịp, ngày lễ in + mùa, buổi
2	under	under: chịu đựng, dưới
3	below	below: dưới, thấp hơn
4	by	by: xấp xỉ, gần bằng
5	at	at: nghiêng về, thiên về

Correct the word in bold in each sentence.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	to	Come to: đi đến
2	at	At + địa điểm cụ thể
3	on	sit on the floor: ngồi trên sàn nhà
4	in	In the corner of: ở vị trí góc của
5	on	On the back cover of the book: ở trang bìa sau của cuốn sách
6	in	Arrive in + địa điểm lớn/ chung chung: đến đâu đó
7	of	Go out of the room: đi ra khỏi phòng
8	towards	Towards: về phía
9	at/on	At/on the corner of the street: ở góc đường
10	at	At the back of the cupboard: ở phía sau tủ chạn
11	at	Arrive at + địa điểm cụ thể
12	to	Next to: ở bên cạnh

PHẦN 8: GIỚI TỪ ĐI KÈM VỚI DANH TỪ, TÍNH TỪ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ
(PREPOSITIONS WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND VERBS)

LEVEL A2

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	be capable of: có khả năng
2	C	concentrate on sth/V_ing: tập trung vào
3	B	translate sth into sth: dịch từ cái này sang cái kia
4	B	spend sth on V_ing: dành vào một mục đích nào đấy
5	A	worry about sth: lo lắng vì cái gì đấy
6	C	Sự khác biệt giữa hai đứa trẻ => between
7	C	by mistake: tình cờ
8	C	on the way to sth: trên đường tới đâu đó
9	D	To become/get accustomed to sth/ V-ing = quen với điều gì.
10	A	To light up = đốt, bắt lửa To light on sth = tìm / nghĩ về điều gì một cách bất ngờ.
11	B	To enrich sb/sth with sth = làm phong phú, tốt thêm.
12	C	To be successful in sth/V-ing = thành công trong việc gì.
13	C	To be worried about sth = lo lắng về điều gì.
14	B	To look for sth = tìm kiếm.
15	C	To prevent sb from doing sth = ngăn ai làm điều gì.
16	B	To depend on sth = phụ thuộc vào điều gì.
17	B	It's + adjective + of + object to do sth = Ai đó như thế nào khi làm điều gì.

18	C	give up doing sth= ngừng, từ bỏ điều gì.
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Complete the sentences with one of the prepositions given.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	to	look forward to V_ing: mong chờ điều gì
2	of	be fond of V_ing:
3	to	forget to V: quên phải làm gì
4	in	interested in V_ing: thành công trong việc
5	in	succeed in V_ing: thành công trong việc
6	of	be made of sth: được làm từ
7	in	be made in somewhere: được sản xuất tại đâu đó
8	of	N of N
9	in	in my opinion: theo quan điểm của tôi
10	about	be sorry about something: xin lỗi về điều gì
11	for	be available for somebody: có sẵn cho ai
12	for	be good for somebody: tốt cho ai
13	about	be excited about something: hào hứng về điều gì
14	in	be interested in something: quan tâm, chú ý với điều gì

LEVEL B1

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	put sb off = làm ai mất tập trung.
2	A	let sb down = làm ai đó thất vọng.

3	B	settle down = định cư, ổn định cuộc sống.
4	A	bring sth about = gây ra cái gì, làm cho điều gì xảy ra.
5	B	in harmony with = hòa hợp với
6	B	take on = thuê, mướn (người làm).
7	C	turn down sth = từ chối điều gì
8	A	dip into = đọc những mục/ phần nhỏ của một bài báo, tạp chí.
9	A	bring in = introduce: giới thiệu, đưa ra.
10	C	To be famous for = nổi tiếng vì điều gì.
11	D	hand in = nộp
12	D	to be equal to = công bằng
13	A	Put on: mặc
14	B	to fall through = thất bại, hỏng
15	D	for the sake of = vì lợi ích của
16	C	to put sb through to sb = nối máy tới ai đó
17	D	To be independent of sb = độc lập với ai
18	C	get down to sth = nghiêm túc với điều gì
19	A	to make up sth = bịa chuyện
20	A	to result in = dẫn đến kết quả là
21	D	A. to be filled with sth = được làm đầy với cái gì C. to be ready for sth: sẵn sàng cho điều gì => D. to be crowded with = đông đúc
22	B	To be allergic to sth = dị ứng với
23	C	A. to waste = lãng phí B. to spend sth on doing sth/ sth D. to live = sống => C. to dedicate sth to doing sth = cống hiến, hi sinh làm điều gì
24	C	A. to contract a disease = nhiễm bệnh B. have = có D. trouble = khiến ai đó phải lo lắng => C. suffer from = chịu đựng, mắc bệnh
25	D	A. to get off = rời đi để bắt đầu một chuyến đi dài B. to ring off = kết thúc cuộc điện thoại có chủ định C. to take off = cất cánh (máy bay), thành công => D. to go off = reo (đồng hồ)
26	D	A. to manage to do sth = thành công làm gì B. to achieve sth = đạt được điều gì C. to fulfill sth = hoàn thiện nhiệm vụ, mong muốn, dự định => D. succeed in doing sth = thành công làm gì
27	C	A. to resist doing sth = kháng cự, chống lại B. to refuse to do sth = từ chối làm gì D. to remind sb to sth = nhắc nhở ai làm gì => C. to insist on doing sth = khẳng định, khẳng định điều gì
28	C	A. to get through = thành công nối máy (điện thoại) B. to get by (with) = xoay sở D. to get off = rời đi để bắt đầu một chuyến đi dài

		=> C. to get over= vượt qua
29	D	To dispose of sth= vứt bỏ
30	A	B. to give in= đầu hàng C. to pay off= trả hết nợ D. to let out = finish =kết thúc => A. to part with = đưa cho
31	D	To tell sb apart = phân biệt ai
32	D	To confess to doing sth= thú nhận làm gì
33	D	A. to come up with = đưa ra ý tưởng, cách giải quyết B. to come up for = đến hạn => D. to come up against = deal with = giải quyết vấn đề

Complete the sentences with one of the words given below.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	with	provide somebody with something: cung cấp, mang lại cho ai cái gì
2	for	care for somebody: chăm sóc cho ai
3	for	hope for something: hi vọng điều gì
4	of	be jealous of somebody: ghen tị với ai
5	at	shout back at somebody: quát lại ai đó
6	on	insist on something: khẳng định điều gì
7	in	hand in something: nộp cái gì
8	to	be pleasant to somebody/something: thoải mái, dễ chịu đối với ai/cái gì

LEVEL B2-B2+

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	on duty: làm nhiệm vụ
2	C	in tears: rơi nước mắt, đang khóc
3	A	under control: dưới sự kiểm soát
4	B	put off: trì hoãn (làm gì)
5	A	carry out research: làm nghiên cứu
6	B	mull over something: nghĩ ngợi kĩ cái gì
7	A	go off: kêu vang lên
8	A	on purpose = cố ý
9	C	bring up sth: nhắc đến, nói đến điều gì

10	B	make out sth: nhìn thấy được cái gì
11	C	make up with someone: làm hòa với ai
12	C	call up s.o: gọi điện cho ai
13	A	put down ...: từ bỏ, từ giã ai
14	B	watch out: cẩn thận, coi chừng
15	A	brush up on: ôn tập lại
16	B	A. to put up= ở qua đêm/dựng lên C. to put on = mặc quần áo D. to turn up= xuất hiện/ tăng âm lượng => B. to light up=đốt, bắt lửa
17	D	D. to insist on doing sth=khăng khăng =>to insist on being done
18	B	A. to disagree with sb= không đồng ý với ai C. to criticize sb for doing sth = chỉ trích ai vì điều gì D. to disapprove with sb= không đồng tình với ai => B to object to sb doing sth= phản đối ai
19	A	B. a glimpse of sth= cái nhìn nhanh chỉ một phần C.a stare at = cái nhìn chăm chăm vì ngạc nhiên trong khoảng thời gian lâu D.a gaze at = nhìn chăm chú trong thời gian lâu => a glance at= nhìn lướt qua
20	B	To be on fire= đang cháy To send for= call for= gọi đến
21	D	A. to set sb back= đòi hỏi ai một số tiền lớn B. to put sb through= nói chuyện điện thoại với ai C. to face up to you= to face up to sth= chấp nhận điều gì D. to back sb up = support = hỗ trợ ai
22	B	A. to sb off= tiễn ai, nói lời tạm biệt C. to see off sb D. to see through sb => B. to see sb through: nhìn rõ, hiểu rõ
23	C	A. to take on = thuê người làm B. to take off = cất cánh(máy bay)/ thành công D. to take up sth= bắt đầu điều gì như sở thích, chiếm thời gian, không gian, thảo luận vấn đề =>C. to take over= đảm nhiệm

24	C	The increase in sth= sự tăng về cái gì
25	A	To cut down on sth= cắt giảm cái gì

Fill in each blank with ONE suitable preposition.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	of	In quest of sth: đi tìm kiếm cái gì
2	On	On balance: công bằng mà nói, xét chung thì
3	by	Take Sb by surprise: khiến ai đó bất ngờ
4	on	Buy sth on approval: mua một sản phẩm mà có quyền đổi trả
5	in	Be rich in: giàu, nhiều cái gì

PHẦN 9: THÀNH NGỮ (IDIOMS)

LEVEL A2

Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	C	To take something for granted = coi điều gì là đương nhiên
2	C	To feel sorry for someone = thấy tiếc cho ai đó
3	D	For the time being= at present = hiện tại, bây giờ
4	C	To look at a book = to crack a book= mở sách
5	B	against the clock: vội, không còn nhiều thời gian
6	D	Drop Sb a line: viết cho ai vài dòng
7	A	my cup of tea: không thuộc sở thích của tôi
8	B	killed 2 birds with 1 stone: một mũi tên trúng hai đích
9	C	keep my fingers crossed for you: chúc bạn may mắn
10	C	Take it for granted that: xem điều gì là hiển nhiên
11	B	gave me a hand: giúp đỡ a loner: người thích ở 1 mình a pain in the neck: người/ vật gây khó chịu a high flyer: rất thành công và có tầm ảnh hưởng take the words out of my mouth: nói chính xác những điều tôi định nói a drama queen: người hay làm quá sự việc know Sth inside out: biết rõ cái gì have a clue about Sth: biết về cái gì a cry baby: người hay phàn nàn wet behind the ears: người thiếu kinh nghiệm
12	B	
13	C	
14	C	
15	C	
16	D	
17	A	
18	D	

Complete each of the sentences with the words given.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	tip	on the tip of my tongue: không nhớ ra được dù đã biết
2	tea	one's cup of tea: không thuộc sở thích của một ai đó

3	peas	two peas in a pod: giống nhau như hai giọt nước
4	father/son	like father, like son: cha nào con nấy
5	cool/cucumber	as cool as a cucumber: điềm tĩnh dù trong bất kì hoàn cảnh nào
6	chalk/cheese	chalk and cheese: hoàn toàn khác nhau
7	touch (contact)	lost touch (contact) with sbd: mất liên lạc với ai đó
8	sight	catch sight of: tình cờ gặp
9	red-handed	catch somebody red-handed: bắt tận tay ai đó
10	dogs	rain cats and dogs: mưa rất to
11	hand	give somebody a hand: giúp đỡ ai đó
12	cake	a piece of cake: rất dễ dàng

LEVEL B1

Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	On the verge of extinction: sắp sửa tuyệt chủng
2	C	Bridge the gap = reduce the differences: làm giảm sự khác biệt, thu hẹp khoảng cách
3	A	By and large: nhìn chung
4	C	Out of the question = be impossible: không thể
5	B	On the tip of my tongue: nhớ mang máng nhưng không thể gọi tên chính xác
6	C	weigh up the pros and cons: cân nhắc mặt lợi và mặt hại
7	B	All along = from the very beginning: ngay từ đầu
8	C	Save money for a rainy day: dành tiền để phòng khi cần
9	D	Get on Sb's nerves: gây khó chịu cho ai

10	A	Hit the roof: nổi trận lôi đình
11	D	Splitting headache: đầu đau như búa bổ
12	A	Beat about the bush: nói vòng vo
13	B	Get butterflies in Sb's stomach: lo lắng, bồn chồn
14	A	(clothes) off the peg: quần áo may sẵn
15	A	All day long = the entire day: cả ngày
16	B	The last straw: giọt nước tràn ly
17	B	As different as chalk from cheese: khác nhau một trời một vực
18	D	Have a sweet tooth: hảo ngọt
19	A	It never crosses my mind that: tôi chưa bao giờ nghĩ rằng
20	B	Make no difference to: không tạo ra sự khác biệt đối với
21	D	To take something for granted= coi điều gì đó là đương nhiên
22	D	To catch sight of someone = bắt gặp ai đó
23	C	To pay through the nose = trả giá quá đắt
24	C	To sell like hot cakes= bán đắt như tôm tươi
25	A	To shake like a leaf= run lẩy bẩy
26	C	To know sth like back of one's hand= biết rõ như trong lòng bàn tay
27	C	To get out of bed on the wrong side= cầu nhàu, bực dọc, khó chịu
28	D	To be one's cup of tea= không phải sở thích của ai
29	B	To get something on one's mind= bận tâm về điều gì
30	D	To look down at heel= trông lôi thôi, nhếch nhác
31	A	To make money hand over fist = vớ được lợi lộc béo bở
32	B	To be out of practice= không rèn luyện, thực hành

Complete the sentences with one of the words given.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	mood	in a bad mood: trong tâm trạng xấu
2	moon	once in a blue moon: rất hiếm khi

3	high	a high flier: một người thành công
4	out	know my job inside out: biết rõ chi tiết công việc của mình.
5	clue	have a clue: có hiểu biết, ý niệm
6	fresh	as fresh as a daisy: tràn đầy sức sống
7	killed	killed two birds with one stone: một công đôi việc
8	boat	in the same boat: cùng chung hoàn cảnh

LEVEL B2

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	C	A rough diamond: người thô kệch nhưng trung thực và tốt bụng
2	A	Be in Sb's shoes: ở vào tính huống/hoàn cảnh của ai
3	B	Get itchy feet: thích đi đây đi đó
4	C	A leopard can't change its spots: giang sơn khó đổi bản tính khó dời
5	A	Donkey's years = a long period of time: một khoảng thời gian dài
6	A	On the house = be invited: được mời được chiêu đãi
7	D	By the skin of my teeth: suýt soát, sát nút
8	B	Call it a day: tạm gác lại việc/cuộc vui chơi/ một điều nào đó
9	A	Keep your chin up: hãy mạnh mẽ lên
10	C	Sell like hot cakes: bán chạy như tôm tươi
11	C	Close shave = close call: cú hút chết, cú suýt chết
12	B	Have a bee in one's bonnet about Sth: có sự ám ảnh về cái gì
13	D	Fly off the handle: dễ nổi giận, dễ cáu
14	B	Get cold feet: cảm thấy lo sợ nên chùn bước/hủy kế hoạch
15	A	Make / Lose money hand over fist: Kiếm / Mất tiền rất nhanh
16	C	By leaps and bounds = nhanh chóng
17	D	To take it amiss = bực mình, phật ý về điều gì
18	D	In recognition of = để công nhận về sự phục vụ / thành tích
19	C	To look spick and span= nhìn gọn gàng, sạch sẽ

20	B	To burn the candle at both ends = vắt kiệt sức lực
21	B	To get cold feet = cảm thấy sợ hãi
22	A	To smell a rat = nghi ngờ
23	C	To drive sth out = làm cái gì biến mất hoặc ngừng lại
24	D	To drop sb a line = to write to sb = viết thư cho ai
25	D	To be off the record = bí mật, không thể tiết lộ

Complete the sentences with one of the words given

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	blanket	a wet blanket: người phá đám
2	mind	bear in mind: nhớ, ý thức
3	green	green fingers: khiếu làm vườn
4	moon	over the moon: sung sướng, vui sướng
5	bag	let the cat out of the bag: làm lộ bí mật

PHẦN 10: TỪ XÁC ĐỊNH VÀ LƯỢNG TỪ (DETERMINERS & QUANTIFIERS)

LEVEL A2

Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	little + N không đếm được
2	A	a large of sth
3	C	cấu trúc 'the most of sth' và 'an' đi với danh từ đếm được số ít có phần phiên âm mở đầu bởi 1 nguyên âm
4	D	a little: còn rất ít
5	B	too many + danh từ đếm được: quá nhiều cái gì
6	D	Few: một vài nhưng rất ít, mang nghĩa tiêu cực
7	A	A. much: nhiều (đi với danh từ không đếm được) B. many: nhiều (đi với danh từ đếm được số nhiều) C. lots of : nhiều (số lượng) D. plenty of: nhiều (số lượng)
8	A	A. both ... and: cả 2 B. neither ... nor: không cái nào trong 2 cái C. either ... or: hoặc D. none: không cái nào

		<i>Tôi có hai em gái mà cả hai em ấy đều ngoan và đáng yêu đến nỗi mà tôi thật sự yêu chúng.</i>
9	B	A. each other: lẫn nhau (giữa 2 người) B. one other: lẫn nhau (3 người trở lên) C. other: khác (phải đứng trước danh từ) D. others: những người khác
10	A	Another + danh từ đếm được số ít Other + danh từ đếm được số nhiều Others = The others + N (số nhiều)
11	A	Every + danh từ đếm được số ít: từng thứ một
12	B	None of: không ai trong số
13	C	A. both ... and: cả 2 B. either ... or: hoặc C. neither ... nor: không cái nào trong 2 D. sai cấu trúc
14	B	A. many: nhiều (đếm được) B. much: nhiều (không đếm được) C. sai cấu trúc D. few: 1 ít (không đủ, đếm được)
15	A	A. many: nhiều (đếm được) B. much: nhiều (không đếm được) C. sai cấu trúc D. few: 1 ít (không đủ, đếm được)
16	A	Most of the students: Hầu hết các bạn học sinh Most và Many không đi với the students The number of + N (số nhiều) + V (số ít)
17	C	Any dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn Xin lỗi, tôi không có tiền lẻ. Bạn thử qua nhà bang đổi xem sao?
18	D	How many + danh từ số nhiều: câu hỏi về lượng
19	A	A lot of + danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được Much + danh từ không đếm được
20	B	Tôi không biết nhiều về văn học Anh.
21	C	A lot of + danh từ không đếm được
22	A	Câu mời: Bạn muốn dùng một chút trà không?
23	C	Chỉ có too much đi được với danh từ không đếm được (salt)

24	A	A slice of bread: một lát bánh mì
25	A	A can of coke: một lon coca

Fill in each blank with *many, little, lot, lots, all*

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	little	little + N không đếm được
2	many	Many + danh từ số nhiều
3	All	All the people: tất cả mọi người
4	lots	Lots of = a lot of: rất nhiều
5	Lot	Lots of = a lot of: rất nhiều

LEVEL B1

Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	Very few + danh từ số nhiều: rất ít
2	A	Little + danh từ không đếm được
3	B	Động từ số ít nên C, D loại. Xét về nghĩa thì B hợp lý
4	A	Any dùng trong câu phủ định
5	A	Any other country: bất kì quốc gia nào khác
6	D	Food là danh từ không đếm được ☐ chỉ có too much đi được
7	C	10,000 ☐ thousands of
8	B	Rất nhiều tiền
9	A	Tất cả
10	A	Tất cả các ngày
11	A	Đi với danh từ không đếm được
12	A	A. almost: gần như B. mostly: chủ yếu C. almost of: sai cấu trúc D. mostly of: sai cấu trúc
13	D	A và B không có nghĩa

		C. Every other: xen kẽ D. The other day = a few days ago
14	D	‘Information’ là danh từ không đếm được => Chọn đáp án D
15	B	‘Time’ là danh từ không đếm được => Loại đáp án A và D Đáp án B. little mang nghĩa tiêu cực phù hợp với câu đã cho, còn đáp án C mang nghĩa tích cực => Chọn đáp án B
16	A	‘Time’ là danh từ không đếm được => Loại đáp án C và D Xét về mặt cấu trúc câu => Chọn đáp án A
17	C	‘Traffic’ là danh từ không đếm được => Loại đáp án D Xét về mặt cấu trúc và nghĩa của câu => Loại đáp án A, B và chọn đáp án C
18	C	Câu phủ định => Chọn đáp án C
19	C	To earn much: kiếm được nhiều tiền
20	B	‘Holidays’ là danh từ đếm được số nhiều => Chọn đáp án B
21	B	‘That person’ chỉ người => Chọn đáp án B
22	C	‘Joy’ thuộc phạm trù ‘thing’ => Loại đáp án A và D Xét về mặt nghĩa => Chọn đáp án C
23	B	‘Water’ là danh từ không đếm được => Loại đáp án A và D Xét về mặt nghĩa => Chọn đáp án B
24	A	Few + danh từ đếm được số nhiều: rất ít
25	D	Mới đây, gần đây

Complete the sentences with one of the words given.

1	much	“Coffee” là danh từ không đếm được nên phải dùng “much”.
2	all of	“The schoolwork” là danh từ xác định nên phải thêm “of” khi điền “all”.
3	many	“Occupations” là danh từ số nhiều đếm được nên điền “many”.
4	Every	Every time: mỗi lần
5	few	“Times” là danh từ số nhiều nhưng xét cả câu mang nghĩa tiêu cực nên phải điền từ “few”.
6	Each of	Each of us: mỗi chúng tôi

Rewrite the following sentences.

1	both Frech-style architecture and the	Sử dụng cấu trúc “both and”: cả
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		2/ vừa vừa
2	neither employed nor	Sử dụng cấu trúc “neither nor.....”: không mà cũng không
3	you leave now or	Sử dụng cấu trúc “either or”: hoặc
4	no reason for us not	Not any + N _{số nhiều} = No + N _{số nhiều}
5	is plenty of disabled people	Plenty of + N _{số nhiều} = a lot of + N _{số nhiều}
6	was so little water	Little + N _{không đếm được} : có ít (không đủ)
7	the accident the other day	The other day = a few days ago

LEVEL B2

Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	No one on earth: Không một ai trên đời
2	C	Lots of = A lot of
3	C	“Furniture” không đếm được nên sẽ đi với “much”
4	C	Hai vế đối lập. Vế 1 có “Although” mang nghĩa tiêu cực nên cần dùng “some” mang nghĩa tích cực.
5	D	Few friends: Ít bạn (vì không nổi tiếng trong lớp). “Few” đi với những danh từ đếm được như “friends”
6	A	Little rain: Ít mưa (vì dạo này thời tiết khô). “Little” đi với những danh từ không đếm được như “rain”
7	B	A few questions: Một vài câu hỏi
8	B	Thường không có mạo từ đứng trước tên riêng
9	B	Chống lại ô nhiễm hay gìn giữ động vật quý hiếm là chưa đủ nếu ta không đề ra chiến lược cụ thể giúp bảo vệ môi trường.
10	D	Cấu trúc nhấn mạnh “It is ... that”
11	B	The only + danh từ số ít
12	B	many times: Nhiều tới mức nào
13	A	All of the people: Tất cả những người
14	A	Quite a few: Số lượng khá
15	B	Few friends: Ít bạn. “Few” mang ý nghĩa tiêu cực.

