ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN TỈNH CÀ MAU

**SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO**

**BỘ CÂU HỎI**

**THI TRẮC NGHIỆM LỚP 8**

**Môn : Tiếng Anh**

**(PHẦN THẨM ĐỊNH)**

**CÀ MAU, NĂM 2023**

**I. MA TRẬN ĐỀ**

**1. Theo mức độ nhận thức**: Nhận biết: 40%; thông hiểu: 30%; vận dụng: 20%; vận dụng cao: 10%.

**2. Tổng số câu hỏi**: 700 câu

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TT** | **NỘI DUNG KIẾN THỨC** | **CẤP ĐỘ** | **TỔNG** |
| **NB** | **TH** | **VD** |  |
| 1 | PHONETICS | 30 | 25 |  | 55 |
| 2 | VOCABULARY | 35 | 30 | 20 | 85 |
| 3 | GRAMMAR | 75 | 70 | 70 | 215 |
| 4 | COMMUNICATION | 15 | 10 | 10 | 35 |
| 5 | READING 1: GUIDED CLOZE  | 25 | 20 | 15 | 60 |
| 6 | READ 2: MCQs (4 câu)  | 25 | 20 | 15 | 60 |
| 7 | READ 3: MCQs (4 câu) | 25 | 20 | 20 | 65 |
| 8 | WRITING 1: SENTENCE TRANSFORM  | 25 | 22 | 15 | 62 |
| 9 | WRITING 2: SENTENCE BUILDING | 25 | 25 | 15 | 65 |
| 10 | ERROR RECOGNITION | 20 | 20 | 10 | 50 |
| **CỘNG** | **300** | **262** | **190** | **752** |

**II. CÂU HỎI VÀ PHƯƠNG ÁN TRẢ LỜI**

**Nội dung:**

1. **PHONETICS *( số câu: 70)***

**PRONUNCIATION** (***số câu:*** 40)

***a) Nhận biết*** ***( số câu: 20)***

**Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. A. foot                         B. pool                       C. moon                    D. food