Each sentence has ONE mistake. Find it and correct

1	all of ☐ all	“All of” phải đứng trước danh từ xác định
2	not ☐ no	“Excuse” là danh từ nên phải dùng “no”, không được dùng “not”
3	trust ☐ trusts	Neither + S1 + nor + S2 + V _(chia theo S2)
4	professor ☐ professors	None + danh từ số nhiều
5	The other ☐ The others	The other people = The others: những người còn lại

Complete the following sentences, using the word(s) given

1	Much as I would like to help you,	Much as = Although
2	Neither individuals nor the government has/Neither the government nor individuals have	Neither + S ₁ + nor + S ₂ + V _{chia theo S2}
3	The number of residents who have	The number of + N _{số nhiều} + V _{số ít}
4	A great deal of effort has been made to	A great deal of + N _{số nhiều} = many + N _{số nhiều}
5	extracurricular activities, the others rebel against	The others = the rest: còn lại
6	all but over by	All but = almost

PHẦN 11: TIỀN TỔ VÀ HẬU TỔ (PREFIX & SUFFIX)

LEVEL A2

Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	Cần động từ nên chọn agree (v) đồng ý
2	C	be + adj, reasonable = giá cả hợp lí
3	D	a/an + adj + N
4	A	Trạng từ đứng đầu câu, tôi đến kịp giờ ☐ may mắn
5	B	find sth ad tasty (adj) ngon, đậm vị tasteless (adj): nhạt nhẽo tasteful (adj): có khiếu thẩm mỹ
6	B	her + N

7	C	be + adj, cố ý giết người là một điều bất hợp pháp => illegal
8	B	it is + adj, Lan lười nhưng vẫn giành được vị trí cao nhất => một điều không thể tin nổi
9	B	As + adj + as: so sánh ngang bằng Chọn exciting vì nó mô tả tính chất sự vật sự việc
10	B	exciting (adj) thú vị
11	C	unhappy (adj) không hạnh phúc, buồn rầu, khổ sở
12	B. bicycle	bicycle (n) xe đạp
13	C. discount	discount (n) giảm giá + on sth
14	A. mistake	mistake (n) lỗi sai
15	B. successful	A. succeed (v) thành công B. successful (adj) thành công C. successive (adj) liên tiếp, nối tiếp D. success (n) sự thành công
16	A. championship	A. championship (n) chức vô địch B. champion (n) quán quân C. champing: dạng v-ing của từ champ (v) nhai D. championships (n) nhiều chức vô địch
17	B. mathematician	A. mathematics (n) toán học B. mathematician (n) nhà toán học C. mathematicist: từ không tồn tại D. mathematize (v) toán học hóa

Give the correct forms of the given words to complete the following sentences.

1	childhood	your + adj, bạn có phiền nếu tôi hỏi về tuổi thơ của bạn
2	impossible	find sth adj, hoàn thành bài tập trong tối nay là một điều không thể
3	unfortunately	Đầu câu => trạng từ, không sửa được xe => không may
4	peaceful	be + adj

5	Softly	sau động từ là trạng từ, trạng từ của soft là softly
6	beautiful	the most + adj
7	inventor	nhà phát minh của ... là Thomas Edison
8	differences	be + adj + N, there are => differences

Complete the word in each sentence with a suffix given.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	-ship	friendship (n): tình bạn, tình hữu nghị
2	-er	foreigner (n): người nước ngoài
3	-hood	childhood (n): thời tuổi thơ
4	-ess	stewardess (n): nữ phục vụ, tiếp viên
5	-er	teenager (n): người thiếu niên

LEVEL B1

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	A	Lối vào
2	B	Không có sức mạnh
3	B	Tan bang
4	B	Tái chế
5	B	Thuộc về lịch sử
6	D	Quá tải dân số
7	D	Nghề nghiệp
8	A	Bằng cấp
9	C	Khả năng
10	C	Phạm tội

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	interesting	uninteresting (adj): không hứng thú
2	advantage	disadvantage (n): điều bất lợi
3	fortunately	unfortunately (adv) (+ of sb): một cách đáng tiếc
4	patient	impatient (adj): thiếu kiên nhẫn impatient + of sth: khó chịu, không chịu nổi
5	appears	disappear (v): biến mất
6	employed	unemployed (n): người thất nghiệp
7	agree	disagree (v): không đồng ý, phản đối
8	understanding	misunderstanding (n): bất hòa, bất đồng

LEVEL B2

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	B	disgust (v): gây cảm giác kinh tởm disgusting (adj): kinh tởm disgusted (adj): có cảm giác kinh tởm
2	A	Irresponsible (a): thiếu trách nhiệm
3	C	economy (n): nền kinh tế economic (adj): thuộc về kinh tế economics (n) kinh tế học economical (adj): tiết kiệm
4	A	sensitive (adj) nhạy cảm sensible (adj) chắc, bền senseless (adj) bất tỉnh, ngu dại sensed: cảm nhận được
5	A	Lười biếng
6	B	Thành công
7	A	Chức vô địch
8	B	Nhà toán học
9	B	Hữu ích
10	C	Không thể
11	D	Bị ghét

12	B	Cuộc tranh cãi
13	D	Thuận tiện
14	D	Tiếng Ả Rập

Give the correct form of the word in each bracket

1	maturity	maturity (n): sự chín chắn, trưởng thành
2	comeback	comeback (n): sự trở lại
3	unsteady	unsteady (adj): không vững
4	excellently	excellently (adv): một cách xuất sắc
5	progressive	progressive (adj): tiên tiến, tiến bộ
6	necessary	necessary (adj): cần thiết
7	destabilized	destabilize (v): gây bất ổn định
8	responsibilities	responsibility (n): trách nhiệm
9	realistic	realistic (adj): thực tế
10	controversial	controversial (adj): gây tranh cãi
11	wealthy	wealthy (adj): giàu có
12	inhabitants	inhabitant (n): dân, dân cư
13	boredom	boredom (n): nỗi buồn tẻ, điều khó chịu
14	building	building (n): tòa nhà, công trình xây dựng
15	accommodation	accommodation (n): phòng ở
16	refusal	refusal (n): sự từ chối, hành động từ chối

PHẦN 12: ĐẠI TỪ (PRONOUNS)

LEVEL A2

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	C	Mine = my type of music

2	A	Cần dùng tân ngữ
3	B	Cần dùng tính từ sở hữu
4	A	Cần dùng tính từ sở hữu
5	D	Cần dùng tân ngữ
6	C	Mine = my voice
7	B	Cần dùng tính từ sở hữu
8	B	Cần dùng đại từ phản thân
9	D	Sau chỗ cần điền là một hành động(can do) => chọn chủ ngữ => "he"
10	B	Chỗ trống nhận hành động "send" nên phải là một tân ngữ => "me"
11	B	A cousin of his = his cousin= an em họ của anh ấy
12	B	Sau chỗ cần điền là "work experience and competence", danh từ nên đứng trước nó là tính từ => "his"
13	B	To pay for myself= tự mình trả tiền
14	C	Sau động từ "ask" là một tân ngữ => "me"
15	A	Chỗ cần điền là tính từ => loại C,D. Vì "mathematics" là danh từ số ít => its= "of mathematics"
16	B	Theirs= their picture
17	C	Chỗ cần điền là tân ngữ => "us"
18	D	Chủ ngữ gây ra hành động => "I"

Complete the sentences with one of the pronouns given.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	myself	Cần dùng đại từ phản thân
2	itself	Cần dùng đại từ phản thân
3	our	Cần dùng tính từ sở hữu
4	yourself	Cần dùng đại từ phản thân
5	themselves/their	Cần dùng đại từ phản thân và tính từ sở hữu

6	her	Cần dùng tính từ sở hữu
7	her	Cần dùng tính từ sở hữu
8	herself	by herself: bởi chính cô ấy Cô ấy phải tự mình làm hết tất cả bánh cho bữa tiệc.
9	her	Cô ấy muốn dành cả cuộc đời của cô ấy để giúp đỡ mọi người.
10	her	Susan có hai người làm việc cho cô ấy.
11	their	Lives là thuộc sở hữu của 'a lot of people' nên cần điền their. Rất nhiều người đã mất mạng trong cuộc chiến.
12	his	car là thuộc sở hữu của 'the driver' nên cần điền his. Tài xế bị bắt gặp đỗ xe sai vị trí.

LEVEL B1

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	C	Hers = her favorite old Spanish folksong
2	D	Cần dùng đại từ phản thân
3	A	Cần đại từ nhân xưng làm chủ ngữ
4	A	Cần dùng đại từ phản thân
5	C	Cần đại từ nhân xưng làm chủ ngữ
6	C	Cần dùng đại từ phản thân, help yourself to: hãy tự mình...
7	D	Cần đại từ nhân xưng làm chủ ngữ
8	A	Cần đại từ nhân xưng trong cấu trúc nhấn mạnh
9	C	Each other's: lẫn nhau, của nhau
10	B	ần dùng đại từ phản thân
11	B	Cần tân ngữ
12	C	Knock each other out: hạ gục đối phương
13	C	Cần tân ngữ sau động từ worry about Cần đại từ phản thân (tôi có thể tự chăm sóc bản thân)
14	D	"we decided to move ourselves" => chúng tôi tự chuyển
15	D	"by himself" => nhấn mạnh hành động "attend the conference" của William
16	D	those=qualifications
17	A	It= chủ ngữ giả định cho câu
18	C	"their" là tính từ sở hữu của "all department heads"
19	A	It's adj +(for O) to do sth=> "him"
20	C	"They looked at each other"= Họ nhìn lẫn nhau
21	B	"They looked at themselves"= Tom nhìn anh ấy, Ann nhìn cô ấy
22	C	A friend of yours= your friend
23	B	Sb (give) sb sth= Sb (give) sth to sb => B,C đều đúng về cấu trúc ngữ pháp. Nhưng " which had not been

		written out'' bổ sung cho " a copy"=> Chọn B
24	B	Those= signals
25	C	Chỗ cần điền là một tân ngữ=> Chọn C
26	C	Chỗ cần điền là một tân ngữ=> Chọn C

Complete these sentences. Use *myself/yourself* etc. only when necessary.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	shaving	Fed up with + Ving: chán làm việc gì
2	felt	Tôi cảm thấy khá hơn nhiều
3	dried herself	Tự lau khô người
4	concentrate	Tập trung
5	defend yourself	Tự vệ
6	blame yourself	Tự trách mình
7	enjoy herself	Tận hưởng

Complete the sentences with one of the words given below.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	themselves	Từ cần điền chỉ 'the mountains' nên là 'themselves'.
2	himself	Từ cần điền chỉ 'he' nên là himself. Đã đọc nhiều sách về lĩnh vực này, anh ta tự coi mình là một chuyên gia.
3	their	'last days' thuộc sở hữu của 'the poor' (những người nghèo) nên là their.
4	they	Từ cần điền thay cho 'pandas' nên là 'they'.
5	mine	Từ cần điền chỉ mắt của tôi nên sẽ là 'mine'.
6	hers	Từ cần điền chỉ 'nhà của cô ấy' nên sẽ là 'hers'.
7	herself	'a photograph of herself': một bức ảnh của chính cô ấy
8	herself	Từ cần điền chỉ 'she' nên là herself. Cô ấy quá sợ hãi để có thể tự đi một mình nên đã bảo tôi đi cùng.

LEVEL B2

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

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	D	make a name for oneself: trở nên nổi tiếng, được người khác trọng vọng
2	D	vì the mother cheetah ở đây là "she" nên tương ứng phải dùng "her"
3	B	mine = my seat: ghế của tôi
4	A	full of oneself: chỉ biết đến mình
5	B	hers = her son: con trai của cô ấy

6	A	“neighbours of ours” đồng nghĩa với “our neighbours” – những người hàng xóm của chúng tôi
7	B	its ở đây là “của nó”, “nó” là chỉ con chó.
8	D	yours ở đây là thay thế cho your pens, ý câu là “liệu tôi có thể mượn một cây bút của bạn không?”
9	C	fend for oneself: tự lo cho ai
10	B	make oneself understood: làm cho người khác hiểu mình.
11	D	yours = your phone: điện thoại của bạn
12	A	it thay cho về “the application of modern technology in teaching” trước đó
13	C	mine = my art works: những tác phẩm của tôi
14	B	its tail: cái đuôi của nó, của con ngựa được nhắc đến ở trước
15	D	đứng sau động từ “let” là tân ngữ nên chọn “him”

Complete the sentences with one of the words given.

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
1	its	‘sides’ là thuộc về ‘the mountain’ nên từ cần điền sẽ là ‘its’. Trong một số vụ phun trào, những đám mây khổng lồ nổi lên phía trên ngọn núi, và những dòng dung nham cuộn trào chảy xuống hai bên núi.
2	its	‘place of origin’ thuộc về ‘an animal’ nên từ cần điền sẽ là ‘its’.
3	themselves	Từ cần điền chỉ ‘the mass media’ nên sẽ là ‘themselves’.
4	herself	Từ cần điền chỉ ‘she’ nên sẽ là ‘herself’.
5	herself	Từ cần điền chỉ ‘she’ nên sẽ là ‘herself’.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: NGŨ PHÁP

PHẦN 1: THÌ CỦA ĐỘNG TỪ

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
1	A	Sự kiện xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ nên dùng thì quá khứ thường (QKT)	
2	A	By Christmas: tính đến thời điểm trong tương lai mới làm việc được 6 tháng -> Dùng thì tương lai hoàn thành (TLHT)	
3	A	Three times this year: Sự việc đã diễn ra có liên hệ với thực tại, nhấn mạnh số lần	
4	D	Thì HTHTTD có thể dùng với cả SINCE và FOR	
5	C	Since yesterday: nhấn mạnh quá trình, xảy ra trong QK và có liên hệ với HT	
6	B	Since last Sunday: xảy ra trong QK và có liên hệ với HT	
7	A	By the end of	
8	B	Sự thật	
9	B	For several years	
10	D	By the age of: tính đến thời điểm trong quá khứ -> dùng thì QKHT	
11	C	This is the first time + MĐ (QKHT)	
12	D	Tại một điểm thời gian trong quá khứ	
13	C	Thói quen trong hiện tại	
14	D	Thói quen trong hiện tại	
15	D	Sự thật	
16	B	Thói quen trong hiện tại	
17	B	Last week: trong QK	
18	D	Xảy ra trước một hành động trong QK	
19	A	At the end of the month: Trong TL	
20	A	Last week: trong QK	
21	D	Last year: trong QK	
22	A	Tomorrow	
23	A	Over the years: kéo dài trong một khoảng thời gian, có liên quan đến hiện tại	
24	B	The next few months	
25	C	By the end of the 21 st century: tính đến thời điểm trong tương lai	
26	D	Sự thật	
27	B	Thì HTHTTD, bị động	
28	C	Hỏi về khoảng thời gian bao gồm cả hiện tại	
29	C	That's the first time + MĐ (HTHT)	
30	B	Thói quen trong hiện tại	
31	A	Sự phù hợp về thì giữa 2 mệnh đề	
32	C	Hành động diễn ra tại một thời điểm trong QK	
33	C	Hành động diễn ra tại một thời điểm trong QK	
34	A	Sự phù hợp thời giữa hai mệnh đề	

35	B	Thói quen trong quá khứ	
36	B	Trong câu có dùng thời HTHT thì Since đứng trước mệnh đề thời QKT	
37	C	By lunch time: sự việc đang diễn ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong TL	
38	A	Sự việc đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói	
39	D	Sự việc đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói	
40	D	Hỏi về sự thật	
41	A	Chuyện trong quá khứ	
42	A	Diễn tả sự thay đổi đang diễn ra	
43	A	Một sự việc đang diễn ra bị một sự việc khác cắt ngang	
44	B	Một sự việc đang diễn ra bị một sự việc khác cắt ngang	
45	C	Sự việc đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói	
46	C	Sự việc diễn ra trong QK	
47	B		
48	C	Một sự việc đang diễn ra bị một sự việc khác cắt ngang	
49	B	Sự việc xảy ra trong QK	
50	D	For half an hour: sự việc kéo dài và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong QK	
51	B	Sự việc kéo dài và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong QK	
52	A	Dự đoán trong tương lai	
53	D	Dự đoán trong tương lai	
54	C	Sự việc diễn ra tại một thời điểm trong TL	
55	B	Sự việc bắt đầu trong QK và có liên quan đến HT	
56	D	Hỏi về cảm xúc hiện tại	
57	A	Hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ kéo dài đến thời điểm nói	
58	A	Sự việc diễn ra trong khoảng thời gian bao gồm cả HT	
59	A	Dự đoán trong tương lai	
60	A	At the moment là dấu hiệu thời HTTD	
61	C	By the age of: sự việc diễn ra trước một thời điểm trong QK	
62	B	Yet, as well as chia động từ theo chủ ngữ chính	
63	C	Since	
64	B	Sự phù hợp về thì giữa 2 mệnh đề trong câu	
65	C	Sự kiện xảy ra trước một sự kiện khác trong QK	
66	D	It's necessary that S + bare V	
67	B	Phù hợp giữa 2 mệnh đề	
68	D	Sự việc xảy ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong tương lai	
69	C	Sự việc xảy ra trong QK, a number of chia số nhiều	
70	B	Sự việc diễn ra tại thời điểm nói	
71	C	Một sự kiện đang diễn ra một sự kiện khác cắt	

		ngang	
72	D	Sự việc đang diễn ra tại thời điểm trong QK	
73	B	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động trong QK	
74	B	Chuỗi các hành động trong QK	
75	B	Một sự kiện đang diễn ra một sự kiện khác cắt ngang trong QK	
76	B	Sự phù hợp về thì giữa hai mệnh đề, chủ ngữ số ít	
77	D	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động trong QK	
78	A	Sự việc xảy ra trong QK	
79	C	Hành động đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói	
80	C	Hành động bắt đầu trong QK có liên quan đến HT, nhấn mạnh vào KQ	
81	D	Hành động bắt đầu trong QK và vẫn đang tiếp diễn ở HT, nhấn mạnh vào thời gian	
82	A	Đã thực hiện hành động	
83	B	2 hành động diễn ra song song	
84	A	Sự thật	
85	C	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ	
86	A	Hỏi về thói quen	
87	A	Thói quen trong QK	
88	B	Sự thật	
89	B	Sự việc bắt đầu trong quá khứ và kéo dài đến hiện tại	
90	D	Sự việc đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm trong QK	
91	C	Nhấn mạnh hành động đã xảy ra: did + V	
92	A	Thói quen trong QK	
93	C	Một sự kiện đang diễn ra một sự kiện khác cắt ngang trong QK	
94	B	Một sự kiện đang diễn ra một sự kiện khác cắt ngang trong QK	
95	D	Sự việc diễn ra trước một thời điểm trong QK	
96	A	Sự việc xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ	
97	D	Sự việc diễn ra trước một sự việc khác trong QK	
98	D	Sự việc diễn ra trước một sự việc khác trong QK	
99	B	Sự việc diễn ra trước một sự việc khác trong QK	
100	C	Một sự kiện đang diễn ra một sự kiện khác cắt ngang trong QK	

PHẦN 2: ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU ĐỘNG TỪ KHÁC

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
LEVEL A2			
1	B. reading	Enjoy + V-ing: thích làm gì	
2	A. watching	Suggest + V-ing: đề nghị làm gì	

3	B. working	Miss + V-ing: hoài niệm việc gì	
4	D. to speak	Learn + to V: học cách làm gì	
5	D. helping	Mind + V-ing: phiền hà việc gì	
6	B. to talk	Ask + to V: đề nghị làm gì	
7	A. living	Mention + V-ing: đề cập đến việc gì	
8	D. going	Keep + V-ing: tiếp tục làm gì	
9	A. to study	Plan + to V: lên kế hoạch làm gì	
10	A. to help	Agree + to V: đồng ý làm gì	
11	B. to graduate	Hope + to V: hy vọng vào việc gì	
12	A. walking	Practice + V-ing: luyện tập việc gì	
13	C. to take	Promise + to V: hứa sẽ làm gì	
14	C. to accept	Choose + to V: chọn làm gì	
15	A. to do	Want + to V: muốn làm gì	
16	B. to help	Offer + to V: đề nghị làm gì	
17	B. to study	Decide + to V: quyết định làm gì	
18	B. seeing	Report + V-ing: báo cáo việc gì	
19	C. working	Dislike + V-ing: không thích làm gì	
20	B. to be	Appear + to V: có vẻ	
21	B. eating	Recommend + to V: gợi ý/ đề nghị làm gì	
22	C. to talk	Demand + to V: yêu cầu làm gì	
23	C. seeing	Recall + V-ing: hồi tưởng việc gì	
24	A. to be	Claim + to V: tuyên bố làm gì	
25	D. fixing	Need + V-ing: cần được làm gì (bị động)	
26	A. driving	Understand + V-ing: hiểu việc gì	
27	A. to talk	Refuse + to V: từ chối làm gì	
28	C. hiking	Involve + V-ing: bao gồm việc gì	
29	C. to ask	Hesitate + to V: ngại làm gì	
30	C. to communicate	Manage + to V: cố gắng làm gì	

LEVEL B1

1	C. fixing	Need + V-ing: cần được làm gì (bị động)	
2	B. feeling	Can't stand + V-ing: không thể chịu được việc gì	
3	A. swimming / straining	Be + V-ing, V-ing đóng vai trò là tân ngữ Without + V-ing, V-ing theo sau giới từ	
4	C. to imply	Mean + to V: có ý định làm gì	
5	A. writing / checking	Delay + V-ing: trì hoãn làm gì Complete + V-ing: hoàn thành việc gì	
6	D. to postpone	Get sb + to V: nhờ/yêu cầu ai làm gì	
7	D. to leave / to bring	Tell sb + to V: yêu cầu ai làm gì Try + to V: cố gắng làm gì	
8	A. know / to show	Let sb + V-inf: để ai làm gì Glad + to V, to V sau tính từ	
9	B. give	Make sb + V-inf: khiến ai đó làm gì	
10	B. to be / value	Appear + to V: có vẻ Have sb + V-inf: yêu cầu/nhờ ai đó làm gì	
11	C. to inform / to reduce	Phone + to V, to V chỉ mục đích (để làm gì) Prepare + to V: chuẩn bị làm gì	
12	A. to be / doing	Be known + to V: được biết đến làm gì Keep + V-ing: tiếp tục làm gì	

13	D. to adjust / working	Struggle + to V: vật lộn với việc gì Enjoy + V-ing: thích làm gì	
14	C. to describe / to hear	Be used to V, to V chỉ mục đích (để làm gì) Inability + to V: không có khả năng làm gì	
15	A. to open / damaging	Manage + to V: cố gắng làm gì Without + V-ing, V-ing theo sau giới từ	
16	A. taking / to occur	V-ing đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ Cause st + to V: khiến cái gì làm gì	
17	C. to translate / to help	Long + to V, to V sau tính từ Ask sb + to V: yêu cầu/ nhờ ai đó làm gì	
18	B. buy / having	Would rather + V: thích làm gì hơn It + be + worth + V-ing: không đáng làm gì	
19	A. to have made / adding	Seem + to V: có vẻ Make mistake(s) + (of) V-ing: mắc lỗi gì	
20	B. cutting / to have	Need + V-ing: cần được làm gì (bị động) Want + to V: muốn làm gì	
21	B. doing / to have	Suggest + V-ing: đề nghị làm gì To V chỉ mục đích (để làm gì)	
22	B. to get / to find	Try + to V: cố gắng làm gì Need + to V: cần làm gì (chủ động)	
23	C. driving	Forget + V-ing: quên mất đã từng làm gì	
24	A. to have been rising	Be known + to have been V-ing: được biết đến làm gì (việc đó kéo dài trong một khoảng thời gian, có thể chưa kết thúc)	
25	B. to have been gossiping / looking	Seem + to have been V-ing: có vẻ làm việc gì (việc đó kéo dài trong một khoảng thời gian)	
26	D. to get / to driving	Adj + for sb + to V Get used to V-ing: quen với việc gì	
27	A. entering / renovating	Allow + V-ing: cho phép được làm gì (chung chung) Finish + V-ing: hoàn thành việc gì	
28	B. to wait / standing	Would prefer + to V: thích làm gì hơn Have difficulty (in) V-ing: gặp khó khăn trong việc gì	
29	D. tapping / to concentrate	Stop V-ing: dừng làm việc gì Try to V: cố gắng làm gì	
30	C. doing	Can't help V-ing: không thể ngừng làm gì	
31	A. complaining	Quit V-ing: ngừng làm gì	
32	B. taking	Resist V-ing: phản đối việc gì	
33	C. not to look	Tell sb + (not) to V: yêu cầu ai (không) làm gì	
34	B. getting	Risk V-ing: đối mặt với nguy cơ	
35	C. to reconfirm	Advise sb to V: khuyên ai đó làm gì	
36	B. not to eat	Encourage sb (not) to V: khuyến khích ai đó (không) làm gì	
37	D. to change	Force sb to V: bắt buộc ai đó làm gì	
38	D. to spend	Invite sb to V: mời ai đó làm gì	
39	D. not having	Resent (not) V-ing: phẫn uất, bực bội về việc gì	
40	B. to be	Pretend to V: giả vờ làm gì	
LEVEL B2+			

1	A. working / to prepare	Spend money/time V-ing: dành thời gian/tiền bạc làm gì Bother to V: để tâm/lo lắng vào việc gì	
2	C. for destabilizing / wanting	Be blamed for V-ing: bị cáo buộc làm gì Keep V-ing: tiếp tục làm gì	
3	A. suffering / getting	Risk V-ing: đối mặt với nguy cơ Avoid V-ing: tránh làm gì	
4	B. to bring	Forget to V: quên mất việc gì cần làm	
5	C. coming	Forget + V-ing: quên mất đã từng làm gì	
6	A. dropping	Regret + V-ing: tiếc vì đã làm việc gì	
7	A. to tell	Regret to V: tiếc khi phải làm gì	
8	C. to pack	Remember to V: nhớ việc cần phải làm	
9	A. being	Remember V-ing: nhớ đã làm gì	
10	B. opening	Try V-ing: thử làm việc gì	
11	A. to tell	Try to V: cố gắng làm gì	
12	B. to think	Dread to think: không dám nghĩ đến	
13	A. going	Dread V-ing: thấy sợ hãi việc gì	
14	C. asking	Despise V-ing: khinh thường việc gì	
15	A. tapping	Feel sb V-ing: cảm thấy ai đó đang làm gì	
16	A. trying	Look sb V-ing: nhìn thấy ai đó đang làm gì	
17	A. crawling	Feel sb V-ing: cảm thấy ai đó đang làm gì	
18	A. replying	Waste time/money + V-ing: phí thời gian/tiền làm việc gì	
19	A. to talk	Forbid sb to V: cấm ai đó làm gì Be forbidden to V: bị cấm làm gì	
20	B. going	Put off V-ing: trì hoãn việc gì	
21	A. phoning	Can't resist V-ing: không thể ngừng làm gì	
22	C. biting / doing	Enjoy V-ing: thích làm gì Can't help V-ing: không thể ngừng làm gì	
23	B. to go	To V theo sau tính từ	
24	A. to watch	To V chỉ mục đích (để làm gì)	
25	D. with smuggling	Be charged with V-ing: bị buộc tội làm gì	
26	D. in working	Specialize in V-ing: có chuyên môn trong việc gì	
27	B. in making	Succeed in V-ing: thành công trong việc gì	
28	B. for being	Apologize for V-ing: xin lỗi về việc gì	
29	A. of skiing	Be fond of V-ing: thích làm gì	
30	A. to win	Determine to V: quyết tâm làm gì	

PHẦN 3: CÂU TRỰC TIẾP, GIÁN TIẾP

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
1	B	Say that + clause; tell sb that + clause	
2	B	HTĐ => QKD	
3	A	HTĐ => QKD	
4	D	HTĐ => QKD	
5	A	Tomorrow => the next day	
6	C	Say (sth) to sb	

7	C	HTTD => QKTD	
8	A	HTHT: have/has + PII	
9	A	QKĐ (tell sb + to V)	
10	A	QKĐ (tell sb+ to V)	
11	C	HTHT	
12	A	Trong câu gián tiếp: This -> that	
13	D	Câu gián tiếp với IF/WHETHER	
14	D	QKĐ	
15	B	QKĐ	
16	A	QKĐ	
17	C	Tell sb (NOT) TO DO sth	
18	D	Tell sb (NOT) TO DO sth	
19	A	Ask sb (NOT) TO DO sth	
20	D	Tell sb (that) + clause	
21	C	Câu hỏi gián tiếp	
22	B	Gián tiếp câu hỏi YES/NO	
23	B	YESTERDAY=> THE PREVIOUS DAY	
24	B	Gián tiếp câu hỏi dạng 'WH'	
25	A	Câu mệnh lệnh, trực tiếp	
26	A	GIÁN TIẾP CÂU HỎI	
27	D	NEXT WEEK => the following week	
28	C	Câu trực tiếp nên thời hòa hợp với mệnh đề phía trước	
29	A	AGO => BEFORE	
30	C	Câu khuyên: advise sb (not) to do sth	
31	B	Câu trực tiếp nên thời hòa hợp với mệnh đề phía trước	
32	B	Câu trực tiếp	
33	B	Câu trúc ước với động từ "Wish"	
34	B	Is going to be=>was going to be	
35	A	Tell sb (that) + clause	
36	D	QKĐ=> QKHT	
37	C	Advise sb (not) to do sth	
38	C	Remind sb to do sth	
39	D	Gián tiếp với Yes/no question	
40	D	Gián tiếp câu hỏi có từ để hỏi	
41	A	Gián tiếp với Yes/no question	
42	A	Chân lý luôn đúng không lùi thì	
43	C	Gián tiếp câu điều kiện loại 3	
44	A	Yesterday => the previous day	
45	A	Ask sb (not) to do sth	
46	C	HTT => QKT	
47	A	Với 'fact' thì trong câu gián tiếp không cần lùi thời	
48	B	HTHT => QKHT; QKT -> QKHT	
49	B	Gián tiếp với YES/NO QUESTION	
50	C	QKTD => QKHTTD	
51	C	Gián tiếp với câu hỏi dạng 'WH questions'	
52	C	QKĐ=> QKHT	

53	D	WILL=>WOULD	
54	D	HTT => QKT	
55	C	QKT	
56	A	HTT => QKT	
57	C	Khi động từ ở mệnh đề chính ở thì HTT thì không phải lùi thì.	
58	C	HTT => QKT	
59	B	Gián tiếp với câu hỏi dạng 'wh'	
60	B	HERE => THERE	
61	B	HTĐ => QKT	
62	A	Yes/no question + QKHTTD	
63	C	Yes/ no question và Wh Question	
64	A	Wh question	
65	D	Wh question	
66	A	Yes/no Q	
67	B	Wh question; last year-> the previous year	
68	C	Advise sb (not) to do smt	
69	A	Khi động từ ở mệnh đề chính 'says' ở hiện tại thì không cần lùi thời.	
70	D	Last summer ☐ the previous summer	
71	A	Ask sb (not) to V	
72	B	QKHT/ ago ☐ before	
73	C	Would/ next ☐ following	
74	D	Wh question	
75	B	Tell sb (not) TO V	
76	A	Will ☐ would	
77	B	HTT ☐ QKT	
78	A	Khi động từ ở mệnh đề chính 'says' ở hiện tại thì không cần lùi thời.	
79	C	Tell sb TO V	
80	C	Ago ☐ before	
81	A	Yes/no question	
82	C	Yes/no question	
83	D	Now ☐ then; must ☐ had to	
84	C	Tom ☐ he; Mary ☐ her; Will -> would	
85	B	Mary -> she; John -> him; HTT -> QKT	
86	A	My -> His; HTHT -> QKHT	
87	D	Will -> would	
88	D	QKT -> QKHT; yesterday -> the day before	
89	B	HTTD -> QKTD	
90	B	HTT -> QKT; HTHT -> QKHT	
91	C	Will -> would; HTHT -> QKHT	
92	D	QKT -> QKHT; last week -> the week before	
93	A	QKT -> QKHT; your -> her	
94	B	Tell sb (not) TO V	
95	A	Will -> would	
96	D	Câu gián tiếp dạng 'wh' question	

97	B	Suggest +Ving	
98	D	Invite sb TO V	
99	C	Deny +Ving	
100	B	Thank sb + for st/Ving	

PHẦN 4: CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF RESULT

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
LEVEL A1			
1	B. too/ to	S + V + too + adj / adv + to-inf.	
2	B. enough	S + V + adj/adv + enough + to-inf.	
3	A. is too difficult	S + V + too + adj / adv (for S.O) + to-inf.	
4	C. interesting enough	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
5	D. so poor	S+ V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V...	
6	B. enough food and drink	S + V+ enough + N + (for O) + to-inf.	
7	A. hard enough	S + V + adj/adv + enough + to-inf.	
8	D. enough money	S + V+ enough + N	
9	A. fast	S+ V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V...	
10	A. too large	S + V + too + adj / adv (for S.O) + to-inf.	
11	The moon is bright enough for us to play outdoors.	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
12	I have enough money to pay this bill.	S + V+ enough + N + (for O) + to-inf.	
13	My sister is old enough to drive a car.	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
14	This novel is interesting enough for us to read.	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
15	We think you are strong enough to lift this table	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
16	There isn't enough time for these students to write this essay.	S + (not) V+ enough + N + (for O) + to-inf.	
17	He doesn't have enough time to finish this exercise.	S + (not) V+ enough + N + (for O) + to-inf.	
18	She isn't old enough to get married yet.	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
19	Are you tall enough to reach the book on the top shelf?	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
20	Your brother was clever enough to do this exercise in a few minutes.	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
21	The room is too dirty for me	S + V + too + adj / adv (for S.O) + to-	

	to stand in 10 minutes.	inf.	
22	The girl is too attractive for the man to take his eyes off.	S + V + too + adj / adv (for S.O) + to-inf.	
23	The film is too long to broadcast on one night.	S + V + too + adj / adv (for S.O) + to-inf.	
24	They are such boring books that we can't read them many times.	S+ V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
25	She has such a soft voice that everyone likes her.	S+ V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
26	The kind of milk is too bad for the child to drink more.	S + V + too + adj / adv (for S.O) + to-inf.	
27	The weather was too cold to go around the garden.	S + V + too + adj / adv (for S.O) + to-inf.	
28	It was so late that they could do nothing/ they could not do anything.	S+ V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
29	It was such a boring match that all the fans didn't shout loudly.	S+ V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
30	The furniture in this showroom is so expensive that you can't buy it.	S+ V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	

LEVEL B1

31	B. so lazy that	S+ V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
32	A. such	S+ V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
33	D. so tired that	S+ V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
34	C. too good	S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	
35	D. so/that	 so many / so few + Noun (số nhiều) + that: quá nhiều / quá ít....đến nỗi ...	
36	B. such	S+ V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
37	A. good enough/ to	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
38	D. clearly enough/ to	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
39	A. such	S+ V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
40	C. so nice a day	S + V + so + adj + a + Noun (đếm được số ít) + that ...	
41	D. we ☐ us	S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	
42	B. such ☐ so	 so many / so few + Noun (số nhiều) + that: quá nhiều / quá	

		ít....đến nỗi ...	
43	C. not to ☐ to	- S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + (not) to-inf. - Với nghĩa của câu : Em trai tôi còn quá trẻ để làm công việc tình nguyện ☐ bỏ ‘not’	
44	B. so ☐ too	S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	
45	B. interested ☐ interesting	- S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V - interested là adj chỉ người Interesting là adj chỉ vật	
46	C. very ☐ too	S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	
47	D. nothing ☐ anything	- S + V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V - ‘anything’ dùng trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn.	
48	A. So many ☐ so much	so much / so little + Noun (không đếm được) + that: quá nhiều / quá ít ...đến nỗi ...	
49	A. so ☐ such	S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
50	A. so ☐ such	S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
51	D. It was such bad weather that we couldn’t go out.	S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
52	B. She was too busy to answer the phone.	S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	
53	C. The coffee was so hot that I couldn’t drink it.	S + V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
54	A. I am not tall enough to reach the top shelf.	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
55	D. The speech was so boring that we began to yawn.	S + V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
56	B. It was too late for anything to be done.	S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	
57	B. I haven’t lived in such a friendly neighborhood before.	S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
58	D. The test was too difficult for us to finish in two hours.	S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	
59	B. It was such a good book that I couldn’t put it down.	S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
60	D. So slow is John that she can’t understand what you might say.	Dạng đảo ngữ của “ so..... that” So + adj + be + S that S + V.....	
61	- The shirt is so tight that the boy can’t wear it. - The shirt is too tight for the boy to wear.	- S + V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V - S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	

62	- This problem is too difficult for him to solve. - It is such a difficult problem that he can't solve it.	- S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf. - S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
63	I don't have enough information to give you an answer.	S + V + enough + N + to-inf.	
64	It was such a funny movie that we couldn't stop laughing.	S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
65	The piano was too heavy to move.	S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	
66	This river isn't clean enough for us to swim in.	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
67	John was so worried about the exam that he couldn't get to sleep last night.	S + V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
68	They were such beautiful flowers that we took a photograph of them.	S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
69	She speaks English so well that I would think it was her native language.	S + V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
70	There are not enough people to make a club of stamp collectors.	S + V + enough + N + to-inf.	
LEVEL B2+			
71	D. so	S + V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
72	C. good enough	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
73	C. so	S + V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
74	D. so much	so much / so little + Noun (không đếm được) + that: quá nhiều / quá ít ...đến nỗi ...	
75	A. so little	so much / so little + Noun (không đếm được) + that: quá nhiều / quá ít ...đến nỗi ...	
76	A. So angry was she	Dạng đảo ngữ của “ so..... that” So + adj + be + S that S + V.....	
77	C. too many	- ‘Parties’ là N đếm được số nhiều Dùng “ many” - too many + N đếm được số nhiều : quá nhiều.....	
78	B. so	Chỉ kết quả	
79	A. such a way that	- S + V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that	

		+ S + V - Có thể dùng such trước danh từ mà không có tính từ.	
80	B. so	Chúng ta sử dụng mệnh đề kết quả bắt đầu với “so” để mô tả ảnh hưởng hoặc kết quả diễn ra không như dự tính. Chúng ta đặt mệnh đề kết quả sau mệnh đề chính, thường tách biệt bằng dấu phẩy trong cách dùng trang trọng.	
81	B. so badly that	S+ V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
82	D. so miserable and unhappy that	S+ V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
83	A. so many people in the room that	 so many / so few + Noun (số nhiều) + that: quá nhiều / quá ít....đến nỗi ...	
84	B. so little water that	so much / so little + Noun (không đếm được) + that: quá nhiều / quá ít ...đến nỗi ...	
85	D. Both A&B are correct	- S + V + so + adj + a + Noun (đếm được số ít) + that ... - S+ V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
86	C. few	 so many / so few + Noun (số nhiều) + that: quá nhiều / quá ít....đến nỗi ...	
87	A. so many girlfriends that	 so many / so few + Noun (số nhiều) + that: quá nhiều / quá ít....đến nỗi ...	
88	A. kind enough to	S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf.	
89	B. enough qualifications/too young to	- S + V + adj / adv + enough (for O) + to-inf. - S+ V + too+ adj / adv + to V	
90	D. Both A&B are correct	- S + V + so + adj + a + Noun (đếm được số ít) + that ... - S+ V + such (a/an) + adj + N + that + S + V	
91	The man was too old to go on an expedition to the Middle East.	S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	
92	I didn't have enough money (to pay) for a taxi.	S + V + enough + N + to-inf.	
93	I don't have enough chairs for all my guests.	S + V + enough + N + to-inf.	
94	Such was the force of the storm that trees were uprooted.	Cấu trúc đảo ‘such...that..’ Trong trường hợp BE + SO + MUCH/GREAT đổi thành SUCH + BE + NOUN	
95	So many books did he buy	Cấu trúc đảo ‘so...that...’	

	that he couldn't read them all.	So many + N đếm được số nhiều + trợ V + S + V that S + V	
96	He bought such a lot of books that he didn't know where to put them.	'So' được dùng với many, much, few, little. 'Such' được dùng với a lot of.	
97	It was so noisy that my mother couldn't sleep,	S+ V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
98	The matter is too important (for me) to take full responsibility for.	S + V + too + adj / adv (for O) + to-inf.	
99	The tap water is said to be so unsafe (to drink) that we had to drink bottled water.	S+ V + so + adj / adv + that + S + V	
100	So delicious does the soup taste that everyone will ask for more.	Dạng đảo ngữ của 'so' - So adj/adv + trợ V + S + V that S + V - taste + adj	

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF CONCESSION

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
LEVEL A2			
1	A. even though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
2	A. Despite being tired	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
3	B. the noise	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
4	B. even though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
5	C. Though he worked hard	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
6	A. despite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
7	D. the weather was bad	Although + clause = Despite the fact that + clause	
8	B. in spite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
9	D. not feeling very well	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
10	C. they sometimes have a quarrel	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
11	A. the traffic	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
12	C. Although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
13	B. though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
14	D. in spite of	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
15	A. Despite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
16	C. Although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
17	A. it wasn't very hot	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
18	A. Although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if	

		+ clause	
19	B. despite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
20	D. Though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
21	A. In spite of □ Though/ Although/ Even though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
22	C. but □ bỏ ‘but’	- Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause 1, clause 2. - Trong mệnh đề có ‘although’ rồi thì không có ‘but’ nữa	
23	A. Although □ Despite/ In spite of	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
24	A. No matter how □ Although/ Though / Even though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
25	A. Despite of □ In spite of	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
26	Even though the weather is bad, people travel by air.	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
27	Although he was very tired, he kept on working.	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
28	Despite her old age, she looked very beautiful.	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
29	In spite of the fact that she tells lies, I believe her.	Although + clause = Despite the fact that + clause	
30	Though he is intelligent, he doesn’t do well at school.	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
LEVEL B1			
31	C. Even though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
32	B. In spite of	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
33	C. although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
34	A. despite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
35	B. even though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
36	B. Even though there are problems	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
37	C. his serious illness	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
38	C. Although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
39	C. of the rain	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
40	C. In spite of	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
41	A. In spite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
42	A. Despite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	

43	D. In spite of	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
44	C. Though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
45	B. Whatever	No matter what / Whatever + Clause: cho dù S làm cái gì đi chăng nữa,.....	
46	A. although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
47	B. Even if	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
48	A. even though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
49	C. although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
50	B. Even though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
51	A. In spite □ In spite of	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
52	C. despite □ although/ even though/ though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
53	A. Although □ In spite of/ Despite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
54	A. Although □ In spite of/ Despite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
55	A. Despite □ Although/ Even though/ Though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
56	A. In spite of □ Although/ Even though/ Though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
57	A. Because □ Although/ Even though/ Though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
58	C. despite □ although/ even though/ though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
59	C. in spite □ although/ even though/ though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
60	A. Even though □ In spite of/ Despite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
61	A. Although he is young, he has a big fortune	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
62	C. Despite his hurt leg, he managed to drive a car.	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
63	D. Although he was very tired, he kept on working.	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
64	A. Although you work very hard, you will never get promotion.	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
65	D. Contrary to what people expected, he didn't stand for election.	Contrary to + N/ NP , Clause : Trái ngược với	
66	C. They discussed for hours but they didn't find	Clause 1 but clause 2: nhưng	

	a suitable solution.		
67	D. Despite his broken legs, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
68	C. Instead of driving to work, I go by bus today.	Instead of + N/ Ving: Thay vì	
69	B. Although I tried to persuade her, I didn't succeed.	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
70	A. Although I tried very hard, I couldn't solve the problem.	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
LEVEL B2+			
71	A. Although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
72	C. Although/but	- Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause - Clause 1 but clause 2	
73	D. Despite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
74	C. In spite of	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
75	C. although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
76	B. Even though	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
77	D. Although/ enough money	- Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause - S + V + enough + N + to-inf.	
78	A. Despite	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
79	B. In spite of	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
80	D. Both A&B are correct	Adj/Adv + as/though + S + (may) + V.....	
81	C. as	Adj/Adv + as/though + S + (may) + V.....	
82	A. Even if	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
83	B. Although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
84	D. Both A& C are correct	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
85	A. Although	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
86	C. No matter what	- No matter what/ Whatever + S + V.....: Cho dù đi chăng nữa - Cấu trúc này có thể đứng cuối câu mà không cần có mệnh đề theo sau.	
87	B. matter when/ Ø	It doesn't matter + Wh-question + S + V, S + V: cho dù.....	

88	D. Both A & B are correct	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
89	B. in spite of	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
90	D. All are correct	Even though/ Although/ Though/ In spite of the fact that/ Even if + clause	
91	Although he longs for our marriage very much, he's completely absorbed in the making of maps.	Even though/ Although/ Though/ Even if + clause	
92	Mary tried to keep calm although she was very disappointed.	Adj/Adv + as/though + S + (may) + V.....	
93	Heavily though it was raining, the explorers decided to continue their journey.	Adj/Adv + as/though + S + (may) + V.....	
94	However late he had gone to bed, he always woke up early.	No matter how/ However + Adj/ Adv + S +V,	
95	It doesn't matter how hard she tries, she never beat Sue at tennis.	It doesn't matter + Wh-question + S + V, S + V: cho dù.....	
96	Busy as Alisa's parents are, they still spend their weekends on taking her to go out.	Adj/Adv + as/though + S + (may) + V.....	
97	Despite having much experience in machinery, he didn't succeed in repairing this machine.	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
98	In spite of not getting the results as he expected, he didn't feel demoralised.	Despite / In spite of + N/ Ving	
99	Whatever she says, she still stands trial for breach of trust.	No matter what/ Whatever + S + V.....: Cho dù.....đi chẳng nữa	
100	No matter where you are hiding in, the location system will still detect you.	No matter where/ Wherever + S + V.....: Cho dù.....đi chẳng nữa	

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF REASON/ CAUSE/ PURPOSE/ MANNER

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
LEVEL A2			
1	A. Because	Because thường đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu + clause	
2	B. because	Because thường đứng ở đầu câu hoặc	

		giữa câu + clause	
3	A. as	As: Như là	
4	D. All are correct	So as to= in order to = to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
5	C. so as not to	So as not to= in order not to = not to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
6	A. in order that	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
7	D. Since	- Since + clause - For/Since: 2 từ này thường được sử dụng trong văn hoặc các bài viết khoa học.	
8	B. as if	- As if: Như thể là - Diễn tả việc người nói tin có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc trong tương lai (dùng với các thì hiện tại hoặc tương lai).	
9	C. Because	Because thường đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu + clause	
10	A. so that	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
11	A. to	So as to= in order to = to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
12	D. as if	- As if: Như thể là - Diễn tả việc người nói tin là khó hoặc không có thật ở hiện tại (dùng với thì quá khứ đơn hoặc với were).	
13	D. Since	Since/As/ Because + Clause	
14	B. so that	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
15	C. Due to	Due to + N/Ving: Nguyên nhân xấu	
16	A. Thanks to	Thanks to + N/ Ving: Nguyên nhân tốt	
17	C. As	- As chỉ nguyên nhân khi nó xảy ra đồng thời và kết quả + clause - Khi nguyên do là một điều hiển nhiên hoặc đã biết rồi, ta thường dùng "As"	
18	B. because of	Because of + N/Ving (phrase)	
19	A. in order not to	So as not to= in order not to = not to + V-bare infinitive	
20	D. A&C are correct	- Due to + N/Ving: Nguyên nhân xấu - Because of + N/Ving (phrase)	
21	He was late for school because of his broken bike.	Because of + N/Ving (phrase)	
22	We asked them to keep silent in order that we could see the film.	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	