2. A. cough                  B. bought                    C. daughter               D. sight

3. A. plumber B. rub C. bamboo D. unsuitable

4. A. water B. sunbathe C. taste D. teamate

5. A. apricot B. bridge C. broccoli D. bracelet

6. A. climb B. blame C. blast D. blow

7. A. speech B. stamp C. station D. student

8. A. language B. airplane C. peanut D. phone

9. A. voice B. poor C. boor D. moor

10. A. know B. keep C. capture D. cookie

11. A. put                        B. food                       C. tooth                   D. booth

12. A. security  B. biscuit C. basis D. river

13. A. break B. heat C. seat D. meat

14. A. street B. spend C. spring D. sport

15. A. movie B. tonight C. introduce D. humor

16. A. deaf B. reach C. speak D. dream

17. A. give                       B. five                         C. hive                     D. dive

18. A.occupy                  B. ready                     C. puppy                   D. study

19. A. liquid                   B. reliable                     C. revival                 D. final

20. A. famous B. countless C. proud D. sound

***b) Thông hiểu ( số câu: 20)***

**Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. (TH)**

1. A. curious B. purpose C. burning D. surfer

2. A. whole B. when C. which D. what

3. A. schedule B. change C. chocolate D. chip

4. A. hear B. scream C. read D. reach

5. A. honest B. human C. hero D. historian

6. A. naked B. worked C. looked D. cooked

7. A. chair B. scheme C. school D. scholar

8. A. scenery B.scarf C. scooter D. scream

9. A. know B. key C. kitchen D. koala

10. A. morning B. thank C. think D. pink

11. A. strange B. uncle C. single D. angle

12. A. places B. plates C. cakes D. mates

13. A. favourite B. sound C. cloud D. found .

14. A. roofs B. ways C. questions D. pictures

15. A. various B. mountain C. southern D. loudly

16. A. ridden B. ride C. excite D. beehive

17. A. create B. peaceful C. increase D. easily

18. A. prepare B. pressure C. preference D. present

19. A. urban B. nature C. pressure D. surprise

20. A. airport B. wait C. explain D. rain

**STRESS *( số câu: 30)***

***a) Nhận biết ( số câu: 10)***

**Find the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.(NB)**

1. A. coffee B. payee C. Chinese D. trainee

2. A. Viennese B. Maltese C. Burmese D. Chinese

3.A. transform B. Saturn C. daytime D. airless

4**.** A. decorate B. create C. elude D. conclude

5. A. poetical B. economical C. artificial D. international

6. A. Methodology B. Biology  C. Psychology D. Geology

7. A. suspicious         B. generous       C. constancy          D. sympathy

8. A. tradition             B. capital             C. different            D. opera

9. A. difficult             B. individual                 C. population        D. unemployment

10. A. politics           B. historic                     C. electric             D. specific

***b) Thông hiểu ( số câu: 20)***

**Find the word whose stress pattern is different from the others. (TH)**

1. A. eventual B. devastate C. admirable D. different

2. A. nomadic B. generous C. colourful D. countryside

3. A. remember B. technical C. different D. interview

4. A. industrial B. electrician C. accidental D. manufacture

5. A. interview B. disagree C. employee D. Japanese

6. A. artistic B. chemical C. medical D. physical

7. A. origami B. delicious C. community D. technology

8. A. examinee B. Japanese C. Portuguese D. pioneer

9. A. guarantee B. celebrate C. symbolise D. festival

10. A. tropical B. equipment C. available D. extensive

11. A. communicative B. conservational C. oversensitive D. personality

12. A. education B. plantation C. pollution D. collection

13. A. community B. opportunity C. creativity D. generosity

14. A. energetic B. priority C. repetitive D. electrical

15. A. nationalize B. geology C. astrology D. autography

16. A. Chinese B. Finnish C. English D. Spanish

17. A. cheetah B. guarantee C. Japanese D. pioneer

18. A. botanical B. dialectical C. economic D. alphabetic

19. A. arrival B. national C. physical D. natural

20. A. foreign B. divide C. revise D. review

***B>* VOCABULARY *( số câu: 91)***

***a) Nhận biết (số câu: 36)***

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

1. Louise is crazy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going camping with friends at weekends.

A. about B. of C. in D. with

2. They are harvesting rice in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. paddy field B. orchard C. crop D. garden

3. To meet her parents’\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she spends five hours practicing the piano every day.

A. expectation B. need C. love D. depression

4. The Tinh is a typical string \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instrument of the Tay, Nung, and Thai ethnic minority people.

A. musical B. traditional C. simple D. national

5. It’s the tradition for us to hold a family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the first day of Tet.

A. reunion B. offering C. ceremony D. worship

6. I’m not in the habit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eating out.

A. of B. in C. with D. about

7. Deforestation is the act of cutting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or burning the trees in an area.

A. down B. in C. on D. off

8. Linda got a shock when she looked at the price\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tag B. sale C. shop D. cost

9. There have been some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eruptions in this area for the last 10 years.

A. volcanic B. scattering C. homeless D. disastrous

10. During the pandemic, we used video \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the school meeting.

A. conference B. media C. room D. board

11. A fingerprint \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a device used to identify a person by scanning their fingerprints.

A. scanner B. recognition C. conferencing D. experiment

12. The astronaut wears a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect him from the dangers of being outside in space.

A. spacesuit B. swimsuit C. suit D. sleeping bag

***Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.***

13. They prefer to messaging friends to having phone calls.

A. texting B. calling C. playing D. making

14. Sky is vast here in the countryside because there are no buildings to block the view.

A. large B. small C. pretty D. peaceful

15. Teenagers are now easily to get depressed because of the pressure from schoolwork.

A. stress B. interest C. forum D. club

16. The Lolo women's dress is among the most striking styles of clothing worn by ethnic peoples.

A. costume B. custom C. food D. art

17. In the rice-cooking contest, participants try to make fire by rubbing pieces of bamboo together.

A. contestants B. judges C. performers D. dancers

18. In Viet Nam, people usually buy and sell food on the roadside.

A. wayside B. restaurant C. street D. store

19. Planting more trees help to protect not only the natural environment but also endangered animals.

A. save B. damage C. destroy D. reduce

20. Today in Ca Mau city, a lot of convenient stores have been built offering a wide range of goods.

A. shops B. fairs C. centres D. products

21. Recently, landslides have occurred continuously, damaging many houses in An Giang province.

A. destroying B. building C. moving D. collecting

22. AI can make everything a piece of cake.

A. easy B. difficult C. hard D. fast

23. Alexander Graham Bell created the telephone in 1876.

A. invented B. decided C. experimented D. communicated

24. Mankind’s dream of exploring the life on other planets seems impossible.

A. discovering B. watching C. saving D. fighting

***Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.***

25. Leisure activities such as making crafts and doing DIY help us to increase creativity.

A. decrease B. improve C. make D. adore

26. I usually help my father to load vegetables into a truck and drive to the open-air market early in the morning.

A. unload B. grow C. take D. get

27. Don’t upload too much personal information on the Internet.

A. download B. unload C. search D. browse

28. The ethnic minority peoples have their own customs and traditions.

A. majority B. group C. diversity D. ceremony

29. The kids are excited about receiving lucky money on Tet holiday.

A. giving B. cooking C. watching D. cheering

30. On Mondays and Fridays, female students in our school have to wear the traditional Ao dai as their uniforms.

A. modern B. old C. classical D. tribal

31. We should turn off electrical household appliances when not in use.

A. turn on B. switch off C. throw away D. pick up

32. I prefer shopping at the supermarket because it offers free air conditioning during the hot weather outside.

A. open-air market B. shopping centre C. shopping mall D. convenient store

33. Over a thousand people were evacuated to safe places before the storm.

A. dangerous B. tropical C. scared D. humorous

34. To learn online smoothly, we do need a high-speech Internet connection.

A. slow B. fast C. serious D. clear

35. Blended learning is a combination of traditional classes and online classes.

A. face-to-face classes B. virtual classes C. modern classes D. outside classes

36. There's a strong possibility that aliens may attack the Earth.

A. impossibility B. impossible C. ability D. creativity

***b) Thông hiểu (số câu: 35)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following question.***

1. John loves painting his room and making houses for his pets. He is interested in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Doing DIY B. Making crafts C. Playing sport D. Doing puzzles

2. Our farm is raising various kinds of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as pigs, cows, goats and buffaloes.

A. cattle B. poultry C. castles D. fish

3. If you want to post your questions or share your stories, you should access to our school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. forum B. club C. media D. library

4. The typical house type of the ethnic minority peoples is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house.

A. stilt B. communal C. cottage D. brick

5. Parents always want their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to obey them.

A. offspring B. adults C. ancestors D. relatives

6. Just like in Alaska, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used to be the most popular means of transport in this cold and snowy area.

A. dogsleds B. trains C. ships D. horse carts

7. 3R’s of environment such as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle B. Reuse, Reunion, Return

C. Reduce, Replace, Receive D. Recycle, Recall, Rearrange

8. Jennie spends most of her time using many apps on her phone: Shopee, Lazada, Sendo,... She is a real\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. shopaholic B. alcoholic C. workaholic D. chocoholic

9. We became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the rising floodwater. We couldn’t move to anywhere else.

A. trapped B. rescued C. reported D. evacuated

10. The supposed process of communicating through means other than the senses, as the direct exchange of thoughts is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. telepathy B. verbal language C. gesture D. body language

11. Little Pascal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mechanical calculator which could do additions or subtractions very quickly.