23	He opened the window so as to let fresh air in.	So as to= in order to = to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
24	Because the weather is hot, we go to the beach.	Because thường đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu + clause	
25	They won the game since they played very well.	Since + clause	
26	Due to the heavy traffic jam, we are late for the meeting.	Due to + N/V-ing: Nguyên nhân xấu	
27	Thanks to his help, I passed the exam.	Thanks to + N/ V-ing: Nguyên nhân tốt	
28	He tries to earn money in order to meet his demands.	So as to= in order to = to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
29	She tries to learn it by heart in 5 minutes so as not to get low marks.	So as not to= in order not to = not to + V-bare infinitive	
30	I do a part-time job so that I can have money for shopping.	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
LEVEL B1			
31	C. so as not to	So as not to= in order not to = not to + V-bare infinitive	
32	A. so that	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
33	C. because	Because thường đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu + clause	
34	A. Because of the noise	Because of + N/V-ing (phrase)	
35	B. because	Khi trả lời câu hỏi, ta dùng "Because", không dùng "As"	
36	B. because	Because thường đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu + clause	
37	S. so as not to	So as not to= in order not to = not to + V-bare infinitive	
38	D. A& B are correct	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
39	A. as if	- As if: Như thể là - Diễn tả việc người nói tin là khó hoặc không có thật ở trong quá khứ (dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành).	
40	C. Due to	Due to + N/V-ing: Nguyên nhân xấu	
41	B. For fear that	For fear that + clause: Vì e rằng / vì sợ rằng điều gì đó có thể xảy ra	
42	A. Since	Since + Clause	
43	B. As much as	As much as : bởi vì	
44	C. On account of	On account of + N/V-ing (phrase)	
45	D. A&B are correct	So that/ In order that + S + may/	

		might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
46	C. in order	So as to= in order to = to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
47	A. as if	- As if: Như thể là - Diễn tả việc người nói tin là khó hoặc không có thật ở hiện tại (dùng với thì quá khứ đơn hoặc với were).	
48	A. Seeing that	Seeing that + Clause 1, clause 2	
49	B. as a cause of	As a cause of+ N/Ving	
50	D. so that	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
51	C. because ☐ because of	Because of + N/Ving (phrase)	
52	A. Because ☐ Because of	Because of + N/Ving (phrase)	
53	C. because of ☐ because	Because thường đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu + clause	
54	B. as ☐ as if	- As if: Như thể là - Diễn tả việc người nói tin là khó hoặc không có thật ở hiện tại (dùng với thì quá khứ đơn hoặc với were).	
55	C. so as to ☐ so as not to	So as not to= in order not to = not to + V-bare infinitive	
56	C. because ☐ because of/ thanks to	- Because of + N/Ving (phrase) - Thanks to + N/ Ving: Nguyên nhân tốt	
57	C. in order to ☐ in order that	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
58	C. owing to ☐ because	Because of + N/Ving (phrase)	
59	B. in order ☐ in order to	So as to= in order to = to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
60	C. thanks to ☐ due to	Due to + N/Ving: Nguyên nhân xấu	
61	She's studying in order to become a very important person in life.	So as to= in order to = to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
62	I would like to take tomorrow off, as I want to accompany my husband to the doctor.	As chỉ nguyên nhân khi nó xảy ra đồng thời và kết quả + clause	
63	On account of various purposes, computers become very popular today.	On account of + N/Ving (phrase)	
64	I've just bought a CD player so that I can give it to my daughter for her birthday.	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
65	Because she drank too much yesterday, she has headache today.	Because thường đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu + clause	
66	I have bought some clothes-	Because thường đứng ở đầu câu hoặc	

	pegs because I want to hang the washing out.	giữa câu + clause	
67	Thanks to his high qualifications, he is appointed to a position as a head clerk.	Thanks to + N/ Ving: Nguyên nhân tốt	
68	Owing to overpopulation, the number of the homeless is considerably increasing.	Owing to + N/Ving (phrase)	
69	The excessive rise in tariffs as a reason for an economic crisis is concerned by numerous people.	As a reason for + N/Ving	
70	Her husband behaved as if he knew the truth.	- As if: Như thể là - Diễn tả việc người nói tin là khó hoặc không có thật ở hiện tại (dùng với thì quá khứ đơn hoặc với were).	
LEVEL B2+			
71	D. A&B are correct	- By dint of (thường dùng với nghĩa tốt) + N/Ving (phrase) - Thanks to + N/ Ving: Nguyên nhân tốt	
72	A. so that	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
73	B. By virtue of	By virtue of + N/Ving (phrase)	
74	D. as if	- As if: Như thể là - Diễn tả việc người nói tin là khó hoặc không có thật ở hiện tại (dùng với thì quá khứ đơn hoặc với were).	
75	A. As much as	As much as : bởi vì	
76	C. For fear that	For fear that + clause: Vì e rằng / vì sợ rằng điều gì đó có thể xảy ra	
77	A. in order that	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
78	B. so as to	So as to= in order to = to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
79	D. because	Because thường đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu + clause	
80	D. All are correct	- By dint of (thường dùng với nghĩa tốt) + N/Ving (phrase) - Thanks to + N/ Ving: Nguyên nhân tốt - By virtue of + N/Ving (phrase)	
81	C. No matter what; in order	- No matter what/ Whatever+ V : Cho dù việc gì xảy ra đi chăng nữa - So as to= in order to = to + V-bare	

		infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
82	A. in order not to	So as not to= in order not to = not to + V-bare infinitive	
83	B. in order for his dog to; to	In order + for S.O + to V	
84	C. so as not to	So as not to= in order not to = not to + V-bare infinitive	
85	D. All are correct	Since/ Because/ Because of the fact that + Clause	
86	A. Seeing that; to	- Seeing that + Clause 1, clause 2 - So as to= in order to = to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
87	B. On account of	On account of + N/Ving (phrase)	
88	C. Due to	Due to (thường dùng với nghĩa xấu) + N/Ving (phrase)	
89	D. so that	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	
90	D. All are correct	- Thanks to + N/ Ving: Nguyên nhân tốt - By dint of (thường dùng với nghĩa tốt) + N/Ving (phrase) - Because of + N/Ving (phrase)	
91	Lest the new baby-sitter could not take great care of her son, she came back home early in order to observe.	Lest = For fear that + clause: Vì e rằng / vì sợ rằng điều gì đó có thể xảy ra	
92	Because of the fact that we didn't want to leave them high and dry at the last minute, we went on with the deal.	Because of the fact that + clause = Because + clause	
93	On account of swiping his walkman, they mugged him.	On account of + N/Ving (phrase)	
94	These brave men and women gave their lives in order for the humankind to have a better world.	In order + for S.O + to V	
95	Thomas must promptly finish his prepared part in order for the leader in his team to generalize the whole title for tomorrow's presentation.	In order + for S.O + to V	
96	By dint of the company's profit, sales would need to rise by at least 60%.	By dint of (thường dùng với nghĩa tốt) + N/Ving (phrase)	
97	What do I have to do in order to convince them?	So as to= in order to = to + V-bare infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
98	I went to the supermarket so	So as to= in order to = to + V-bare	

	as to buy some foods.	infinitive (để mà, cốt để)	
99	Thanks to her swift wit, she escaped from the hands of kidnappers.	Thanks to + N/ Ving: Nguyên nhân tốt	
100	I had a sleepless night so that I could submit the deadlines on time.	So that/ In order that + S + may/ might/shall / should /can/could /will/would + V-bare infinitive	

PHẦN 5: SỞ HỮU

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
LEVEL A2			
1.	A	Đáp án C sai vì là đại từ, D sai vì sai dạng, chọn A vì sau có 1 danh từ nên phải dùng tính từ sở hữu	
2.	B	Trước danh từ “cookie” phải là 1 tính từ sở hữu nên B đúng	
3.	A	Trước danh từ “turn” phải dùng tính từ sở hữu “my”	
4.	A	B sai vì là đại từ, D sai dạng, đằng sau k có danh từ nên phải dùng đại từ sở hữu “yours”	
5.	C	Đứng sau là 1 danh từ nên phải dùng tính từ sở hữu	
6.	D	B sai vì là tân ngữ, C sai dạng, đằng sau k có danh từ nên phải dùng đại từ sở hữu	
7.	D	B sai dạng, C là tân ngữ, đằng sau có danh từ nên phải dùng tính từ sở hữu	
8.	B	Từ cần chọn phải đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ. A, C, D sai vì không tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh,	
9.	D	A và B thiếu sở hữu cách, C sai dạng nên phải chọn D	
10.	B	A và D thiếu sở hữu cách, C sai dạng nên phải chọn B. Do danh từ là số nhiều nên chỉ cần thêm dấu mà k cần có s	
11.	C	A và B thiếu sở hữu cách, D sai dạng do thừa s sau dấu sở hữu cách nên phải chọn C	
12.	A	B và C thiếu sở hữu cách, D sai do thừa s sau dấu ‘ nên phải chọn A	
13.	B	C sai vì thừa s sau dấu ‘, D sai vì thiếu sở hữu cách, A sai vì là số ít nên phải chọn B	
14.	A	B và C thiếu sở hữu cách, D sai do thừa s sau dấu ‘ nên A đúng	
15.	B	Đằng sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
16.	C	Đằng sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
17.	D	Đằng sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
18.	A	Đằng sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
19.	B	Chỗ trống đầu do đằng sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu. Chỗ trống sau her đóng vai trò là tân ngữ	

20.	D	Đằng sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
21.	A	Đằng sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
22.	my	Đằng sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
23.	Her	Đằng sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
24.	His	Đằng sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
25.	us	Đằng sau k có danh từ nên k thể điền tính từ sở hữu our, we sai vì là đại từ, us trong câu này là tân ngữ	
26.	us	Sau động từ told phải là tân ngữ nên phải chọn us	
27.	their	Đằng sau là 1 danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
28.	their	Đằng sau là một danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
29.	her	Đằng sau là một danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
30.	your/ his	Chọn your vì đằng sau có danh từ. Chỗ thứ 2 chọn his vì sau đó không có danh từ nên phải chọn đại từ sở hữu	

LEVEL B1

31.	A	Danh từ car số ít nên Joe và Mary cùng sở hữu 1 chiếc xe nên dấu sở hữu cách đặt sau người thứ 2	
32.	C	Do 2 người sở hữu 2 vật khác nhau nên dấu sở hữu cách phải đặt sau cả 2	
33.	A	B sai vì thiếu dấu sở hữu cách, C sai vì thiếu s, D sai dạng nên A đúng	
34.	C	Chỗ trống đầu phải điền tính từ sở hữu do đứng trước danh từ còn chỗ trống thứ 2 không có danh từ đứng sau nên phải chọn đại từ sở hữu	
35.	D	Cả 2 chỗ trống đều k có danh từ theo sau nên phải điền đại từ sở hữu	
36.	A	C và D sai vì danh từ picture không phải vật có sự sống và chuyển động được nên phải có of để chỉ sở hữu. B sai vì thiếu mạo từ the	
37.	B	A và C thiếu mạo từ the trước danh từ police, D thừa mạo từ trước danh từ car nên phải chọn B	
38.	D	D có sở hữu cách theo đúng quy tắc danh từ + dấu sở hữu cách + s	
39.	B	Chỗ trống đầu phải điền my car có chức năng làm chủ ngữ, chỗ trống sau phải điền đại từ sở hữu vì đằng sau không có danh từ.	
40.	C	Giới từ + possessive pronouns/ N's	
41.	D	Theo quy tắc men là danh từ số nhiều k tận cùng bằng s nên thêm dấu sở hữu cách và s sau danh từ.	
42.	C	Do danh từ cooking đã được đề cập trước đó nên trong danh từ tên người Chris chỉ có dấu sở hữu cách và s mà không cần có danh từ theo sau.	
43.	A		
44.	C	Cả cụm parking place thuộc sở hữu của cụm the employee of the month	
45.	C	Đây là trường hợp sở hữu dùng cho danh từ chỉ thời gian nên thêm dấu sở hữu cách và s sau danh từ	

46.	my	Đằng sau là một danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu của "I"	
47.	His	Đằng sau là danh từ nên phải dùng tính từ sở hữu của "he" là "his"	
48.	mine	Đằng sau k có danh từ nên phải điền đại từ sở hữu đóng vai trò như danh từ	
49.	my	Đằng sau là một danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu của "I"	
50.	Our	Đằng sau là một danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu của "we" là "our"	
51.	My	Đằng sau là một danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu của "I"	
52.	His	Đằng sau là danh từ nên phải dùng tính từ sở hữu của "he" là "his"	
53.	Tom's/ his	Danh từ Tom phải có sở hữu cách theo sau để chỉ bố mẹ của Tom. Chỗ trống thứ hai điền tính từ sở hữu vì theo sau là một danh từ	
54.	Their	Theo sau là danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu của "they"	
55.	His	Theo sau là danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu của "he"	
56.	our	Theo sau là danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu của "we"	
57.	Our/ theirs	Chỗ trống thứ nhất theo sau là danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu của "we". Chỗ trống thứ hai theo sau k có danh từ nên phải điền đại từ sở hữu đóng vai trò như danh từ với nghĩa số điện thoại của họ	
58.	their	Theo sau là danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu của "they"	
59.	Susan and Steve's	Do danh từ school cùng thuộc sở hữu của 2 người nên chỉ để sở hữu ở danh từ chỉ người thứ hai	
60.	My/ hers	Chỗ trống thứ nhất theo sau là danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu của "I". Chỗ trống thứ hai theo sau k có danh từ nên phải điền đại từ sở hữu của "she" đóng vai trò như danh từ	
61.	her	Đằng sau là danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu	
62.	mine	Đằng sau k có danh từ nên phải điền đại từ sở hữu của "I" là "mine" với nghĩa bữa trưa của tôi	
63.	boys'	Do danh từ boys là số nhiều nên chỉ thêm dấu sở hữu cách	
64.	Today's	Dùng sở hữu của danh từ today với nghĩa tờ báo của hôm nay	
65.	Charles	Dùng sở hữu cách cho danh từ tên riêng Charles	
66.	Yours hoặc your friends	Dùng yours nếu k muốn lặp lại danh từ đã được nhắc đến trước đó	
67.	My/ hers	Chỗ trống đầu theo sau là danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu. Chỗ trống thứ hai k có danh từ theo sau nên điền đại từ sở hữu	
68.	Their/ ours	Chỗ trống đầu có danh từ theo sau nên phải điền	

		tính từ sở hữu còn chỗ trống thứ hai k có nên điền đại từ sở hữu	
69.	My/mine	Chỗ trống đầu có danh từ theo sau nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu còn chỗ trống thứ hai k có nên điền đại từ sở hữu	
70.	Yours	Điền sau k có danh từ nên phải điền đại từ sở hữu	
LEVEL B2			
71.	C	Điền sau có danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu	
72.	C	Theo sau k có danh từ nên phải chọn đại từ sở hữu	
73.	B	Giới từ + possessive pronouns/ N's	
74.	B	Belong to: không dùng với thời HTTD, nên khi có now câu vẫn ở thì HTT	
75.	D	Theo sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
76.	C	Theo sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
77.	A	Theo sau có danh từ nên phải chọn tính từ sở hữu	
78.	We have splendid weather after the last night's heavy rain.	Chuyển "the heavy rain of last night" sang dạng sở hữu sẽ thành "the last night's heavy rain", sở hữu cho từ chỉ thời gian	
79.	His father's office is in the center of the city	Chuyển "the office of his father" sang dạng sở hữu sẽ thành "his father's office"	
80.	This is my father's room. My uncle's is on the second floor	Chuyển "the room of my father" sang dạng sở hữu sẽ thành "my father's room". Trong câu thứ hai, "the room of my uncle" chuyển thành "my uncle's" vì trước đó đã nhắc đến danh từ "room" nên k cần nhắc lại.	
81.	He has no bicycle of his own and must use his brother's	"the bicycle of his brother" chuyển thành "his brother's" vì danh từ "bicycle" đã được đề cập trước đó.	
82.	Will you attend tonight's meeting?	Áp dụng quy tắc sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ thời gian nên "the meeting tonight" sẽ chuyển thành "the tonight's meeting".	
83.	Tomorrow's meeting has been cancelled.	Áp dụng quy tắc sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ thời gian nên "the conference tomorrow" sẽ chuyển thành "the tomorrow's conference".	
84.	To celebrate the graduation, we have a small party at the Collin's house.	Áp dụng quy tắc sở hữu cho cụm "the house of Collin". Trong một số trường hợp có thể viết thành "Collin's" thay cho "Collin's house"	
85.	The town's only cinema has closed for 2 years.	"The only cinema in the town" chuyển thành "The town's only cinema", danh từ sau s k có mạo từ kèm theo.	
86.	It's two hours' drive from my school to the city centre.	Áp dụng quy tắc sở hữu cách cho danh từ chỉ thời gian. Do hours số nhiều nên chỉ thêm dấu sở hữu cách.	
87.	This is not my book. It is Van's.	"the book of Van" chuyển thành "Van's" vì danh từ book đã được nhắc đến trước đó.	
88.	The wooden legs of the table are broken	Không dùng dấu sở hữu cách trong trường hợp này mà phải dùng "of" vì danh từ "leg" k phải vật sống.	

	because of the storm.		
89.	A portrait of Rembrandt's is displayed at the exhibition.	Đây là trường hợp sở hữu kép, "A portrait of Rembrandt's" có nghĩa là bức chân dung do Rembrandt vẽ, cần phân biệt với "Rembrandt's portrait" nghĩa là chân dung của Rembrandt do ai đó vẽ.	
90.	Last week's storm caused a lot of damage.	Dạng sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ thời gian	
91.	Alice's and Sam's cars are very expensive.	Do 2 người có 2 chiếc xe khác nhau nên phải có sở hữu ở cả 2 danh từ	
92.	Bill and Tom's coffee shop is going out of business because they can no longer stand working together.	Do Bill và Tom cùng là chủ của quán cà phê nên chỉ thêm sở hữu cho danh từ thứ 2	
93.	our	Dựa theo ngữ cảnh là đằng sau có danh từ nên chọn tính từ ở hữu "our"	
94.	his	Đằng trước có danh từ tên riêng là Eric và ngay sau là một danh từ nên phải điền "his"	
95.	His	His trong câu này là đại từ nhân xưng đóng vai trò là danh từ làm chủ ngữ	
96.	Hers	Phải điền "hers" vì danh từ Cathy là con gái và k có danh từ theo sau chỗ trống	
97.	Her	Đằng sau có danh từ nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu	
98.	My	Dựa theo ngữ cảnh và có danh từ theo sau nên chọn tính từ sở hữu "my"	
99.	their	Dựa vào câu trước có nhắc đến danh từ "they" và ngay sau có danh từ "street" nên phải điền tính từ sở hữu "their"	
100.	ours	Đằng sau k có danh từ nên phải chọn đại từ sở hữu còn lại là "ours"	

PHẦN 6: THỨC GIẢ ĐỊNH

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
LEVEL A2			
1.	D	Modal perfect :Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm ở quá khứ	
2.	B	Modal perfect : Dự đoán việc đáng có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ	
3.	B	Modal perfect : Dự đoán việc đáng lẽ đã có thể xảy ra	
4.	C	Chắc chắn một sự việc trong hiện tại	
5.	A	Modal perfect : Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm ở quá khứ	

6.	C	Modal perfect : Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm ở quá khứ	
7.	B	Modal perfect : Dự đoán việc đáng lẽ đã xảy ra trong quá khứ	
8.	A	Modal perfect : Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm ở quá khứ	
9.	A	Modal perfect : Việc đáng lẽ đã không nên làm ở quá khứ	
10.	A	Modal perfect : Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	
11.	A	Modal perfect : Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	
12.	A	Modal perfect : Việc đáng lẽ đã không nên làm trong quá khứ	
13.	A	Modal perfect : Việc đáng lẽ đã không nên làm trong quá khứ	
14.	C	Modal perfect : Việc đáng lẽ đã không nên làm trong quá khứ	
15.	B	Can have pi: đáng lẽ đã có thể làm gì	
16.	D	Câu điều kiện loại 1: if ...not...= unless	
17.	C	Câu ước cho một việc trong quá khứ	
18.	A	Câu ước ở hiện tại	
19.	D	Câu ước ở tương lai	
20.	B	Câu ước ở hiện tại (If only = I wish)	
21.	A	Câu ước ở hiện tại	
22.	C	Câu điều kiện loại 2	
23.	C	Câu điều kiện loại 1 (Unless = If not)	
24.	D	Câu ước mong ai đó thay đổi (wish sb would do smt)	
25.	C	Câu điều kiện loại 2 (bị động)	
26.	A	Modal perfect: Dự đoán việc đã có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ	
27.	D	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	
28.	A	Modal perfect: Việc có thể đã làm trong quá khứ	
29.	C	Modal perfect: Việc đã không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ	
30.	D	Câu ước ở quá khứ	
LEVEL B1			
1.	D	Modal perfect: Việc đã không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ	
2.	A	Cấu trúc : had better do something: Ai đó tốt hơn hết nên làm gì	
3.	D	Needn't do smt: không cần làm gì ở hiện tại	
4.	B	Modal perfect: Việc đã có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ	
5.	B	Modal perfect: Việc đã không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ	
6.	A	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong	

		quá khứ	
7.	A	Câu điều kiện loại 1, main clause là câu mệnh lệnh	
8.	B	Câu điều kiện loại 1	
9.	C	Câu điều kiện loại 3	
10.	D	Câu ước cho tương lai ta dùng WOULD +V	
11.	D	Câu điều kiện loại 3 (Otherwise = If Jane had not walked away from the discussion)	
12.	D	Modal perfect: Việc đã không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ	
13.	C	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	
14.	A	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã phải làm trong quá khứ	
15.	B	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	
16.	A	Modal perfect: Việc đã có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ	
17.	B	Modal perfect: Việc chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ	
18.	D	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	
19.	D	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ không cần phải làm trong quá khứ	
20.	B	Cấu trúc had better do sth: Ai đó tốt hơn hết nên làm gì	
21.	B	Modal perfect: Việc đã có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ	
22.	D	Modal perfect: Việc đã có thể không xảy ra trong quá khứ	
23.	D	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	
24.	C	Modal perfect: Việc chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ	
25.	A	Modal perfect: Việc chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ	
26.	B	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	
27.	C	Modal perfect: Việc chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ	
28.	A	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ không cần phải làm trong quá khứ	
29.	C	Cấu trúc had better do sth: Ai đó tốt hơn hết nên làm gì	
30.	B	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	
31.	B	Modal perfect: Việc đã có thể không xảy ra trong quá khứ	
32.	A	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	

33.	B	Modal perfect: Việc chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ	
34.	B	Modal perfect: Việc chắc chắn xảy ra trong quá khứ	
35.	A	Modal perfect: Việc chắc chắn đã xảy ra trong quá khứ	
36.	C	Modal perfect: Việc đáng lẽ đã nên làm trong quá khứ	
37.	A	Câu ước ở hiện tại	
38.	A	Modal perfect: Việc đã có thể không xảy ra trong quá khứ	
39.	C	Câu ước ở hiện tại	
40.	A	Câu điều kiện loại 1	
LEVEL B2+			
1.	C	Cấu trúc: suggest (that) sb (should) do sth : gợi ý, yêu cầu ai làm gì	
2.	C	Câu điều kiện loại 3 (Otherwise = If he had not been busy yesterday)	
3.	A	Modal perfect: diễn tả 1 việc đáng lẽ có thể làm trong quá khứ	
4.	B	It's imperative that +S + (should) V	
5.	D	Cấu trúc: insist (that) sb (should) do sth :khăng khăng ai nên làm gì (bị động, quá khứ)	
6.	B	Cấu trúc: would rather sb did sth: thích ai đó làm gì hơn.	
7.	A	MP: diễn tả việc đáng lẽ nên làm trong quá khứ	
8.	C	Cấu trúc: suggest (that) sb (should) do sth : gợi ý, yêu cầu ai làm gì	
9.	B	Cấu trúc : Have sb sth done	
10.	A	It's vital that + S + (should) V	
11.	B	Cấu trúc would rather + Vo: thích làm gì hơn	
12.	D	Modal perfect	
13.	C	Câu điều kiện loại 3	
14.	D	Câu điều kiện loại 3	
15.	B	Câu điều kiện loại 3	
16.	D	Cấu trúc: It + be + important + (that) + sb (should) do sth (quan trọng ai đó nên làm gì)	
17.	C	Cấu trúc: suggest (that) sb (should) do sth : gợi ý, yêu cầu ai làm gì. Theo nghĩa của câu ta dùng dạng bị động	
18.	B	Cấu trúc: demand (that) sb (should) do sth : yêu cầu ai nên làm gì allow sb to do st: cho phép ai làm gì allow doing st: cho phép làm gì Theo nghĩa của câu ta sử dụng dạng bị động	
19.	C	Câu điều kiện loại 3	
20.	D	Cấu trúc: recommend (that) sb (should) do sth (giới thiệu ai nên làm gì)	
21.	C	Câu điều kiện loại 2	

22.	A	Câu điều kiện loại 3	
23.	B	Câu điều kiện loại 3	
24.	C	Điều ước ở hiện tại	
25.	B	Câu điều kiện loại 3: If + S + had + P2 , S + would have P2	
26.	B	Đảo ngữ câu điều kiện loại 3	
27.	C	Cấu trúc: insist (that) sb (should) do sth :khăng khăng ai nên làm gì	
28.	D	Ngoại lệ câu điều kiện loại 2 đưa ra giả thiết, đồng thời tưởng tượng đến một kết quả không có thật ở hiện tại ngay thời điểm nói MĐ điều kiện sử dụng chủ ngữ giả : If + it weren't for sth , Mệnh đề chính dạng S + would be V-ing	
29.	C	Câu điều kiện loại 2: If + S + Vqkd (tobe:were) + , S + would + Vinf	
30.	A	Cấu trúc: It + be + essential + that sb (should) do sth (rất cần thiết cho ai làm gì)	

PHẦN 7: CÂU CHẴ

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
1.	A	It + was + cụm trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn + that...	
2.	D	It + was + tên riêng + that...	
3.	C	It + was + tân ngữ + whom + clause	
4.	D	It + was + cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian + that...	
5.	A	It + was + cụm trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn + that...	
6.	D	It + is + tân ngữ (vật) + that/who + ...	
7.	A	It + is + tân ngữ (vật) + that + ...	
8.	A	It + was + cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian + that...	
9.	B	It + is + tân ngữ (vật) + that + ...	
10.	A	It + was + tân ngữ (người) + who/that ...	
11.	C	It + was + tên riêng + that...	
12.	A	It + was + tân ngữ (vật) + that + clause	
13.	B	It + was + tân ngữ (người) + who/that ...	
14.	A	It + was + tân ngữ (người) + whom/that...	
15.	D	It + is + tân ngữ (vật) + that + ...	
16.	B	It + was + cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian + that...	
17.	D	It + was + tân ngữ (người) + who/that ...	
18.	A	It + is + cụm trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn + that...	
19.	B	It + was + tân ngữ (người) + who/that ...	
20.	C	It + is + cụm trạng ngữ chỉ cách thức + that...	
21.	A	It + was + cụm trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn + that...	
22.	A	It + was + tên riêng + that...	
23.	B	It + is/ was + subject/object + that + clause	
24.	B	It + was + tân ngữ (vật) + that + ...	
25.	B	It + was + when + mệnh đề + that...	
26.	C	It + is + + who/that ...	
27.	B	Mệnh đề danh ngữ 'what'	

28.	C	It + was + tên riêng + that...	
29.	B	Câu mệnh đề quan hệ	
30.	A	It + was + where+ mệnh đề + that...	
31.	B	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
32.	A	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
33.	A	It + was + cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian + that...	
34.	C	Câu mệnh đề quan hệ	
35.	A	The reason why/for which + mệnh đề + V	
36.	D	A: It was +....+ that.... B: The reason why/for which + mệnh đề + V C: Mệnh đề danh ngữ D: sai	
37.	B	A: Mệnh đề danh ngữ C: Mệnh đề danh ngữ D: It was +....+ that.... B: sai	
38.	C	A: Mệnh đề danh ngữ B: Mệnh đề quan hệ D: Mệnh đề quan hệ C: sai	
39.	D	A: It was....that... B, C: Mệnh đề quan hệ D: sai	
40.	C	A: It is...that... B: Mệnh đề danh ngữ D: Mệnh đề quan hệ C: sai	
41.	A	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
42.	A	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
43.	C	Mệnh đề quan hệ	
44.	A	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
45.	C	Mệnh đề quan hệ	
46.	C	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
47.	A	It is +....+ that....	
48.	A	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
49.	B	Mệnh đề quan hệ	
50.	A	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
51.	A	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
52.	A	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
53.	B	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
54.	C	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
55.	B	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
56.	B	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
57.	B	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
58.	C	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
59.	A	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
60.	D	Mệnh đề danh ngữ	
61.	A	Câu chủ	
62.	C	It was + trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian + that...	
63.	B	It is +....+ that....	