A. invented B. found C. discovered D. experimented

12. The UFO \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a grassy area.

A. landed B. took off C. flied D. ran

***Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.***

13. Josh enjoys hanging out with his classmates after school.

A. going out B. staying home C. playing out D. eating out

14. Tom’s father is very well-trained so he can control the combine harvester very well.

A. experienced B. good C. talented D. intelligent

15. I forgot a password to log in to my twitter account.

A. log on B. log out C. log off D. log for

16. If you go to Da Lat, you should try some specialties of ethnic people here.

A. food B. costumes C. traditional games D. folk dance

17. There is a real carnival atmosphere in the streets.

A. festival B. journal C. arrival D. tribal

18. Buffaloes are good companions of Vietnamese farmers.

A. friends B. enimies C. animals D. offspring

19. We should buy green product in order to improve our health and reduce pollution.

A. increase B. save C. recycle D. decrease

20. They were selling everything at a discount.

A. reduction B. entrance C. on sale D. supermarket

21. Strange animal behavior is one of the oldest indicators that have been said to predict earthquakes.

A. forecast B. evacuate C. maintain D. avoid

22. We agreed the deal online, but we'll have to wait for snail mail to get the paperwork.

A. letter B. email C. video D. fax

23. I thought he was kidding when he said he was going out with a rock star.

A. joking B. lying C. deceiving D. playing

24. How do the scientists observe the other planets?

A. watch B. comment C. explore D. find

***Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.***

25. We don't mind listening to classical music.

A. contemporary B. gentle C. loud D. popular

26. The people in my village are so hospitable.

A. unfriendly B. sick C. poor D. strong

27. Jin is not acting mature and is starting to annoy me.

A. B & C are correct B. immature C. childlish D. adult

28. We have to take off our shoes when we go inside a pagoda.

A. put on B. land C. remove D. turn on

29. The park is home to a lot of valuable kinds of wood and medicinal plants.

A. worthless B. endangered C. dangerous D. rich

30. My mom usually prepares a lot of delicious meals on Tet holiday.

A. tasteless B. tasty C. mouthwatering D. delightful

31. Co-op mart supermarket attracts a lot of customers year-round to its discount events.

A. rarely B. sometimes C. always D. occasionally

32. He was reported missing after the extremely violent tsunami.

A. present B. absent C. lost D. dead

33. Nanolearning makes learning effortless.

A. hard B. easy C. different D. interesting

34. Many students in rural area can’t use Zoom to learn because of the poor connection.

A. good B. rich C. well D. slow

35. Scientists are using space telescopes to find habitable planets.

A. uninhabitable B. inhabitable C. suitable D. unsuitable

***c) Vận dụng (21)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following question.***

1. It is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to watch these movies. I think you should watch them.

A. entertaining B. entertained C. boring D. bored

2. In Vietnam, farmers start \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the spring.

A. ploughing B. herding C. harvesting D. exploring

3. The local people showed me great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hospitality B. hospital C. hospitable D. hospitalist

4. Although the peoples in Vietnam are diverse, they live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the same nation.

A. peacefully B. peace C. peaces D. peaceful

5. Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way to welcome people in Tibet?

A. custom B. customer C. customary D. costume

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, markets are held in the open air in my hometown.

A. Traditionally B. Traditional C. Tradition D. Traditionalist

7. These \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ businesses help recycle your old stuff.

A. eco-friendly B. eco-tour C. eco-system D. eco-clothing

8. During holidays, shoppers can see decorations and join in holiday\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. excitement B. excited C. exciting D. excite

9. The prerequisite condition for a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ planet is water supplies, appropriate temperatures and breathable air.

A. inhabitable B. habit C. inhabitant D. habitant

10. Email and chat rooms help children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with friends and family members.

A. communicate B. talk C. speak D. say

11. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of penicillin is very useful because it has saved lots of lives.

A. invention B. inventor C. invented D. inventive

12. There have been some traces proving the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of aliens.

A. existence B. exist C. existing D. existed

***Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.***

1. I spend most of my savings on my hobby – It’s collecting comic books.

A. money B. time C. energy D. effort

2. Woman’s roles in the rituals of many religions have been limited

A. ceremonies B. offerings C. meetings D. gatherings

3. Too much toxic waste is being dumped at sea.

A. got rid of B. got tired of C. got down D. got away

4. The explosion scattered a flock of birds roosting in the trees.

A. dispersed B. disturbed C. discounted D. disappeared

5. People will take advantage of robots to do household chores.

A. exploit B. convey C. utilise D. earn

6. Teachers will never be taken over by computers in the classroom.

A. replaced B. understood C. occupied D. adjourned

***Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.***

7. Volunteers built temporary shelters for the survivors.

A. permanent B. safe C. personal D. dangerous

8. There are many benefits of technology in the classroom, especially as students are becoming increasingly digitally literate.