64.	D	It was + trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian + that...	
65.	C	It is +...+ that....	
66.	C	It was...who/that....	
67.	C	It was...that....	
68.	C	It was...that.....	
69.	B	It is....that.....	
70.	C	It was...that....	
71.	A	It is/was that/who	
72.	A	It + is/ was that/who	
73.	C	It + is/ was that/who	
74.	C	It + is/ wasthat/who	
75.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
76.	B	It + is/ wasthat/who	
77.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
78.	B	It + is/ wasthat	
79.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
80.	B	It + is/ wasthat	
81.	B	It + is/ wasthat/who	
82.	C	It + is/ wasthat	
83.	A	It + is/ wasthat....	
84.	B	It + is/ wasthat/who	
85.	A	It + is/ wasthat/who	
86.	A	It + is/ wasthat/who	
87.	A	It + is/ waswho/that	
88.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
89.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
90.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
91.	A	It + is/ wasthat....	
92.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
93.	B	It + is/ wasthat....	
94.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
95.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
96.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
97.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
98.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
99.	A	It + is/ wasthat	
100.	A	It + is/ wasthat	

PHẦN 8: ĐỒNG CHỦ NGỮ RÚT GỌN

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
1.	C	Có thể lược bớt cụm “called your mom” vì có cùng chủ ngữ “you” và cụm từ giống nhau trong cả 2 câu. Dựa theo nghĩa thì phải chọn C thay vì B.	
2.	B	Để tránh bị lặp cụm “willing to take risk”, ta có thể lược bớt và chỉ lặp lại “is”.	
3.	A	Dùng cụm “do so” để lược bớt thay cho cả cụm “	

		win this game” vì có cùng chủ ngữ “we”	
4.	C	Dựa theo quy tắc dùng negative verb + so hoặc positive verb + not sau một động từ liên quan đến nói hoặc nghĩ để tránh lặp lại cụm trong câu có cùng chủ ngữ. Trong câu này <i>I hope not = I hope he isn't coming with us.</i>	
5.	A	Vì 2 mệnh đề có cùng chủ ngữ nên thay vì dùng “I’ve never been to New Zealand but one day I will go to New Zealand.” ta có thể lược bớt thành “I’ve never been to New Zealand but one day I will.”	
6.	C	Câu này đã lược đi “go with you”	
7.	B	Câu chưa lược là “We were (going to buy the house), but we finally decided that it was too expensive.”. Câu này đã lược phần lặp lại là “going to buy the house”.	
8.	A	Có thể lược bớt phần động từ bị lặp lại khi dùng một động từ nguyên thể với “to”. Câu chưa lược là “I’ve never been to Australia, but I’d love to go to Australia.”	
9.	D	“want to” là lược của “want to come”	
10.	B	Dùng cụm guess + not hoặc don’t think so để tránh lặp lại ý trùng nhau.	
11	C	Should + have + PII, đáng lẽ nên làm gì trong quá khứ -> đáp án C đã rút gọn <i>called his cousin</i>	
12	C	Hope not: tôi nghĩ không	
13	A	One day: một ngày nào đó, dấu hiệu thì tương lai; đáp án A đã rút gọn đi <i>go to Dat Lat</i>	
14	C	Đáp án C đã rút gọn cụm <i>come to my wedding party</i>	
15	B	Đáp án B đã rút gọn đi cụm <i>going to buy the car</i>	
16	A	Đáp án A đã rút gọn cụm <i>go to Los Angeles</i>	
17	D	Đáp án D là rút gọn cho cụm “wanted to go”	
18	B	Guest not: đoán là không	
19	A	Đáp án A đã rút gọn đi chủ ngữ WE	
20	B	Chia ở quá khứ vì về trước có động từ đã chia ở quá khứ	
21	A	Đáp án A đã rút gọn đi cụm <i>go to the meeting</i>	
22	C	Đáp án C đã rút gọn đi cụm <i>the best right now</i>	
23	D	Although + adj: mặc dù, rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ (là rút gọn của <i>Although the room is small</i>)	
24	A	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ	
25	A	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ	
26	A	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ, theo sau là v-ing	
27	C	Rút gọn câu bị động đồng chủ ngữ ta dùng PII	
28	D	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ, câu quá khứ (After + V-ing)	
29	A	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ, câu hiện tại (Before + V-ing)	
30	C	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ (Although + V-ing)	

31	A	though + adj: mặc dù, rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ	
32	C	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ, câu quá khứ	
33	A	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ, câu quá khứ	
34	A	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ, câu quá khứ	
35	A	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ, câu quá khứ	
36	A	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ với thì hiện tại hoàn thành	
37	A	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ, câu bị động, rút gọn to be	
38	B	Rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ, VING	
39	D	Once+ Mệnh đề (QKHT), mệnh đề (QKT)	
40	A	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
41	B	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
42	A	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
43	A	PII: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ bị động	
44	A	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
45	A	PII: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ bị động	
46	A	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
47	A	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
48	D	Although + adj: mặc dù, rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ	
49	A	Though + cụm trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn	
50	A	Although + adj: mặc dù, rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ	
51	A	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ, chủ động	
52	C	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ, bị động	
53	D	After +Ving	
54	A	Before +Ving	
55	C	Although + adj: mặc dù, rút gọn đồng chủ ngữ	
56	A	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ, bỏ to be	
57	C	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ, chủ động	
58	A	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ, chủ động	
59	A	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ, chủ động	
60	A	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ, chủ động	
61	A	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ she, hiện tại hoàn thành	
62	B	Before +Ving	
63	A	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ, bị động	
64	A	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
65	A	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
66	A	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
67	A	Động từ chia thời quá khứ thường	
68	B	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	

69	A	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ, chủ động	
70	A	Because + mệnh đề	
71	A	Đại từ quan hệ thay thế tân ngữ (chỉ người)	
72	A	Đại từ quan hệ thay thế tân ngữ (chỉ vật)	
73	A	Before + V-ing	
74	A	Rút gọn câu đồng chủ ngữ, chủ động	
75	B	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
76	A	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
77	A	V-ing: rút gọn, thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ chủ động	
78	D	Once + Mệnh đề (QKHT), Mệnh đề (QKT)	
79	You must earn more or spend less.	Lược bớt phần giống nhau “you must”	
80	You didn’t get hurt, but you might have.	Lược bớt phần giống nhau là “get hurt”	
81	We went fishing but didn’t catch anything.	Sau “but” đã lược phần chủ ngữ giống nhau là “we”.	
82	They didn’t visit us, although we’d been hoping they would.	Lược bớt phần giống là “visit us” khi có cùng chủ ngữ “they”.	
83	I’ve told him to do it but he won’t.	Lược bớt phần giống là “do it”.	
84	He closed the door and took off his shoes.	Lược bớt phần chủ ngữ giống là “he”.	
85	My father advised me to sell the car but I decided not to.	Lược phần giống là “sell the car”.	
86	They say he is the best right now, but I don’t think he is.	Lược phần giống là “the best”.	
87	Maria should take the exam, but I don’t think you should.	Lược phần giống là “take the exam”.	
88	She’ll go to the meeting but I won’t.	Lược phần giống là “go to the meeting”	
89	She called but didn’t leave a message.	Lược phần chủ ngữ giống là “he”.	
90	She doesn’t like it, but I do.	Lược tránh lặp lại phần “like it”.	

91	We could go out or have a party at home.	Lược phần chủ ngữ trùng là “we”.	
92	I shouldn’t go out tonight, but I really want to.	Lược phần giống là “go out”.	
93	I told you I’d help you, but I can’t.	Lược phần giống là “help you”.	
94	when seeing Mr Tam, I ran away	Vì hai câu trùng chủ ngữ nên bỏ đi, động từ chia ở V-ing	
95	His novel written in 2000 was the best-seller at that time	Vì hai câu trùng chủ ngữ nên bỏ đi, bị động bỏ to be	
96	His hair wet from the showers. He walked in the icy air to Luke's Luncheonette and ate three hamburgers in a booth with three juniors.	Trùng chủ ngữ	
97	It was a fine day yesterday. So, I took my son fishing.	Dùng ‘so’ để thay thế cho toàn bộ ý của mệnh đề phía trước	
98	Because there was nothing else to do, we went home	Because + mệnh đề, mệnh đề	
99	He whose back was turned to the window sitting all by himself in the room.	Mệnh đề quan hệ	
100	Coming over the hill, six boys were running hard. Their heads were down, forearms were working, breaths were whistling.	Rút gọn mệnh đề chủ động ta dùng Ving	

PHẦN 9: DANH TỪ SỐ ÍT, SỐ NHIỀU

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích
LEVEL A2		
1	C	Chủ ngữ (CN) <i>all birds</i> là số nhiều
2	B	CN số nhiều
3	C	CN số nhiều
4	C	Some
5	C	Two
6	A	Động từ to be chia số ít
7	D	Oxen là dạng số nhiều của Ox: Ox – Oxen
8	C	Many
9	C	Deer – deer
10	A	Geese – goose
11	B	Danh từ (DT) đuôi f chuyển sang số nhiều thành đuôi ves
12	C	Child – children
13	A	Feet là số nhiều của foot
14	B	Scissors luôn ở dạng đuôi s
15	A	Sheep – sheep
16	A	Gymnastics chia động từ số ít
17	A	Trousers chia động từ số nhiều
18	B	Two, Man – men
19	A	Physics chia động từ số ít
20	B	Mine thay cho my scissors chia động từ số nhiều
21	A	News chia động từ số ít
22	C	Family chia động từ số ít
23	A	CN là một khoảng thời gian (three days) chia động từ số ít
24	A	CN local people số nhiều
25	A	Police chia động từ số nhiều
26	C	CN là một chỉ số chia động từ số ít
27	A	1.8 meters
28	A	CN là một khoảng thời gian chia động từ số ít
29	A	Government chia động từ số ít
30	B	Jeans luôn có đuôi s
LEVEL B1		
31	A	Chủ ngữ là BRAZIL là số ít
32	D	Both chia động từ số nhiều
33	B	CN chỉ một lượng chia động từ số ít
34	D	Pyjamas luôn có đuôi s, a pair of pyjamas
35	C	Yet => phủ định
36	B	Ngay sau be là một danh từ số ít
37	A	Army chia động từ số ít
38	B	Tên bệnh (the mumps) chia động từ số ít
39	A	Shrimp – shrimp
40	B	Two – one
41	C	Danh từ đuôi y sang số nhiều thay đuôi ies
42	D	Câu khẳng định => some
43	A	Fish là DT không đếm được
44	C	Động từ to be chia số nhiều, hypothesis - hypotheses

45	C	Động từ chia số nhiều, analysis – Analyses
46	D	DT số nhiều hoặc DT số ít kèm mạo từ (a, an, the)
47	B	Few + DT số nhiều
48	A	Glasses luôn ở dạng số nhiều
49	B	Binoculars chia động từ số nhiều
50	C	A means of transport: 1 loại phương tiện giao thông
51	A	Động từ to be chia sẵn ở số nhiều
52	A	Scissors luôn ở dạng đuôi s
53	A	To be đã được chia ở IS nên chủ ngữ phải là số ít
54	C	Aren't, child – children
55	B	Động từ chia số nhiều, foot – feet
56	A	Số nhiều của Sheep là sheep
57	B	Chủ ngữ trong câu này cần danh từ số nhiều
58	B	Are
59	B	Some + N số nhiều
60	B	Sau the majority of + DT số nhiều, DT đuôi f sang dạng số nhiều thành đuôi ves
61	B	DT đuôi f sang dạng số nhiều thành đuôi ves
62	B	Luggage là DT không đếm được
63	C	Số nhiều của goose là geese
64	A	Hair là DT không đếm được
65	A	Weather là DT không đếm được
66	A	Trouble là danh từ không đếm được
67	B	Job: là danh từ đếm được
68	A	Furniture là DT không đếm được
69	A	Chaos luôn có đuôi s
70	A	Bread là danh từ không đếm được. Đây là câu khẳng định
LEVEL B2+		
71	A	Damage (thiệt hại) – damage
72	B	Damage (khoản bồi thường) – damages
73	C	A species: một loài
74	B	Species – species
75	A	Trousers, shorts luôn có đuôi s
76	C	A series of: một chuỗi ...
77	A	Series – series
78	D	Tất cả đều có nghĩa là nhiều người
79	A	Câu khẳng định, paper là danh từ không đếm được
80	B	Some paper (paper không đếm được), A paper = một tờ giấy (paper đếm được)
81	B	Experience là DT không đếm được
82	B	Anyone chia động từ số ít
83	B	Liệt kê một loạt DT và DT trước đó đều ở dạng DT số nhiều, phenomenon có số nhiều là phenomena
84	C	Crisis – Crises
85	A	Động từ số nhiều nên cần chủ ngữ số nhiều, medium có số nhiều là media
86	A	A shoal of pollack là danh từ số ít
87	A	A school of jazz là danh từ số ít
88	C	A flock of sheep là danh từ số ít

89	A	Prides of sheep là danh từ số nhiều
90	A	Chủ ngữ là số nhiều
91	B	Chủ ngữ là số nhiều
92	B	Chủ ngữ là số ít
93	B	Chủ ngữ là số nhiều
94	C	Chủ ngữ là số ít
95	A	Chủ ngữ là số ít
96	B	Chủ ngữ THAT chia động từ ở số ít
97	A	Some + criteria (danh từ số nhiều)
98	B	Diagnosis có dạng số nhiều là Diagnoses
99	B	Bacteria là số nhiều nên cũng phải chọn fungi (fungi là dạng số nhiều của fungus)
100	B	Data collection: thu thập dữ liệu

PHẦN 10: MỆNH LỆNH THỨC

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
1.	A	Dựa vào nghĩa của câu gốc => V!	
2.	B	Dựa vào nghĩa của câu gốc => V!	
3.	C	Dựa vào nghĩa của câu gốc => V!	
4.	A	Read the instructions: đọc hướng dẫn	
5.	B	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Don't feed the animals: không cho động vật ăn	
6.	C	Dựa vào nghĩa của câu	
7.	D	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Switch off: tắt	
8.	A	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Mệnh lệnh thức Don't be + adj	
9.	B	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh => Don't V!	
10.	C	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh => Don't V!	
11.	D	Hurry up: nhanh lên (dùng để thúc giục ai đó)	
12.	D	Ask sb for st: hỏi ai về điều gì	
13.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức; Be + adj	
14.	C	Mệnh lệnh thức. Make one's bed: dọn giường	
15.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Fill in: điền	
16.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
17.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
18.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
19.	D	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
20.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
21.	C	Mệnh lệnh thức. Stay with sb: ở bên cạnh ai	
22.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức.	
23.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Pass sb st: đưa cho ai cái gì	
24.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
25.	C	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Take st to sb: mang cái gì đến cho ai.	
26.	C	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
27.	D	Press the button: ấn nút	
28.	C	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	

29.	C	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
30.	C	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
31.	A	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
32.	A	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
33.	A	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
34.	A	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
35.	A	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
36.	A	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
37.	A	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
38.	A	Let's V	
39.	A	How about +Ving	
40.	A	Why don't you +V? Hit the book: học bài	
41.	C	Why don't you +V?	
42.	C	Make noise: làm ồn	
43.	C	How about +Ving?	
44.	C	Why don't you +V?	
45.	C	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. (Listen to sb)	
46.	C	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Give sb st: đưa cho ai cái gì	
47.	C	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Give st to sb: đưa cái gì cho ai	
48.	C	Let's +V.	
49.	C	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
50.	C	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
51.	B	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Throw away: vứt đi	
52.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
53.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
54.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
55.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
56.	B	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
57.	B	Hit the hay = go to bed: đi ngủ	
58.	B	Get off: xuống (xe, tàu)	
59.	B	Get rid of V-ing: bỏ làm việc gì	
60.	C	Take up (V-ing) st: bắt đầu (làm) cái gì như một thói quen	
61.	B	Take st up with sb: phàn nàn điều gì với ai	
62.	B	Take on sb: thuê ai	
63.	B	Take off shoes: cởi giày	
64.	B	Take sb in cho ai ở nhờ	
65.	B	Put back: trả về chỗ cũ	
66.	B	Put aside: để dành	
67.	B	Put sb down for + một số tiền (4\$5, \$10, etc.): ghi số tiền công đức	
68.	B	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
69.	B	Feel free to V-inf: thoải mái làm việc gì	
70.	B	Make up one's mind: suy nghĩ	
71.	A	Grant sb a loan: cho ai vay tiền	
72.	A	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Forgive: tha thứ	

73.	A	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh.	
74.	A	Go around: đi xung quanh	
75.	A	Go back on one's words: nuốt lời	
76.	A	Go for st: chọn cái gì	
77.	A	Go on with st: tiếp tục	
78.	A	Go through st: đọc kỹ, nghiên cứu kỹ	
79.	A	Come along with sb: đi cùng ai	
80.	A	Come forward: tự nguyện, xung phong	
81.	B	Come up with st: nghĩ ra, làm ra	
82.	B	Refrain from V-ing: ngừng làm gì	
83.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Dishearten: làm nản lòng	
84.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Bring back st: đem trả	
85.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Chew: nhai	
86.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Stretch: dãn cơ	
87.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Underestimate: đánh giá thấp	
88.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Cry over spilt milk: than vãn về một điều tệ hại đã xảy ra	
89.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Butter sb up: nịnh bợ ai	
90.	B	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Purchase: mua	
91.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Put all one's eggs in one basket: tất tay	
92.	D	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Spill the beans: tiết lộ bí mật	
93.	D	Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Take st with a pinch of salt: đánh giá cái gì kỹ càng	
94.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Drop the ball: mắc lỗi	
95.	D	Get the show on the road: bắt đầu thực hiện việc gì	
96.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Break a leg: chúc may mắn	
97.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Make a clown of sb: biến ai thành ngu ngốc	
98.	D	Watch out for sb/st: cẩn thận ai/ cái gì	
99.	D	Steal the show: trở nên nổi bật (trong một sự kiện, tình huống)	
100.	D	Mệnh lệnh thức. Dựa vào ngữ cảnh. Bark up the wrong tree: cố làm gì theo một cách vô dụng, không khả thi	

PHẦN 11: ĐỘNG TỪ VỚI MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ THỜI GIAN

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
LEVEL A2			
1	A	Before + clause (HTT), clause (TLT)	
2	B	After+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT) (Mệnh đề có chứa After có thể đứng sau)	
3	D	When+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT)	
4	A	As soon as+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT): ngay khi...	
5	C	Will + have + ved/pp	
6	A	Whenever+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT)	
7	D	Be going to + V	
8	D	So long as = if : điều kiện loại 1	
9	C	By the time + clause (HTT), clause (TLHT: will have PII)	
10	B	As soon as+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT): ngay khi...	
11	B	By the time + clause (HTT), clause (TLHT: will have PII)	
12	D	After+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT)	
13	A	As soon as+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT): ngay khi...	
14	C	When+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT) Khi nhấn mạnh hành động đang diễn ra thì mệnh đề sau có thể dùng TLTD	
15	D	Clause (TLT) + until + clause (HTT)	
16	C	Clause (QKHT) + by the time + Clause (QKT)	
17	D	When+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT)	
18	A	After+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT)	
19	A	As soon as+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT): ngay khi...	
20	A	After+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT)	
21	D	When+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT)	
22	A	Clause (TLT) + until + clause (HTT)	
23	C	As soon as+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT): ngay khi...	
24	B	When+ clause (HTT), clause (TLT)	
25	B	Clause (tương lai) + before + clause (HTT)	
26	B	Raining -> rains, mệnh đề chứa when chia ở hiện tại.	
27	D	Am -> was, mệnh đề trước nó ở quá khứ nên sau while cũng chia ở quá khứ	
28	C	Mệnh đề sau since chia ở quá khứ,	

		trước since chia ở quá khứ hoàn thành Return -> returned	
29	D	Will you -> you, mệnh đề sau until chia ở hiện tại	
30	C	Stays -> stayed	
LEVEL B1			
31	had finished	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ	
32	come	Clause (TLT) + before + clause (HTT)	
33	have been	Thì HTHT, vì có dấu hiệu since	
34	left	By the time + Clause (QKT), Clause (QKHT/QKHTTD)	
35	is	Ngữ cảnh trong hiện tại	
36	will have missed	By the time + clause (HTT), clause (TLHT)	
37	had written	By + cụm thời gian quá khứ, clause (QKHT)	
38	came – had finished	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ	
39	had met	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ	
40	went – had read	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ	
41	hadn't worn	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ	
42	had started	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ	
43	listened – had done	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ	
44	had gone – went	Hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ	
45	A	Đảo ngữ: Hardly +had +S +PII + when + clause (QKT)	
46	A	Only by => only when Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
47	A	Do I see => I see (Until + Mệnh đề chia ở hiện tại thường) Đến tận khi tôi gặp Gred tuần sau, tôi sẽ biết liệu anh ấy đã có việc hay chưa	
48	D	Begin => began Đảo ngữ: No sooner +had +S +PII + than + clause (QKT): vừa mới...thì đã	
49	B	I had put => had I put Đảo ngữ: Hardly +had +S +PII + when + clause (QKT)	
50	D	Played => was playing; hai hành động cùng đang xảy ra trong quá khứ (while)	
51	A	V-ing thay thế cho When/Because + Mệnh đề	

52	B	Rút gọn chủ ngữ vì hai câu trùng chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề chứa while While + Ving....	
53	C	Rút gọn chủ ngữ vì hai câu trùng chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề chứa Before before + ving....	
54	B	Rút gọn chủ ngữ vì hai câu trùng chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề chứa while While + ving....	
55	B	Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra thì có một hành động khác xen vào. Hành động đang xảy ra chia ở quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động khác xen vào chia ở quá khứ.	
56	B	Diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra thì có một hành động khác xen vào. Hành động đang xảy ra chia ở quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động khác xen vào chia ở quá khứ.	
57	A	Rút gọn chủ ngữ vì hai câu trùng chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề chứa SINCE SINCE + V-ing....	
58	B	Rút gọn chủ ngữ vì hai câu trùng chủ ngữ (we) trong mệnh đề chứa WHILE WHILE + V-ing....	
59	C	Rút gọn chủ ngữ vì hai câu trùng chủ ngữ (SHE), đầu mệnh đề thường là Ving	
60	C	Vì vế sau mệnh đề chia ở quá khứ tiếp diễn, nên mệnh đề chứa while cũng chia ở quá khứ tiếp diễn, diễn tả hai hành động song song xảy ra trong quá khứ	
61	When I entered the room, I was surprised at what I saw.	When + mệnh đề quá khứ nên mệnh đề sau cũng chia ở quá khứ	
62	The rain prevented the volunteers from mowing the old lady's lawns.	Prevent...from + V-ing, ngăn chặn ai đó làm việc gì	
63	After having done his homework, David went to bed.	After + having + PII, mệnh đề sau chia ở quá khứ	
64	After telling/having told him off, I realized I was wrong	After + having + PII, mệnh đề sau chia ở quá khứ	
65	Before passing the exam, I (had) worked very hard for it.	Before + V-ing, mệnh đề sau chia ở quá khứ/ quá khứ hoàn thành	
66	After considering/having considered what to study,	after + Ving/ having PII, mệnh đề sau chia ở quá khứ	

	I decided to major in Maths.		
67	After writing/having written a letter, she went to bed.	After + Ving/ having PII, mệnh đề sau chia ở quá khứ	
68	Before having a fatal accident, she went out for a walk.	Before + V-ing, mệnh đề sau chia ở quá khứ/ quá khứ hoàn thành	
69	After facing/ having faced the matter, she decided to go away.	after + V-ing/ having PII, mệnh đề sau chia ở quá khứ	
70	Before writing/ having written the assignment, we read the book.	Before + V-ing, mệnh đề sau chia ở quá khứ/ quá khứ hoàn thành	
LEVEL B2+			
71	No sooner had he left the office than the telephone rang.	NO SOONER + HAD + S + PII + THAN + S + V-quá khứ đơn.	
72	Hardly had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.	HARDLY + HAD + S + PII + WHEN + S + V- quá khứ đơn.	
73	Not until the bell rang did he finish his work.	NOT UNTIL + THỜI GIAN/ S1 + V1 + TRỢ ĐỘNG TỪ + S2 + V2	
74	Only after several months did we begin to see the symptoms of the disease.	Only after + /V-ing/ N: chỉ sau khi	
75	Only later were all the facts made public.	Only later: chỉ sau đó	
76	No sooner had I got into the bath than someone knocked on the door.	NO SOONER + HAD + S + PII + THAN + S + V-quá khứ đơn.	
77	Only when your identity has been checked will you be allowed in.	ONLY WHEN + MĐ, TĐT + S + V	
78	Hardly had the play started when there was a power failure.	HARDLY + HAD + S + PII + WHEN + S + V- quá khứ đơn.	
79	Scarcely had we arrived home when the police called.	SCARELY + HAD + S + PII + WHEN + S + V- quá khứ đơn.	
80	Barely had the trial proceedings begun when the judge was taken ill.	BARELY + HAD + S + PII + WHEN + S + V- quá khứ đơn.	
81	No sooner had we come home than it started to rain	NO SOONER + HAD + S + PII + THAN + S + V-quá khứ đơn.	
82	Hardly had we turned on the TV, the electricity	HARDLY + HAD + S + PII + WHEN + S + V- quá khứ đơn.	

	went out.		
83	Scarcely had I got out of bed when the doorbell rang.	SCARCELY + HAD + S + PII + WHEN + S + V- quá khứ đơn.	
84	No sooner had he finished dinner than she walked in the door.	NO SOONER + HAD + S + PII + THAN + S + V-quá khứ đơn.	
85	Only then did I understand the problem.	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
86	Only when you grow up, can you understand it.	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
87	Only after the film started did I realize that I'd seen it before.	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
88	Only after he retired did he think about having a holiday abroad	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
89	Only when I got home did I realize how dangerous the situation had been.	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
90	Only until last week did the Agriculture Minister admit defeat	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
91	Only after seeing Hamlet on the stage did I understand it.	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
92	Only until they had finished eating did they get around to business.	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
93	Only after they had waited for 12 hours did their flight leave.	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
94	Only later did I realize who he was.	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
95	Only until Tom's apologized will I agree.	Only ++ Mệnh đề đảo ngữ	
96	A	Entered => entering, rút gọn hai câu trùng chủ ngữ	
97	A	Having not found => in spite of having...	
98	B	His name => he, câu rút gọn mệnh đề cùng chủ ngữ	
99	D	Changed => changing Since + V-ing	
100	A	On being arriving => on arriving, câu rút gọn mệnh đề cùng chủ ngữ, on + ving,	

PHẦN 12: CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
LEVEL A2			
1	A	Về trước ở dạng phủ định với thì hiện tại hoàn thành => Đuôi khẳng định	
2	C	Dạng khẳng định với động từ to be thì quá khứ	
3	B	Ở dạng khẳng định với CAN	
4	A	Ở dạng phủ định với thì hiện tại hoàn thành	
5	B	Ở dạng khẳng định với thì tương lai	
6	B	Ở dạng khẳng định với to be	
7	B	Ở dạng phủ định với động từ khuyết thiếu	
8	A	Ở dạng phủ định với động từ thường	
9	C	ở dạng khẳng định với động từ thường	
10	B	Ở dạng khẳng định với động từ thường	
11	B	Ở dạng khẳng định, thì quá khứ	
12	D	Ở dạng khẳng định với động từ to be	
13	C	Ở dạng phủ định thì hiện tại hoàn thành	
14	C	Trường hợp đặc biệt I am ☐ aren't	
15	B	Ở dạng phủ định của tương lai	
16	C	Ở dạng khẳng định của động từ thường	
17	C	Ở dạng khẳng định của to be	
18	C	Ở dạng khẳng định của động từ thường	
19	A	Ở dạng phủ định của to be	
20	B	ở dạng khẳng định của động từ thường	
21	C	Ở dạng khẳng định của to be	
22	A	Câu mệnh lệnh	
23	C	Câu gợi ý	
24	B	Dạng khẳng định với to be	
25	A	Seldom mang nghĩa phủ định	
26	C	Dạng khẳng định thì hiện tại tiếp diễn	
27	B	Dạng phủ định của động từ thường	
28	A	Ở dạng khẳng định của to be	
29	C	Dạng khẳng định của thì quá khứ	
30	C	Ở dạng khẳng định với could	
LEVEL B1			
1	B	Dạng phủ định với may not	
2	D	Dạng khẳng định với should	
3	C	Dạng khẳng định thì hiện tại hoàn thành	
4	C	Seldom mang nghĩa phủ định	
5	C	Never mang nghĩa phủ định	
6	D	Dạng khẳng định với that	
7	A	No one mang nghĩa phủ định thì quá khứ	
8	C	Nothing mang nghĩa phủ định, với to be is	
9	D	Đặc biệt I'm	
10	B	Câu khẳng định với everything	
11	B	Câu khẳng định với everyone thì quá khứ	
12	B	Về trước có NEVER => is it	
13	A	Câu gợi ý	

14	C	Câu mệnh lệnh	
15	D	Câu khẳng định với chủ ngữ "this picture"	
16	A	Never mang nghĩa phủ định thì hiện tại đơn	
17	C	Hardly mang nghĩa phủ định thì hiện tại đơn	
18	C	Nobody mang nghĩa phủ định thì quá khứ	
19	D	Câu khẳng định với THIS	
20	C	Câu gợi ý	
21	C	Câu phủ định	
22	B	Never mang nghĩa phủ định	
23	C	Rarely mang nghĩa phủ định	
24	A	Seldom mang nghĩa phủ định	
25	A	Câu khẳng định với chủ ngữ everyone, thì quá khứ	
26	B	Câu khẳng định với chủ ngữ everybody, thì hiện tại đơn	
27	D	Về chính phủ định "nobody"	
28	B	Về chính khẳng định "are"	
29	B	Về chính khẳng định "am"	
30	B	Về chính khẳng định "could"	
31	A	Về chính khẳng định "ought"	
32	D	Về chính phủ định "can't"	
33	C	Về chính phủ định "little"	
34	B	Về chính phủ định "few"	
35	B	Về chính khẳng định "a few"	
36	A	Về chính phủ định "rarely"	
37	A	Về chính phủ định "hardly"	
38	A	Về chính phủ định "seldom"	
39	A	Về chính phủ định "rarely"	
40	B	Về chính phủ định "nowhere"	
LEVEL B2+			
1	B	Nothing mang nghĩa phủ định, câu ở thì quá khứ	
2	B	Chủ ngữ là "what you have said", câu ở dạng khẳng định	
3	C	Câu mời	
4	A	Câu đề nghị	
5	D	Động từ chính là had better	
6	B	Mệnh đề chính là Mary can do it, ở dạng khẳng định	
7	A	Mệnh đề chính là "he will come here", ở dạng khẳng định	
8	B	Chủ ngữ là "why he killed himself", ở dạng khẳng định	
9	A	Stupid boy là người, ở dạng khẳng định	
10	B	Beautiful dress là vật, ở dạng khẳng định	
11	B	Mệnh đề chính là "he is from India", ở dạng khẳng định	
12	A	Câu mệnh lệnh	
13	D	Về chính ở dạng khẳng định, chủ ngữ là someone	
14	B	Về chính là khẳng định với had better	
15	A	Có từ never, phủ định	
16	C	Có từ no one, phủ định	

17	C	Câu khẳng định “There are ...” nên đuôi là “aren’t there?”	
18	C	Seldom, phủ định	
19	C	Câu gợi ý	
20	B	Về chính là “he won’t help me with this matter” => đuôi khẳng định	
21	A	Never là phủ định => đuôi khẳng định	
22	D	Nothing mang nghĩa phủ định => đuôi khẳng định	
23	C	Nobody mang nghĩa phủ định, với động từ thường	
24	D	Would rather mang nghĩa khẳng định	
25	A	Used to là quá khứ với động từ thường	
26	A	Phủ định với động từ tobe ở thì quá khứ	
27	B	Câu mệnh lệnh	
28	A	Câu gợi ý	
29	A	Ở dạng phủ định, won’t mind	
30	A	Câu mệnh lệnh	

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: ĐỌC HIỂU VÀ XÁC ĐỊNH LỖI SAI TRONG PHẠM VI CÂU

PHẦN 1: ĐỌC VÀ ĐIỀN TỪ TRONG PHẠM VI VĂN BẢN

Stt	Câu hỏi	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
Text 1	1	A	Stop(v) dừng; end(v) kết thúc; break(v) đập vỡ, gãy; leave(v) dời đi Dựa theo ý nghĩa của câu “Tuy nhiên bạn không cần phải dừng làm việc để đi học”	
	2	B	Variety of: đa dạng, nhiều Dịch: “nó còn có thể mở ra một loạt các lợi ích”	
	3	B	Câu chia ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành nên loại C, D. mặt khác ever chỉ dùng trong câu hỏi nghi vấn và câu hỏi nên chọn B	
	4	D	Grow (v) lớn lên, add (v) thêm vào, change (v) thay đổi, increase (v) gia tăng Dịch: “Nếu bạn chưa bao giờ học đại học trước đây, bạn sẽ tận hưởng niềm vui đặc biệt, mới lạ của việc nâng cao kiến thức của bạn”	
	5	A	Dịch: “bạn có thể kết bạn với tất cả các loại người”	
	6	B	Suggest (v): gợi ý, find (v) nhận thấy, wish (v) ước, want (v) muốn Dịch: “bạn còn có thể nhận ra rằng bằng cấp mang lại cho bạn những cơ hội nghề nghiệp mới”	
	7	D	Dịch: “bạn không thực sự cần đến ĐH mở để học mà bạn có thể học ở nhà sử dụng tivi, radio, các phần mềm máy tính”	
	8	B	Attend a class: tham gia một lớp học Dịch: “bạn có thể tham gia một lớp học một tháng nếu bạn muốn học ở một trung tâm của trường ĐH mở”	
	9	A	Dịch: “Tất nhiên là sẽ có những bài kiểm tra phải làm, giống như bất cứ trường đại học nào khác”	
	10	C	Would like: muốn. Dịch: nếu bạn muốn biết nhiều hơn, tất cả những gì bạn cần làm là điền vào mẫu đơn dưới đây.	
Text 2	1	B	Only > the	

			Dịch: Trong nhiều thế kỷ, cô là nhà khoa học nữ duy nhất có một vị trí trong sách lịch sử.	
	2	B	Make sure: đảm chắc, đảm bảo Dịch: anh ta chắc chắn rằng con gái mình có nền giáo dục tốt nhất.	
	3	C	Custom: phong tục, tục; class(n) lớp học; oppotunity: cơ hội, teacher(n) giáo viên Dịch: điều này là không bình thường vì hầu hết phụ nữ có rất ít cơ hội để học tập.	
	4	A	ĐTQH đóng vai trò là tân ngữ chỉ vật nên chỉ có thể chọn Which hoặc When. ở đây dùng để chỉ địa điểm nên chọn When Dịch: Alexandria là nơi cô bắt đầu dạy toán học.	
	5	C	Famous for: nổi tiếng về cái gì Dịch: Cô nhanh chóng trở nên nổi tiếng với kiến thức về những ý tưởng mới.	
	6	B	Dịch: Chúng tôi không có bản sao sách của cô ấy, nhưng chúng tôi biết rằng cô ấy đã viết một số nghiên cứu về toán học quan trọng	
	7	C	Do (v) làm, experiment (v) làm thí nghiệm, invent (v) phát minh, learn (v) học Dịch: Hypatia cũng quan tâm đến công nghệ và phát minh ra một số công cụ khoa học để giúp các công trình của mình	
	8	D	At the time: vào thời điểm bấy giờ	
	9	A	Dịch: Vào thời điểm đó nhiều kẻ cai trị sợ khoa học và bất kỳ ai kết nối với nó đều gặp nguy hiểm.	
	10	A	Sau and có động từ killed được chia ở thì quá khứ đơn suy ra trước nó cũng chia QKĐ. Bị động của quá khứ là was/were P2	
Text 3	1	C	A few + noun: một vài Loại A vì không có hình thức a many + noun, loại B vì phải là a lot of, loại D vì phải là a couple of	
	2	D	Cấu trúc so sánh của tính từ ngắn: Adj_er +than	
	3	A	Dịch: có rất nhiều con đường đi qua dãy Rocky nhưng cách tốt nhất để nhìn chúng là đi du lịch bằng tàu	

	4	B	Travel by train: di chuyển bằng tàu hỏa	
	5	C	Tương ứng giữa its feet in the water và its head in the mountains	
	6	B	Allow somebody to do st Dịch: thành phố này cho phép cư dân của họ trượt dốc chỉ 15 phút bằng xe từ trung tâm thành phố.	
	7	A	City centre: trung tâm thành phố.	
	8	D	Set off: khởi hành, leave off: ngừng làm gì, get off: xuống tàu xe, take off; cất cánh Dịch: 30 tàu trở khách được khởi hành từ Vancouver....	
	9	B	ĐTQH Which đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ trong câu thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật đứng trước nó.	
	10	C	Dịch: Bạn ngủ trên tàu, điều này rất thú vị, và đi qua một số nơi tốt nhất vào ban đêm	
Text 4	1	B		
	2	A	Employ (v) tuyển dụng, use (v) sử dụng, utilize (v) tận dụng, rent (v) thuê nhà Dịch: bạn có biết rằng hầu hết các công ty sản xuất sô-cô-la đều thuê những người nếm thử sô-cô-la.	
	3	C	Dịch: Công việc của họ là nếm thử sô cô la trong khi nó đang được làm và nói nếu nó quá ngọt hoặc quá đắng	
	4	D	Scent (n) dầu thơm, nước hoa; odour (n) mùi thơm, nước hoa; smell (n) mùi thối, mùi ôi; flavour (n) vị ngon, mùi thơm. Dịch: Bạn phải rất giỏi nếm thử hương vị khác nhau.	
	5	C	Dịch: Bạn phải rất giỏi nếm thử hương vị khác nhau bạn phải bình luận về cảm giác của sô cô la.	
	6	D	Degree in: bằng cấp trong lĩnh vực gì. Dịch: Hầu hết những người nếm sô cô la đều có bằng về công nghệ thực phẩm	
	7	B	Dịch: bạn sẽ không thể làm việc cho đến khi bạn đã có nhiều khóa đào tạo	
	8	C	Experiment (n) thí nghiệm, trial (n) sự thử nghiệm, test (n) bài kiểm tra, exam (n) bài kiểm tra (trong trường học) Dịch: Sau đó, bạn phải trải qua một vài bài kiểm tra trước khi bạn có thể được	

			chọn.	
	9	A	Chocolate bar (n) thanh sô cô la Dịch: nếu bạn nghĩ rằng bạn sẽ giỏi ném sôcôla thì hãy thử phát triển vị giác của bạn bằng cách ném thử các thanh sôcôla khác nhau bị bịt mắt.	
	10	D	Income (n) thu nhập, payment (n) tiền bồi thường, wage (n) tiền lương, tiền thưởng, pay (n) tiền lương. Dịch: nếu bạn nhận được một công việc như thế này, bạn sẽ không được trả lương cao nhưng hầu hết những người ném thử đều thích công việc của họ nhiều đến mức lương không phải là rất quan trọng.	
Text 5	1	B	Most of + a/an/the/this/that/these/those/my/his... + N, có nghĩa là hầu hết. Dịch: hầu hết những đứa trẻ là học sinh cấp 2.	
	2	C	Spend+ ving	
	3	B	Known as: được biết đến như là Dịch: họ dành mùa hè để giữ cho thành phố xanh như là một phần của chương trình được gọi là "công việc của trường"	
	4	B	Consist of: bao gồm	
	5	A	A large number of: một số lượng lớn	
	6	C	Take part: tham gia Dịch: Khoảng 75% trẻ em 14 tuổi của Reykjavik và 60% trẻ em 16 tuổi của thành phố tham gia	
	7	B	Prepare(v) chuẩn bị, improve(v) cải thiện, attend(v) tham gia, produce(v) sản xuất Dịch: Họ được trả tiền cho công việc của họ, và đồng thời họ cải thiện môi trường thành phố của họ	
	8	A	Dịch: họ còn học được cách để làm việc nhóm....	
	9	D	Dịch: Họ cũng học cách làm việc như một thành viên của một đội được dẫn dắt bởi một người lớn	
	10	B	Dịch: Kinh nghiệm này cung cấp cho họ những kỹ năng hữu ích khi họ rời khỏi giáo dục và bước vào thế giới công việc	

PHẦN 2: ĐỌC VÀ XÁC ĐỊNH THÔNG TIN T/F/NG TRONG PHẠM VI VĂN BẢN

STT	Câu hỏi	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
Passage 1 A2	1	F	Madagascar has two seasons, a warm, wet season (...) and a cooler dry season => 2 seasons	
	2	T	Madagascar has two seasons, a warm, wet season from November to April, and a cooler dry season between May and October	
	3	F	The dry season is cooler and more pleasant.	
	4	T	The high, central part of the country is much drier and cooler. About 1,400 mm of rain falls in the rainy season, with some thunderstorms, but the summer is usually sunny and dry	
	5	F	The summers can be extremely hot, especially in the southwest.	
Passage 2 (A2)	1	F	Day One - departure from Miami	
	2	F	Day Four - visit Puerto Rico and Antigua => 2 places in a day => not a whole day in Antigua	
	3	T	our two-week cruise is \$3500 (as long as you can afford)	
	4	T	We have three ships: The Crystal Queen, The Crystal Princess, The Crystal Palace	
	5	F	we also organize cruises in the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean	
Passage 3 B1	1	T	The first paragraph tells us that "Many Canadians, on the other hand, will tell you that Canadian English is more like British English...". So it is true to say that Canadians consider their English to be close to British.	
	2	T	In the second paragraph we can read that "Canadian does exist as a separate variety of British English, with subtly distinctive features of pronunciation and vocabulary", so statement is true.	
	3	F	It is said in the third paragraph: "The French, starting in the 1600s, colonised the St Lawrence River...". So the river was colonised by French, not Canadians.	
	4	T	It is said in the fourth paragraph: "Thus Canadian English was... both American ... and not American...".	
	5	NG	According to the fifth paragraph "...people in certain parts of the United States adopted some of these changes, but Canadians did not." So we cannot say with the authority that some other countries, apart from the USA, adopted these changes. Thus, the answer is not given.	
Passage 4 B1	1	T	Payment is above average (paragraph 2)	

	2	T	It pays my bills and makes me laugh.	
	3	F	Owning more than 65 offices in the US and Canada, not all over the world.	
	4	T	They offer an expansive range of security solutions for airports, healthcare facilities, office buildings, and more.	
	5	NG	Does not mention the wages	
	6	T	You can see this in the passage	
Passage 5 B1	1	T	“After their introduction to Europe they were an immediate sensation and were quickly incorporated into the diet.” There two statements are clearly saying the same thing. Notice the use of synonyms: Became popular = sensation As soon as = immediately Brought into = introduced	
	2	F	“Capsaisin causes temporary irritation the trigeminal cells.” This is false as the statement says 'significant damage'. This is not the same as a 'temporary irritation'.	
	3	T	“Only mammals feel the burning effects; birds feel nothing. As birds are a better method of distributing the seeds, which pass intact through their guts” This is true as this section in the reading clearly tells us birds feel nothing (when they eat them) and they distribute them around when it leaves their body. So clearly chilies are eaten by birds. In other words, they can be a part of a bird’s diet.	
	4	NG	“The smaller chilies tend to be the hottest. This may reflect the fact that they tend to grow closer to the ground and are therefore more vulnerable to animals.” We are told here that small chilies grow closer to the ground. It can be assumed then that many of the large ones are higher off the ground.	
	5	NG	“The heat of a chili is measured on the Scoville scale.” Again, this is Not Given. We are given some information about heat in this sentence and those that follow. But these are just descriptions about how they are hot. We are not told specifically that this is the reason they are breeding them.	
Passage 6 B1	1	T	you can feel less worried if you are prepared.	
	2	NG	No information	
	3	F	If you see smoke coming under the door — don't open the door!	

	4	T	If you don't see smoke — touch the door. If the door is hot or very warm — don't open the door!	
	5	T	If there's no smoke or heat when you open the door, go toward your escape route exit.	
Passage 7 B1	1	T	(herbivorous means only eats plants; eats gum leaves)	
	2	NG	(koalas are bigger in size in southern Australia but the number of koalas is not mentioned)	
	3	NG	(they do not talk about how many joeys they have)	
	4	T	(mostly nocturnal, which means awake at night time)	
	5	F	(they sleep a lot, but it is the best way to conserve energy, not that they become drunk)	
	6	T	(they usually get their water from gum leaves)	
Passage 8 B2	1	T	Away from the regulation of trained pharmacists, fattening pills are illegally dispensed by the same small shops which sell topical bleaching creams and other popular beauty fixes. Sold individually, in small bags and emptied sweet containers, they are completely devoid of any information about medical risks. <u>be</u> devoid of = lack	
	2	T	It is difficult to estimate how many women in Sudan use these products to gain weight, because many are reluctant to admit to it.	
	3	F	Pills are often rebranded and given catchy street names which allude to their effects. From The Neighbours' Shock to Chicken Thighs and My Mama Suspects, the clinical name of pills are forgotten and replaced by promises of a bigger bottom, shapely thighs and a belly that will have your mother concerned that you might be pregnant.	
	4	NG	“The side-effects of taking cortisone are now a cash cow for pill peddlers.” This is saying the weight gained by taking the pills (the side-effects) are making a lot of money for those selling them. You may have therefore been tempted to mark it 'True' but it does not say that they are making more money than they do selling other types of pills (since no comparison is made here)	
	5	NG	“...cortisone is a naturally occurring hormone in the body, helping to regulate vital bodily functions. But when a man-made, concentrated version enters the body in the form of pills or topical bleaching creams, the brain gives the body a signal to stop production. If a user suddenly stops taking the substance, their major organs can spiral into dysfunction.” This says that cortisone is naturally occurring in the	

			body, but when the pills are taken, the body stops producing it naturally. Organs can then suffer if the pills are stopped. That might suggest the statement is false as it talks about a 'return to normal' when taking the pills ceases. However, the statement says that eventually (so some time in the future) the production will go back to normal.	
	6	F	Fatalities are especially common among new brides, who traditionally undergo a month of intense beautification prior to their wedding day and then abruptly stop using fattening pills and steroidal bleaching creams.	
	7	T	Prescription pill abuse is taking off in Sudan's conservative society, partly because it lacks the social stigma and pungent, giveaway odour of alcohol and cannabis.	
	8	NG	“Dr Ibrahim, Head of the Pharmacists Union, has made numerous appearances on national television to warn of the dangers of prescription pill abuse.” However, this is not the same as the statement. This says that Dr. Ibrahim has appeared on television many times. That does not mean that awareness campaigns more generally are commonly appearing on television. We are not told if that is the case or not, so the answer is not given in the reading.	
	9	T	But in a country where pharmacists and doctors are paid very little, the temptation to sell pills to illegal vendors is overwhelming for some.	
	10	NG	Sudan isn't the only African society where being overweight is a symbol of prosperity and power, boosting the "marriageability" of young women. However, this is not the same as the statement. This does say indicate that other countries also view being overweight positively (Sudan is not the only country). It does not give any information on how many countries actually do view it this way. It could be a few others, it could be many. We don't know for sure so it is 'not given'.	
Passage 9 B2	1	T	Social services are things such as welfare benefits, pensions and health, so this statement is the same as this in the reading: =>The demographic shift will present huge challenges to countries' welfare, pension and healthcare systems.	
	2	F	30% is not the same as one in nine, so the text contradicts the statement: A Celebration and a Challenge, estimates that one in nine people around the world are older than 60.	