A. disadvantages B. interest C. profits D. losses

9. He should try to be more punctual; or else, the manager will get angry.

A. late B. on time C. in time D. sharp

**GRAMMAR**

***a) Nhận biết ( số câu: 80)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following question.* (NB)**

1. She adores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ancient coins and foreign banknotes.

A. collecting B. to collecting C. to collect D. collect

2. Susan loves going window shopping and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the street.

A. walking B. walks C. to walk D. walk

3. I always enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to my grandfather. He always tells me great stories.

A. talking B. to talking C. to talk D. talk

4. ​Sue loves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ origami. She can fold some animals, birds and flowers.

A. making B. to making C. make D. made

5. Most students are interested in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sports.

A. playing B. to play C. play D. plays

6. My sister is not keen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooking.

A. on B. in C. at D. up

7. Lan is fond \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doing DIY.

A. of B in C on D. at

8. Hoa is crazy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ messaging friends.

A. about B. with C. of D. on

9. This year’s exam was much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than last year’s.

A. harder B. the harder C. more hardly D. more hard

10. We could go back to the days when life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is today.

A. slower than B. slowlier than C. slower D. more slowly

11. Henderson said that he could run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than anybody else in the class.

A. faster B. fast C. more faster D. more fast

12. He did the test \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I did.

A. worse than B. badder than C. more badly than D. as bad as

13. English is thought to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Math.

A. harder B. the more hard C. hardest D. the hardest

14. Adding fertilizer to the soil will help the plants to grow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. more quickly B. quicklier C. more quick D. quickly more

15. Please write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I can't read it.

A. more clearly B. clearly C. clear D. more clear

16. If you want to get better marks, you must work much ­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A harder B. hard C. more harder D. more hard

17. Every morning Nick gets up ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than his sister.

A. earlier B. early C. more earlier D. more early

18. My sister dances \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than me.

A. better B. weller C. gooder D. more good

19. I feel tired, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I feel weak.

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

20. The Japanese eat healthily, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they live for a long time.

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

21. Nick is hard-working; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he usually gets high scores on exam.

A. therefore B. and C. but D. or

22. I have the flu, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I don’t feel very tired.

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

23. I feel sleepy; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I must finish the report.

A. however B. therefore C. and D. but

24. Mi wants to have more friends**,** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she doesn’t connect well with others.

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

25. Students can work in groups***,*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they can work in pairs.

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

26. My friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I joined a sports competition last year.

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

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does Ban Flower Festival take place? - In Lai Chau.

A. Where B. What C. When D. How

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic groups are there in Viet Nam? - There are 54 ethnic groups.

A. How many B. How much C. How D. What

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has larger population, the Nung or the Ede?

A. Which B. What C. When D. Why

30. Do you mind if I ask you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ questions?

A. a few B. much C. little D. a little

31. He spoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English, so we were able to communicate with him.

A. a little B. a few C. much D. many

32. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information about the Van Kieu have you collected?

A. much B. many C. few D. a few

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you want to visit the Museum of Ethnology? - On the weekend.

A. When B. Where C. Which D. What

34. Would you pass me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salt, please?

A. the B. a C. an D. Ø

35. It takes more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hour to drive to Ca Mau.

A. an B. a C. the D. Ø

36. Many people think that hard work is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ important Vietnamese value.

A. an B. a C. the D. Ø

37. My mother thinks that this is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expensive shop.

A. an B. the C. a D. Ø

38. She works seven days \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ week.

A. a B. the C. an D. Ø

39. Our village festival is held on the 10th of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ January.

A. Ø B. the C. an D. a

40. If you eat an apple every day, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ healthy.

A. will stay B. would stay C. staying D. stayed

41. If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another cake, he will be sick.

A. eats B. eat C. eating D. ate

42. If you don't do anything bad, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into trouble.

A. won't get B. gets C. get D. got

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they stay in an igloo when they visit Alaska?

A. Will B. Are C. Did D. Will be

44. You must be careful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you cross the street.

A. when B. until C. as soon as D. while

45. Don't use too much water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are having a shower.

A. while B. until C. as soon as D. when

46. Don't forget to turn off the lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you go out.

A. before B. after C. until D. when

47. Nick is reading a novel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jack is watching a cartoon movie on TV now.