	3	NG	In the reading, we are told that developing countries are not prepared. This does imply that developed countries are better prepared. However, do you know if they are much better prepared?	
	4	T	The above statement means the same as this sentence which was written in reference to pension schemes: It stressed that it was not enough to simply pass legislation - the new schemes needed to be funded properly.	
	5	T	These parts tell us the same thing as above: Traditionally...people have been well looked after. But...many of the country's elderly are finding themselves cast out.	
	6	F	You will often need to understand synonyms in the reading test. 'Deal with' means the same as 'get to grips with'. This sentence tells us India is NOT dealing with its problems, so the information in the text contradicts the statement: ...one which India still has not got to grips with, our correspondent says.	
	7	NG	You may have chosen 'true' here, but the paragraph does not tell you if Bolivian families are the best of all developing countries. It's held up as a good example and is better than India but there could be others: By contrast, the UN report cited the case of Bolivia as an example of good practice in the developing world. It's quite possible they are the best, but we don't know. We can't prove it from the reading so it is 'not given'.	
Passage 10 B2	1	T	many students have the opportunity of visiting and working in a European country in the course of their studies.	
	2	F	The Union is very active and is run by an Executive Committee elected by students in the Autumn Term	
	3	NG	No information	
	4	T	Places are limited, so, if you are interested, apply early to reserve a place by contacting Linda Baker on the College telephone number	
	5	NG	No information	
	6	NG	No information	

PHẦN 3: ĐỌC VÀ TRẢ LỜI CÂU HỎI

STT	Câu hỏi	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
PASSAGE 1	1	D	All main points in text are supporting for this answer.	

	2	D	“it” refers to “career”.	
	3	A	Different from these books, “How to Succeed in Love every Minute of Your Life” is for someone who has a better love of life	
	4	D	step- by- step = little by little = gradually	
	5	B	The reasons why is mentioned in last paragraph.	
PASSAGE 2	1	D	D is the only correct choice	
	2	A	Vans, bikes and trolleys are mentioned in text, apart from planes.	
	3	B	See second paragraph	
	4	D	Compact = concentrated	
	5	D	“Public parking spots on the Street or in commercial lots will need to be equipped with devices...”	
	6	C	Charge = Electricity	
	7	A	Foresee = Imagine	
PASSAGE 3	1	D	D is only correct choice.	
	2	A	“...This not only provided more abundant food but also allowed more people to live on a smaller plot of ground.”	
	3	B	“This” is compatible with man’s domestication of plants and animals	
	4	D	Blossomed = flourished	
	5	C	See paragraph 3	
	6	C	“One aspect of early natural history concerned the use of plants for drugs and medicine. The early herbalists sometimes overworked their imaginations in this respect.”	
	7	B	Extract= substance	
	8	B	“The early herbalists sometimes overworked their imaginations in this respect. For example, it was widely believed that a plant or part of a plant that resembles an internal organ would cure ailments of that organ”. $\square$ not truth, just their imaginations and beliefs	
	9	A	Rudiment = beginnings	
	10	B	The author mentioned about plants, herbalist,... which related to biology	
PASSAGE 4	1	D	This answer is broad enough to support all the information discussed in the passage.	
	2	A	See first paragraph	
	3	C	“The Rockies” is the name of a mountain	

			range, east of ☐ mountain is the only appropriate choice	
	4	B	“Furthermore, the extension of the telegraph, combined with the invention of the steam-driven rotary printing press by Richard M. Hoe in 1846, revolutionized the world of Journalism.”	
	5	D	Revolutionized = transformed	
	6	C	“the extension of the telegraph, combined with the invention of the steam-driven rotary printing press”, so C is wrong	
	7	B	Gathering = information	
	8	A	The passage mentioned years, events in the past.	
	9	C	The answer is suitable.	
	10	B	The author uses many words in a positive way.	
PASSAGE 5	1	A	release = distribute	
	2	A	takes over = takes charge	
	3	B	“A company will spend a long time investigating the band itself as well as current trends in popular music.”	
	4	C	“The process begins when a representative of a company’s Artist and Repertoire (A&R) department visits bars and night clubs, scouting for young, talented bands.”	
	5	D	A, B and C is mentioned, except for D	
	6	A	“...Promotions department takes over. This department decides whether or not to mass produce and market the band’s album.”	
	7	C	“Most bands fail to make personal contacts in this second department, thus losing their voice in the important final process of producing and marketing their album. This loss of nice often contributes to the band’s failure as a recording group.”	
	8	A	A is the only correct choice	
	9	B	Handle = control	
	10	B	This answer is broad enough to support all the information discussed in the passage.	
PASSAGE 6	1	C	This answer is broad enough to support all the information discussed in the passage.	
	2	B	little money = scarce	
	3	A	short period = for a short time during one year.	
	4	B	a means of = a method of	

	5	B	"...beaver pelts, Indian wampum, and tobacco leaves were all commonly used substitutes for money"	
	6	D	"it" is replaced by paper money	
	7	D	"By the time the Revolutionary War had been won by the American colonists, the monetary system was in a state of total disarray."	
	8	A	remedy = resolve	
	9	C	"...the new Constitution of the United States, approved in 1789, allowed Congress to issue money"	
	10	C	"In this bimetallic system, both gold and silver were legal money, and the rate of exchange of silver to gold was fixed by the government at sixteen to one."	
PASSAGE 7	1	D	"The ability to conduct electricity is one of the key properties of a metal"	
	2	C	"The ability of metals to conduct electricity is due to how their atoms bond together"	
	3	B	A, C and D doesn't fit the meaning with this word.	
	4	D	"Since the electrons are negatively charged they attract the ions and this is what keeps the structure together."	
	5	A	Electrical insulators are substituted for <i>they</i>	
	6	A	"Water itself is a poor conductor of electricity as it does not contain a significant amount of fully charged particles (the ends of a water molecule are partly charged but overall the molecule is neutral)."	
	7	A	"Many of the problems that occur when touching electrical devices with wet hands result from the ever-present salt that is left on our skin through perspiration and it dissolves in the water to make it more conductive."	
	8	D	D is more suitable than others.	
PASSAGE 8	1	A	"Some think that it is impossible to develop genius and say that it is simply something a person is born with. <i>Others</i> , however, argue that the potential for great achievement can be develop. The truth lies somewhere between these two extremes."	
	2	B	This answer is found in paragraph 2	
	3	C	"One professor of music said that outstanding musicians usually started two or three years earlier than ordinary performers"	
	4	A	"Allow children to follow their own	

			interests rather than the interests of the parents.”	
	5	D	“Start a child’s education early but avoid pushing the child too hard.”	
	6	D	“However, this ability will be fully realized only with the right upbringing and opportunities.”	
	7	B	A, C and D are inappropriate	
	8	A	B, C and D are mentioned in text, except for A. Moreover, A is wrong according to this sentence: “However, there is no link between intelligence and socioeconomic level of a child’s family. In other words, it does not matter how poor or how rich a family is, as this does not affect the intelligence”.	
	9	A	D is wrong, B and C are not suitable.	
	10	D	Psychologists are compatible with other scientists	
PASSAGE 9	1	C	A, C and D are inappropriate	
	2	B	B is the only correct option	
	3	B	“And since man’s inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarcely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop.”	
	4	D	A, B and C are mentioned in text.	
	5	A	“Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed running and leaping creatures than the tangled forest.”	
	6	C	C isn’t mentioned in text	
	7	D	“Yet they are not emaciated . Having adapted to their austere environment, they are as healthy as animals anywhere else in the word.” ⇨ “emaciated” must denote some negative qualities	
	8	A	“Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed running and leaping creatures than the tangled forest”.	
	9	B	“So most of them pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid <i>burrows</i> underneath the ground”	
	10	A	A is more suitable than B, C and D	
PASSAGE 10	1	D	“Unlike a normal telescope, which sees light, a radio telescope is used primarily in the area of astronomy because it can detect radio waves that are emitted by celestial	

			objects.”	
	2	D	“The first radio telescope was invented by Grote Reber in 1937. He was an American who graduated with a degree in engineering . He went on to work as an amateur radio operator ...”	
	3	C	“...but in 1938, his third radio telescope successfully picked up radio waves from space”.	
	4	C	Pick up = select	
	5	A	“A larger dish means that more signals can be received and focalized”.	
	6	A	Current = existing	
	7	C	“they” is substitute for scientists	
	8	D	“Without radio wave technology, scientists would not know much of what inhabits the universe nor would <u>they</u> be able to see it. Radio waves are our eyes and ears in outer space.”	
	9	B	This answer is broad enough to support all the information discussed in the passage.	
	10	C	This passage only focuses on science, research.	

PHẦN 4: ĐỌC VÀ XÁC ĐỊNH TỪ/CỤM TỪ SAI TRONG PHẠM VI CÂU

STT	CÂU HỎI	ĐÁP ÁN	GIẢI THÍCH	GHI CHÚ
EXERCISE 1 (A2)	1	C	for <u>on</u> (“go for a picnic” also exists but focuses on the place to go, not the general act of having a picnic)	
	2	A	Đại từ bất định chia động từ số ít, have -> has	
	3	B	Meaning: During the meal	
	4	C	Careful -> carefully, trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ ‘write’	
	5	D	Its -> their (ordinary Americans’ feelings)	
	6	B	Were -> was	
	7	C	Of -> for (thank sb for st)	
	8	B	Some -> any (‘any’ dùng trong câu phủ định)	
	9	B	Who -> whom (đại từ quan hệ đóng vai trò làm tân ngữ chỉ người)	
	10	C	To beautify (to + V)	
	11	D	One another -> each other	
	12	D	High -> height (in + danh từ)	

13	D	To keep (ask sb to do st)	
14	D	It -> x	
15	D	So -> such (so + adj/such + adj + N)	
16	C	Know how to speak	
17	C	Was -> were (quá khứ giả định)	
18	D	How my life was	
19	C	Harder (so sánh hơn với tính từ ngắn)	
20	B	To eat -> eating (cấu trúc song song, đồng nhất dạng của động từ dùng V_ing: sleeping, eating, going out)	
21	C	Higher -> highest (so sánh hơn nhất)	
22	B	Gives -> gave (cấu trúc câu ước -> động từ lùi thì)	
23	C	Pleasing -> pleased (phân từ quá khứ được dùng như 1 tính từ cho danh từ chỉ người)	
24	D	How to lace	
25	B	So quite	
26	A	Turning (Danh động từ làm chủ ngữ, rút gọn mệnh đề)	
27	D	To live -> live (Would rather + V + than + V: thích hơn)	
28	C	For -> to (open to sb)	
29	D	Borrow...from...	
30	B	Were -> be/should be (cấu trúc giả định)	
31	B	Wasn't -> weren't (câu điều kiện loại 2, to be ở quá khứ giả định)	
32	D	Because -> because of	
33	C	But -> x	
34	B	So -> such (so + adj/adv; such + a/an + adj/adv + N)	
35	B	Larger -> largest (so sánh hơn nhất)	
36	A	Beautiful -> more beautiful (so sánh hơn giữa 2 sự vật)	
37	C	Little -> few/a few + N đếm được	
38	C	On -> at the centre of...	
39	C	One -> first (chỉ số thứ tự: the first of May: ngày đầu tiên của tháng 5)	

	40	B	Celebrated -> was celebrated (passive voice of past simple tense)	
	41	B	To pay -> pay (make sb do st)	
	42	B	To make -> to keep (keep an eye on = pay attention to)	
	43	D	For -> to (apologize to sb for st/doing st)	
	44	A	That -> where	
	45	D	Called (mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn)	
	46	C	In -> at	
	47	C	So -> as	
	48	B	Fastly -> fast (adj=adv: fast)	
	49	B	Will rain -> rains (câu điều kiện loại 1)	
	50	A	Very -> too (too + adj/adv + to V: quá...để làm gì)	
	51	A	Sun -> sunny (adj)	
	52	A	That -> whose wife and family (whose + N)	
	53	C	Setting -> to set (try + to V: cố gắng làm gì)	
	54	D	Knocking -> knocked (cấu trúc song song, đồng nhất dạng từ trong câu: put, knocked)	
	55	B	Were -> was	
	56	D	Of -> for (pay for st)	
	57	C	Possible -> impossible (Meaning)	
	58	B	Five-days -> five-day (tính từ ghép không có dạng số nhiều)	
	59	C	Had been sold -> had sold (chủ động)	
	60	A	Is regularly celebrated	
EXERCISE 2 (B1)	1	D	An -> a ('unique', âm tiết đầu là bán nguyên âm)	
	2	C	Did -> x	
	3	B	Revolutionary -> revolution (N)	
	4	D	Championship : chức vô địch, danh hiệu quán quân	
	5	D	To go -> go (let sb do st : cho phép ai làm	

		gi)	
6	D	Be -> x	
7	C	Persuasive -> persuasively (trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ 'speaks')	
8	A	Forgotten -> forgot	
9	D	ill -> illness	
10	C	So many for -> for so many	
11	C	In fact -> ..., in fact, it was...	
12	B	Whom -> who (đại từ quan hệ làm chủ ngữ)	
13	B	In -> to (Thanks to: nhờ có...)	
14	B	Person -> people	
15	A	Will be -> am	
16	B	Keeping calm	
17	B	On -> in (successful/unsuccessful in)	
18	B	For -> x (It is believed that...)	
19	B	Are -> have (hiện tại hoàn thành)	
20	B	Strong -> strongly (trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ 'impressed')	
21	A	Be -> x	
22	A	Wishes -> wish (chủ ngữ 'I')	
23	B	To -> x (so that + mệnh đề)	
24	D	Papers (some old papers – some + N đếm được số nhiều)	
25	B	Increasing -> increased (thì hiện tại hoàn thành)	
26	C	Equality -> equal rate	
27	B	Shan't -> will (meaning) I/We + shall	
28	D	Was loving -> had been loving	
29	D	Were deeply attending	
30	D	Grandchildrens -> grandchildren	
31	B	Although -> when (Meaning)	
32	C	So soon as -> before	
33	C	Increase -> increases (chủ ngữ trong câu: 'fondness' -> chia động từ số ít)	
34	C	Badly -> bad (S + be + so + adj + that...)	
35	D	Succesed -> succeeded	
36	B	Have -> has (Danh động từ 'Winning' làm chủ ngữ, động từ chia số ít)	
37	B	Loves -> loved	
38	D	On -> in public	

39	C	Are promising -> promise	
40	D	Singing -> sing (start + to V)	
41	C	Telling -> tell	
42	B	Used to be	
43	C	Off -> in/into Break in/into: đột nhập	
44	C	To repair -> repair Cấu trúc nhờ vả: have sb do st	
45	A	Always is -> is always	
46	B	To close (tell sb to do st)	
47	D	On -> in the 11 th century AD	
48	C	Am -> was	
49	B	About whom (đại từ quan hệ 'that' không đi với giới từ)	
50	C	Interested -> interesting (Chủ ngữ trong câu 'the lesson -> dùng hiện tại phân từ với chức năng như 1 adj)	
51	D	Suggested -> suggest (câu điều kiện loại 0)	
52	B	Careful -> careless (meaning)	
53	C	Take -> takes (chủ ngữ chính trong câu: 'journey', chia động từ số ít)	
54	C	Than -> as (so sánh ngang bằng as...as)	
55	A	France -> French	
56	C	Might pass -> might have passed	
57	D	Poorly -> poor (be + adj)	
58	D	With -> and (difference between...and...)	
59	D	To -> x (went wrong)	
60	C	Recognizing -> to recognize (rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ)	
61	D	Newly -> new (the + adj + N)	
62	D	Thousands -> thousand	
63	B	Is -> are (fat people: N số nhiều)	
64	D	Noisy (adj) -> noise (N)	
65	C	My -> mine (=my telephone)	
66	A	Have -> has (chia theo chủ ngữ: an increase)	
67	B	An -> a	
68	D	A dangerous disease	
69	A	Of -> x	
70	D	With -> to	

			(explain st to sb)	
	71	B	To -> x	
	72	C	Who -> which (đại từ quan hệ thay cho danh từ chỉ vật 'letter')	
	73	B	Wrote -> written	
	74	B	In very bad condition	
	75	B	The -> x	
	76	D	On May 3rd	
	77	A	Be -> x	
	78	B	Making -> to make (adj + to V)	
	79	C	Notice -> notices (chủ ngữ 'everyone')	
	80	A	Be -> x (was rearranged)	
EXERCISE 3 (B2 – B2+)	1	B	Road -> roads (parallel structure: farms, cities, and roads, forests)	
	2	C	Not only...but also	
	3	B	A + singular noun	
	4	B	Commonly -> common (be + adj)	
	5	C	Cause -> caused (parallel structure: shocked, caused)	
	6	D	Needed to be done (need to do st)	
	7	C	Many other	
	8	B	Not longer -> no longer	
	9	A	Are pleased	
	10	A	Preventing -> prevent	
	11	C	Of -> on (depend on)	
	12	A	Having -> have (Atoms that have...)	
	13	A	Few years (plural noun)	
	14	A	Make sb/st + adj	
	15	B	Silent -> silence (noun) (parallel structure)	
	16	B	For -> to/into (convert st to/into st)	
	17	D	Throughout the world	
	18	D	Incredibly big	
	19	C	Also -> and: Mines and quarries	
	20	B	National issues (adj + N)	
	21	D	A variety of + plural noun	
	22	B	Compositions -> composers	
	23	A	Feed -> feeds (the subject is a singular noun)	
	24	C	Cooling -> to cool	

			(use st to do st)	
	25	A	Because of -> because	
	26	C	Tasted -> taste(noun) (parallel structure)	
	27	C	Her -> she	
	28	D	Catches -> to catch	
	29	A	Locate -> location	
	30	C	Uniquely -> unique	

Trường Đại học Ngoại ngữ - ĐHQGHN

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5: VIẾT VÀ CHỨC NĂNG GIAO TIẾP

PHẦN 1: KẾT NỐI CÂU

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
1	C	<i>Scarcely + had + S + V (PP) when + S + V (past).</i> Được dùng để diễn tả hai hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, một hành động xảy ra trước, một hành động xảy ra ngay sau đó. Có nghĩa là “vừa mới...thì”	E.g. Scarcely had I arrived home when the telephone rang
2	C	<i>As/ Since/ Because... + S + V + O</i> Sử dụng trong mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân, kết quả.	E.g. As it's raining, I will not go to school.
3	A	Câu điều kiện loại 3 : <i>If + S + had + V3/Ved, S + would have + V3/Ved.</i> Dùng để diễn tả một việc không có thật trong quá khứ.	E.g. If I had studied harder, I would have pass the exam.
4	D	Hai sự việc xảy ra tại hai thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ nên ta dùng thì quá khứ đơn và có thể dùng giới từ “ <i>After</i> ” để diễn tả theo trình tự thời gian.	Eg: After the failure, he had no choice but stand up and move on.
5	B	<i>Whose</i> là đại từ liên hệ đứng liền sau một danh từ để làm sở hữu cách cho mệnh đề sau.	E.g. The men whose houses were damaged will be compensated.
6	B	Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với “ <i>Only after</i> ” <i>ONLY AFTER + N/Ving/clause + V.aux + S + V</i> : Chỉ sau khi	E.g. Only after finishing your homework can you play.
7	A	Ta phương pháp loại trừ để chọn đáp án đúng. - Đáp án B đúng ngữ pháp nhưng sai nghĩa (ông kể cho tôi chứ không phải tôi kể cho ông). - Đáp án C bị thiếu thông tin. - Đáp án D sai ngữ pháp (the story was absorbing chứ không phải absorbed).	
8	B	- <i>Despite</i> là cấu trúc thể hiện sự nhượng bộ. - <i>Despite</i> đứng trước một danh từ, cụm danh từ, đại từ (this, that, what...) hoặc V-ing. Chú ý: cấu trúc của câu A sai do thừa từ <i>As</i> ở đầu câu. = Cấu trúc đúng: Tired as he was, he agreed to help me with my work.	E.g. Mary went to the carnival despite the rain.
9	C	Câu điều kiện kết hợp loại hỗn hợp: 2+3 <i>If + S + had + P.P (quá khứ phân từ), S + would + V (nguyên mẫu)</i> Ta dùng câu điều kiện hỗn hợp loại 2+3 để diễn tả giả thiết trái ngược với quá khứ, nhưng kết quả thì trái ngược với hiện tại.	E.g. If we had looked at the map, we wouldn't be lost.
10	D	<i>Hardly + had + S + V (PP) when + S + V</i>	E.g. Hardly had I arrived

		(<i>past</i>). Được dùng để diễn tả hai hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, một hành động xảy ra trước, một hành động xảy ra ngay sau đó. (= <i>Scarcely</i> + <i>had</i> + <i>S</i> + <i>V (PP)</i> <i>when</i> + <i>S</i> + <i>V (past)</i>). Có nghĩa là “vừa mới...thì”	home when the telephone rang
11	A	<i>Although / though / even though</i> đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa hai mệnh đề để thể hiện sự tương phản. <i>Although/ though/ even though</i> + <i>S1</i> + <i>V1</i> , <i>S2</i> + <i>V2</i> = <i>S2</i> + <i>V2</i> + <i>although/ though/ even though</i> + <i>S1</i> + <i>V1</i> .	E.g. Though her job is hard, her salary is low.
12	C	Khi trong mệnh đề nhượng bộ có xuất hiện Adj/Adv thì ta có thể đưa chúng lên đầu câu theo cấu trúc <i>Adj/Adv</i> + <i>As/Though</i> + <i>S</i> + <i>V</i> , <i>clause</i> . (= <i>Although/ though/ even though S1</i> + <i>V1</i> , <i>S2</i> + <i>V2</i>)	E.g. Old as you are, I will marry you (= Although you are old, I will marry you).
13	A	Ta dựa vào nghĩa của câu để chọn. Câu đã cho: Khi còn nhỏ, Mary rất thích con thú nhồi bông của mình. Cô ấy không thể ngủ mà không có nó. A. Khi còn nhỏ, Mary thích con thú nhồi bông nhiều tới nỗi không thể ngủ thiếu nó. (đúng) B. Khi còn nhỏ, Mary thích con thú nhồi bông để không phải ngủ với nó. (sai) C. Vì không thể ngủ mà không có con gấu nhồi bông nên Mary mới thích nó. (sai) D. Hồi nhỏ Mary thích con thú nhồi bông mặc dù không thể ngủ thiếu nó. (không logic)	
14	C	<i>Although / though / even though</i> đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa hai mệnh đề để thể hiện sự tương phản. <i>Although/ though/ even though</i> + <i>S1</i> + <i>V1</i> , <i>S2</i> + <i>V2</i> = <i>S2</i> + <i>V2</i> + <i>although/ though/ even though</i> + <i>S1</i> + <i>V1</i> .	E.g. Although her job is hard, her salary is low.
15	B	<i>Unless</i> = <i>If not</i> Chúng ta sử dụng cả <i>if not</i> và <i>unless</i> + thì hiện tại khi đề cập đến tình huống có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai (câu điều kiện loại 1). <i>Unless</i> + <i>S</i> + <i>V (simple present)</i> , <i>S</i> + <i>will/can/may/... + V (bare)</i> .	E.g. You will not gain high score in IELTS exam unless you learn English every day.
16	D	<i>On</i> + <i>V-ing</i> : Khi đang làm gì đó thì hành động ở mệnh đề chính diễn ra. Trong khi đang... thì.	E.g. On walking along the street, I saw them.
17	B	<i>Although / though / even though</i> đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa hai mệnh đề để thể hiện sự tương phản.	E.g. Although her job is hard, her salary is low.

		<i>Although/ though/ even though + S1 + V1, S2 + V2 = S2 + V2 + although/ though/ even though + S1 + V1.</i>	
18	D	So sánh kép: Khi hai vật hay hai sự việc thay đổi cùng cấp độ, chúng ta dùng hình thức so sánh hơn ở cả hai mệnh đề để diễn tả điều này. Cấu trúc: - <i>the + short adj. / adv. - er + S + V, the + short adj. / adv. - er + S + V</i> - <i>the more + long adj. / adv. + S + V, the more + long adj. / adv. + S + V</i> - <i>the + short adj. / adv. - er + S + V, the more + long adj. / adv. + S + V</i> - <i>the more + long adj. / adv. + S + V, the + short adj. / adv. - er + S + V</i>	E.g. The older he got, the quieter he became.
19	C	- <i>In spite of</i> là giới từ thể hiện sự tương phản. - <i>In spite of</i> đứng trước một danh từ, cụm danh từ, đại từ (this, that, what...) hoặc V-ing.	E.g. Mary went to the carnival in spite of the rain.
20	A	Đảo ngữ với “ <i>Such... that</i> ”: <i>Such + to be + (adj) + N + that + clause.</i> (quá...đến nỗi)	E.g. Such was a boring lecture that I felt sleepy.
21	C	Đảo ngữ với “ <i>not until</i> ” <i>Not until + clause/ Adv of time + Auxiliary + S + V + (that) + clause.</i> (Chỉ đến khi...)	E.g. Not until I got home did I know that I had lost my key.
22	B	Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với “ <i>So...that...</i> ” <i>So + adjective + to be + S + that + clause.</i> (quá...đến nỗi...)	E.g. So happy was she that she was jumping up and down.
23	B	<i>Although</i> đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa hai mệnh đề để thể hiện sự tương phản. <i>Although + S1 + V1, S2 + V2 = S2 + V2 + although + S1 + V1.</i>	E.g. Although her job is hard, her salary is low.
24	C	- Mệnh đề quan hệ với <i>Which</i> , dùng để nối 2 câu với nhau. <i>Which</i> thay thế cho <i>human brain</i> . - Đây là mệnh đề không xác định nên ta thêm dấu phẩy ở giữa	E.g. James, who is our brother, is moving to New Jersey.
25	D	- <i>Neither... nor</i> dùng để diễn tả ý nghĩa phủ định: “không...cũng không...” <i>Neither + danh từ + nor + danh từ số ít + động từ số ít...</i> - <i>Neither + danh từ + nor + danh từ số nhiều + động từ số nhiều...</i>	E.g. Neither I nor you are right.
26	A	Mệnh đề quan hệ dùng để bổ sung thông tin về “ <i>the man</i> ”. <i>Who</i> dùng để thay thế cho <i>the man</i> làm chủ ngữ ở vế sau.	E.g. The women who are talking to my son used to be his colleagues.
27	A	- <i>So that</i> : Mệnh đề chỉ mục đích Mệnh đề + <i>SO THAT / IN ORDER THAT + S</i>	E.g. I study hard. I want to pass the exam. => I

		<i>can/could/will/would + V ...</i> - Lưu ý: Thông thường nếu không có NOT thì dùng <i>can /could</i> còn có NOT thì dùng <i>won't / wouldn't</i>, trừ những trường hợp có ý ngăn cấm thì mới dùng <i>can't/couldn't</i>.	study hard so that I can pass the exam E.g. I study hard so that I won't fail the exam.
28	D	Dựa vào nghĩa của câu để chọn. Câu đã cho: Anh ta không đáp lại lời chỉ trích. Điều này chỉ làm tình huống tồi tệ hơn. A. Tình huống tồi tệ hơn vì sự đáp trả của anh ta với lời chỉ trích. (sai, vì anh ta không đáp trả) B. Vì anh ta làm tình huống tồi tệ hơn nên anh ta không đáp trả. (sai) C. Lời đáp trả không tốt của anh ta khiến tình huống tồi tệ hơn. (sai tương tự câu A) D. Sự bất lực không thể đáp trả lời chỉ trích của anh ta khiến tình huống càng tệ hơn. (đúng)	
29	C	"All of which" được dùng để nối hai câu, trong đó "which" được dùng như một đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho "the letters" ở câu trước.	E.g. He has five cars. All of them were made in Japan. => He has five cars, all of which were made in Japan.
30	C	Cấu trúc đảo ngữ với "So...that..." <i>So + adjective + be + S + that + clause.</i> (quá...đến nỗi...)	E.g. So happy was she that she was jumping up and down.
31	B	<i>As/ Since/ Because... + S + V + O</i> Sử dụng để nối hai mệnh có quan hệ nguyên nhân, kết quả.	E.g. Because it's raining, I will not go to school.
32	C	<i>In order to/ so as to + S + V</i> là cụm từ chỉ mục đích.	E.g. I bring my raincoat in order to keep myself dry.
33	C	<i>Whose</i> là đại từ liên hệ đứng liền sau một danh từ để làm sở hữu cách cho mệnh đề sau.	E.g. The men whose houses were damaged will be compensated.
34	B	Mệnh đề quan hệ với <i>Which</i>, dùng để nối 2 câu với nhau. <i>Which</i> thay thế cho <i>the well</i> ở câu sau. Khi trong câu có giới từ, ta có thể đưa giới từ lên trước <i>which</i>. Trong câu này, ta có thể hiểu "<i>from which</i>" = <i>where</i>.	E.g. This is the village in which my father was born.
35	A	Besides (giới từ) có nghĩa là "bên cạnh". Nó dùng trước danh từ/đại từ/danh động từ.	E.g. Besides doing the cooking, I look after the garden.
36	B	"Most of which" được dùng để nối hai câu, trong đó "which" được dùng như một đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho "the buses" ở câu trước.	E.g. He has many cars, most of which are green.
37	C	- <i>Whose</i> là đại từ liên hệ đứng liền sau một danh	E.g. Lucy, whose

		từ để làm sở hữu cách cho mệnh đề sau. Câu này dùng dấu phẩy vì đây là mệnh đề không xác định. - Mệnh đề “whose car was stolen last week” để bổ sung thông tin về “My friend Edwin”, không phải để xác định Edwin.	mother is a writer, had just planned to bring out a Parenting book.
38	A	Khi hai vật hay hai sự việc thay đổi cùng cấp độ, chúng ta dùng hình thức so sánh hơn ở cả hai mệnh đề để diễn tả điều này (so sánh kép). Cấu trúc: - the + short adj. / adv. - er + S + V, the + short adj. / adv. - er + S + V - the more + long adj. / adv. + S + V, the more + long adj. / adv. + S + V - the + short adj. / adv. - er + S + V, the more + long adj. / adv. + S + V - the more + long adj. / adv. + S + V, the + short adj. / adv. - er + S + V	E.g. The older he got, the quieter he became.
39	C	- Mệnh đề quan hệ với <i>Which</i> , dùng để nối 2 câu với nhau. <i>Which</i> thay thế cho tân ngữ <i>Italian pair of shoes</i> ở câu sau. - Không chọn A và D do không hợp về nghĩa. Không chọn B do hành động mua đôi giày (bought) xảy ra trước sự việc đôi giày bị mất (went missing) nên phải chia quá khứ hoàn thành (had bought).	E.g. The human brain, which weighs about 1,400 grams, is ten times the size of a baboon's.
40	D	Câu điều kiện loại 3 : <i>If + S + had + V3/Ved, S + would have + V3/Ved</i> . Dùng để diễn tả điều kiện không có thật trong quá khứ.	E.g. If I had studied harder, I would have pass the exam.
41	A	<i>But</i> và <i>Even though</i> đều nối hai mệnh đề có quan hệ tương phản. Thêm vào đó, các đáp án B, C, D đều sai về mặt nghĩa so với câu đã cho: A. Mặc dù có nhiều tác dụng khác nhau, một loại thuốc thường có một chức năng cho một tác dụng đặc biệt. B. Một loại thuốc được tạo ra cho một mục đích cụ thể, nhưng nó có thể có một loạt các hiệu ứng khác. C. Các chức năng dự kiến của một loại thuốc rất khác nhau ngay cả khi nó được sử dụng cho một bệnh cụ thể. D. Mặc dù hiệu quả một loại thuốc có thể được, chức năng của nó là vô số.	E.g. Although her job is hard, her salary is low -> Her salary is low, but her job is hard.
42	D	Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ: Dùng cụm phân từ hai để rút gọn các mệnh đề bị động.	E.g. The house which is being built now belongs to Mr. John = The house built now belongs to

			Mr. John.
43	B	<i>Whose</i> là đại từ liên hệ đứng liền sau một danh từ để làm sở hữu cách cho mệnh đề sau.	E.g. The human brain, which weighs about 1,400 grams, is ten times the size of a baboon's.
44	C	Rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ: Dùng cụm phân từ hai để rút gọn các mệnh đề bị động .	E.g. The house which is being built now belongs to Mr. John = The house built now belongs to Mr. John.
45	A	- <i>So that</i>: Mệnh đề chỉ mục đích - Mệnh đề + <i>SO THAT / IN ORDER THAT</i> + <i>S can/could/will/would</i> + <i>V ...</i> - Lưu ý: Thông thường nếu không có NOT thì dùng <i>can /could</i> còn có NOT thì dùng <i>won't / wouldn't</i>, trừ những trường hợp có ý ngăn cấm thì mới dùng <i>can't/couldn't</i>.	E.g. I study hard. I want to pass the exam. => I study hard so that I can pass the exam E.g. I study hard so that I won't fail the exam.
46	C	Khi trong mệnh đề nhượng bộ có xuất hiện Adj/ Adv thì ta có thể đưa chúng lên đầu câu theo cấu trúc <i>Adj/Adv + As/Though + S + V, clause.</i>	E.g. Old as you are, I will marry you (= Although you are old, I will marry you).
47	B	Ta dựa vào nghĩa để chọn ra đáp án đúng. Câu đã cho: Dù trời mưa cũng không có gì khác biệt. Họ vẫn sẽ đi. A. Sự khác biệt là họ sẽ đi dưới trời mưa. (sai) B. Dù mưa hay không, họ vẫn sẽ đi. (đúng) C. Nếu không có cơn mưa, họ đã không đi. (sai) D. Nếu không có cơn mưa, họ đã đi rồi. (sai)	
48	D	<i>Not only...But also</i>: Không những/ không chỉ ... mà còn. Dùng trong một câu nói có mà có hai tính chất. 1. <i>S+V+not only+N/ adj/adv/V + But also + N/ adj/ adv/ V.</i> 2. Dạng đảo ngữ <i>Not only + Trợ động từ + Chủ ngữ + Động từ + but also + Chủ ngữ + Động từ</i>	E.g. He is not only handsome but also intelligent. E.g. Not only does he sing very well but he also plays guitar professionally.
49	D	Mệnh đề danh ngữ bắt đầu bằng 'that' đóng vai trò làm chủ ngữ cho động từ 'made'. <i>Where/ when/ why/ what/ that... + S+ V+ V.</i>	E.g. That he passed the entrance exam was such surprise.
50	C	<i>As/ Since/ Because... + S + V+ O</i> Sử dụng trong mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân, kết quả.	E.g. As it's raining, I will not go to school.

PHẦN 2: VIẾT LẠI CÂU SAO CHO NGHĨA KHÔNG THAY ĐỔI

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
1	A	Diễn đạt tương đương: <i>enough + N + to do smth</i> ⇔ <i>so... ..that</i>	
2	D	Câu điều kiện loại III	
3	A	Diễn đạt tương đương: S+ have/has not V(PII) for time, the last time S+V(QKD) was time.	Sự chuyển đổi thì giữa thì hiện tại hoàn thành và quá khứ đơn.
4	D	Diễn đạt tương đương: <i>This is the first/ second/third time, Clause (Present Perfect)</i>	
5	A	Diễn đạt tương đương: S+ have/has not V(PII) for time, the last time S+V(QKD) was time.	Sự chuyển đổi thì giữa thì hiện tại hoàn thành và quá khứ đơn.
6	A	Diễn đạt theo nghĩa tương đương: <i>be better than any</i> ⇔ <i>be the best</i>	
7	A	Diễn đạt tương đương: <i>so as to + Clause = in order that + Clause = so that + Clause</i>	
8	D	Diễn đạt theo nghĩa tương đương: <i>be V(PII) because, made sth Adj</i>	
9	C	Diễn đạt theo nghĩa tương đương: <i>too many + Noun = so many + Noun + that + Clause</i>	
10	D	Diễn đạt tương đương: It + be (hiện tại đơn) + P2 + that + S + V(quá khứ) ⇔ S + be + P2 + to have P2	Impersonal passive
11	B	Đảo ngữ: <i>although S+ to be + Adj</i> ⇔ <i>Adj as S be</i>	
12	C	Diễn đạt theo nghĩa tương đương.	
13	D	Diễn đạt tương đương với cấu trúc đảo ngữ của no longer: <i>No longer + Aux + S + V. Inf.</i>	
14	D	Đảo ngữ: <i>Because S be adj</i> ⇔ <i>So Adj be S</i>	
15	D	Diễn đạt tương đương giữa <i>even though</i> và <i>despite</i> : <i>Even though/ Though/ Although + Clause</i> ⇔ <i>Despite/ In spite of + Noun/ V-ing/ Gerund</i>	
16	D	Diễn đạt tương đương: <i>be (not) sure if, be (not) certain whether or not; be aware that + clause, to know sth</i>	
17	B	Biến đổi tương đương giữa: a. Chủ động ⇔ bị động b. <i>Be sentenced to 6 months in prison</i> ⇔ <i>receive a six-month sentence</i>	
18	A	Diễn đạt tương đương: <i>to do sth</i> ⇔ <i>in order to V</i>	
19	C	Diễn đạt tương đương: It + be (hiện tại đơn) + P2 + that + S + V(hiện tại đơn) ⇔ S + be + P2 + to V.inf.	Impersonal passive
20	D	Diễn đạt tương đương: It + be (hiện tại đơn) + P2 + that + S + V(quá khứ) ⇔ S + be + P2 + to have P2	Impersonal passive
21	D	Diễn đạt tương đương, câu bị động.	
22	B	Diễn đạt tương đương: It + be (hiện tại đơn) + P2 + that + S + V(quá khứ) ⇔ S + be + P2 + to have P2	Impersonal passive
23	A	Diễn đạt tương đương, câu bị động.	

24	D	Diễn đạt tương đương, câu bị động.	
25	C	Diễn đạt tương đương, câu bị động.	
26	B	Diễn đạt tương đương, câu bị động.	
27	A	Diễn đạt tương đương, câu bị động: <i>have smth done</i> <u>xx</u> <i>have sb do smth</i>	
28	B	Diễn đạt tương đương: <i>happen to do smth: do smth by chance (By luck, accidentally)</i>	
29	C	Diễn đạt tương đương: <i>Shoud = happen to do smth</i>	
30	C	Diễn đạt tương đương, as soon as= right after	
31	B	Diễn đạt tương đương, chủ ngữ giả.	
32	D	Diễn đạt tương đương, chủ ngữ giả.	
33	B	Diễn đạt tương đương: <i>chiếc máy tính chỉ tốt khi chủ nó biết khai thác nó.</i>	
34	B	Diễn đạt tương đương về nghĩa	
35	A	Diễn đạt tương đương: be less trusted/ be mistrusted	
36	C	Diễn đạt tương đương.	
37	B	Câu mệnh lệnh: “ Do not V” , told not to do sth	
38	A	Diễn đạt tương đương về nghĩa	
39	D	Diễn đạt tương đương: câu ĐK III: điều trái với QK và otherwise: nếu không thì.	
40	A	Diễn đạt tương đương về nghĩa	
41	A	Diễn đạt tương đương về nghĩa	
42	B	Diễn đạt tương đương: Only S + V , S + be the only person.	
43	B	Diễn đạt tương đương về nghĩa	
44	D	Diễn đạt tương đương về nghĩa	
45	D	Diễn đạt tương đương về nghĩa	
46	B	Câu trần thuật, “ If i were you, I..”, advised S to do sth	
47	D	Diễn đạt tương đương về nghĩa	
48	D	Diễn đạt tương đương về nghĩa	
49	C	Diễn đạt tương đương: so as to <u>xx</u> in order to	
50	C	Chủ ngữ giả: It be adj to V <u>xx</u> V_ing to do sth be adj.	

PHẦN 3: CHỨC NĂNG GIAO TIẾP

Câu	Đáp án	Giải thích	Ghi chú
1	C	Đây là câu hỏi về kỹ năng giao tiếp và yếu tố văn hóa C là lời đáp lịch sự trước lời cảm ơn. A,B là câu trả lời cho câu hỏi có - không D là câu xác nhận cái gì hoặc câu trả lời thiếu lịch sự trước 1 lời cảm ơn	
2	B	A, D là câu trả lời cho câu hỏi có-không, không phải câu trả lời trước một lời mời lịch sự C được dùng khi ta muốn nói mình không gặp khó khăn gì khi làm việc	

3	D	Đây là câu hỏi về tình huống giao tiếp, ta chọn câu trả lời lịch sự trước lời yêu cầu. B,C là câu trả lời cho câu hỏi có-không hỏi về khả năng A là lời đáp thiếu lịch sự	
4	A	Câu hỏi đuôi cho câu ở mệnh lệnh cách	
5	B	Dịch nghĩa B phù hợp nhất A. Điều đó tùy thuộc vào bạn B. Cảm ơn, mình mua nó ở cửa hàng Macy C. Tôi không thích D. Đúng như bạn nói đấy	
6	B	Đây là câu hỏi về yếu tố văn hóa liên quan ẩm thực A. rất nhiều B. Chín kĩ C. Rất ít D. Tôi không thích món đó lắm	
7	A	Dịch nghĩa: A. Chắc chắn là như thế rồi B.Ồ, điều đó thật đáng ngạc nhiên C. Dĩ nhiên không. Bạn có thể coi cái đó là điều chắc chắn. D. Vâng, đó là một ý kiến thật ngu xuẩn	
8	D	Ta có cấu trúc câu: S1 + would rather/sooner + that + S2 + V(past)	
9	C	C. Cảm ơn, mình sẽ chuyển lời A. Đó là vinh hạnh của tôi B. Không sao đâu D. Ý kiến hay đấy, cảm ơn	
10	A	A là lời khen ngợi ai đó vì đã làm tốt điều gì	
11	B	Ta dùng can, could, would, will để yêu cầu người khác làm điều gì đó. Could và would dùng trong trường hợp trang trọng và lịch sự.	
12	B	Ta dùng câu hỏi đuôi phủ định sau một câu xác định và sử dụng trợ động từ “do” cho ngôi thứ 3 số nhiều ở thì hiện tại đơn.	
13	A	Đáp lại lời khen	
14	A	B phải sửa thành “I’m sorry, I can’t” C là lời đáp lại lời khen tặng 1 cách khiêm tốn D là lời cho phép ai làm điều gì đó	
15	A	Dịch nghĩa A. Không, chẳng thú vị gì cả B. Thật đáng tiếc C. Đừng bận tâm D. Vâng, chúng tôi luôn mong bạn đến thăm	
16	D	Khi muốn hỏi về sự việc nào gây lo lắng, ngạc nhiên, sợ hãi,.. ta dùng câu hỏi: What’s wrong?/ What’s the matter?/ What’s the problem?	
17	C	A là lời đồng ý 1 đề nghị, lời mời B là lời khuyên bảo ai đó không nên lo lắng hoặc	

		bảo điều họ muốn là không thể D: Tôi không quan tâm => không phù hợp	
18	B	Cấu trúc: Do sb a favour (giúp đỡ ai)	
19	C	Câu trả lời cần tìm là lời chúc sinh nhật Many happy returns = Happy Birthday	
20	B	Đáp lại lời cảm ơn của người khác, ta dùng những thành ngữ sau: - You're welcome - Not at all. Don't mention it. - Never mind,.....	
21	B	"By all means" dùng để đưa ra lời cho phép ai làm gì đó A là lời xác nhận việc gì đó C là lời đáp lại trước lời mời D là lời đáp trước lời đề nghị	
22	B	Vì câu trả lời "never mind" dùng để đáp lại lời cảm ơn hoặc xin lỗi.	
23	A	Câu trả lời đáp lại 1 lời đề nghị giúp đỡ C dùng để thể hiện rằng việc ai đó muốn là không thể B. Think it over: suy nghĩ kĩ D là câu trả lời cho câu hỏi có-không	
24	C	Đây là câu yêu cầu và lời đáp diễn tả sự đồng ý hoặc từ chối	
25	B	Câu trả lời bày tỏ thái độ đồng ý hoặc phản đối ý kiến đã cho trước A sai vì đó là lời chúc mừng C sai vì đó là câu cảm thán không lịch sự D sai vì đây là lời khuyên cho sự việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ	
26	A	Câu trả lời đưa ra lời khuyên tương ứng với câu hỏi	
27	D	Ta phải chọn lời khen tặng tương ứng với lời cảm ơn	
28	D	Ta dùng câu hỏi đuôi xác định sau một câu phủ định (có trạng từ phủ định "hardly") và sử dụng trợ động từ "had" cho thì quá khứ hoàn thành.	
29	D	Trước lời mời, ta bày tỏ sự chấp nhận hoặc từ chối lời mời đó. A,C là câu trả lời cho câu hỏi có-không B là câu đáp lại lời đề nghị	
30	D	Ta dùng "would rather" để diễn tả sự thích hơn với dạng: Would rather + V(infinitive) + than.....	
31	D	Thành ngữ: Make yourself at home : Cứ thoải mái/ tự nhiên như ở nhà	
32	D	Dịch nghĩa: A: không còn nữa B: Tôi sẽ không hoàn tất C: Tôi không sao D: Tôi đến ngay	

33	A	B,D là câu trả lời cho câu hỏi có-không C dùng để đáp lại lời xin lỗi	
34	D	D là câu đồng ý trước lời đề nghị A trả lời câu hỏi có-không C diễn tả sự đồng ý một phần với 1 ý kiến B diễn tả sự đồng ý với một ý kiến	
35	D	Ngữ cảnh đòi hỏi một yêu cầu dành cho Mike A sai vì “you” không đi với “shall” B sai vì ngữ nghĩa không phù hợp C sai vì đó là yêu cầu cho nhóm người, không phải riêng cho Mike	
36	A	Đây là câu đáp lại lời cảm ơn	
37	B	Để thay thế cho từ chỉ thời gian, ta dùng đại từ quan hệ “when” và không đi kèm với giới từ	
38	A	Đáp lại lời xin phép, A phù hợp nhất	
39	B	Về đầu câu hỏi đuôi để ở thể phủ định, nếu đồng ý ta phải trả lời là “NO”	
40	A	That’s not a good idea <u>xx</u> sự không tán thành	
41	C	I’m with you = I agree with you.	
42	C	Câu phủ định dùng neither/either. Neither dùng trong câu đảo ngữ và ở thể khẳng định.	
43	A	Cấu trúc Why not/ why don’t you (we) dùng để đưa ra gợi ý, đề nghị	
44	D	Neither can I/ I can’t, either	
45	D	Câu trả lời là lời an ủi trước một tin không vui	
46	C		
47	A	Chủ ngữ của câu hỏi là “this sweater”, vậy nên chủ ngữ câu trả lời phải là “it”	
48	B	Câu trả lời diễn tả sự đồng ý giúp đỡ ai đó	
49	A	Lời đáp lại đồng ý cho câu xin phép	
50	C	Make fun of sb : Chế giễu ai đó	