A. while B. after C. before D. until

48. The yoga studio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 8.00 am tomorrow.

A. opens B. opening C. opened D. to open

49. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an English exam at 14.00 tomorrow.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

50. The bus for the excursion to the chocolate factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 8.00 am on April 14th.

A. leaves B. leave C. leaving D. will leave

51. The Photo Exhibition \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two days, from 28th to the 29th of April.

A. lasts B. last C. lasting D. to last

52. The school library \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the photo Exhibition.

A. hosts B. host C. hosting D. hosted

53. The plane to Ca Mau \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off at 8.00 am tomorrow.

A. takes B. take C. to take D. took

54. The bus schedule says that there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bus to Can Tho university at 10.00 am.

A. is B. are C. will be D. does

55. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I left home this afternoon.

A. was snowing B. snows C. snowed D. is snowing

56. From 6 to 6:15, I **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** pictures while I was having a walk.

A. was taking B. took C. is taking D. were taking

57. While she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the field, the tornado came.

A. was working B. were working C. worked D. working

58. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the volcano erupted?

A. were … doing B. was … doing C. did … doing D. are … doing

59. Lan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the phone at 8 pm last night.

A. was talking B. talking C. is talking D. are talking

60. Mai and Quang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a film on TV at 8 pm last night.

A. were watching B. was watching C. are watching D. will watching

61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner at 6 p.m yesterday? – Yes, I was.

A. Were … having B. Was … having C. Did … having C. Are … having

62. The first camera phone appeared in Japan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ May 1999.

A. in B. on C. at D. under

63. In the UK, supermarkets always close early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.

A. on B. in C. by D. at

64. I think smartphones will change a lot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the near future.

A. in B. on C. at D. under

65. Nick and Duong will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the television this evening to talk about future.

A. on B. in C. at D. for

66. A friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cannot connect his phone to the Internet.

A. mine B. my C. I D. he

67. My cell phone has fast charging but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doesn't.

A. hers B. her C. she D. he

68. Lan said that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new smartphone.

A. wanted B. to want C. want D. wanting

69. Quang said that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a member of the IT club.

A. was B. is C. are D. were

70. Lan said that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an iPod to listen to music.

A. didn't have B. doesn't have C. don't have D. not have

71. Linh said she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a science test the next day.

A. was having B. is having C. will be having D. will have

72. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that Hoa was reading about Alexander Graham Bell that day.

A. said B. say C. to say D. saying

73. My friend said that Brazil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the World Cup.

A. would win B. will win C. won D. will

74. The teacher said this water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impure and couldn’t be used in our experiment.

A. was B. were C. is D. are

75. Charlotte asked Caroline what her favourite films about aliens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. were B. was C. are D. will be

76. Stephanie asked her friends where and when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the UFO.

A. they had seen B. had they seen C. did they see D. do they see

77. He wanted to know how many planets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our solar system.

A. there were B. were there C. there are D. are there

78. The student asked his teacher what forms of life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exist on Mars.

A. could B. can C. may D. are

79. Mai asked Nick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ earth-like planets the Milky Way might have.

A. how many B. how much C. how far D. how often

80. The teacher asked the students what they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doing then.

A. were B. was C. are D. is

***b) Thông hiểu ( số câu: 70)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following question.* (TH)**

1. She didn’t like the ending; …………… , it was a very good movie.

A. however B. so C. therefore D. and

2. Students prefer modern technology …………… it can help them learn in a more convenient and comfortable way.

A. as B. because of C. such as D. due to

3. When Mai was young, she often …………… pasta and cheese at this supermarket.

A. bought B. buys C. was bought D. to buy

4. Unless you stop using your tablets before bedtime, you …………… able to sleep better.

A. won’t be B. can be C. will be D. not be

5. She’s only 15; …………… , it’s against the law to buy alcohol without her parents’ observation.

A. therefore B. so C. and D. otherwise

6. Social media have a strong influence on our children, …………… parents with teenage children must be very cautions about what their children see on social media.

A. so B. otherwise C. but D. therefore

7. Teenagers often take up smoking because of peer pressure, …………… they think it makes them look “cool” among their friends.

A. and B. otherwise C. but D. however

8. The bakery is …………… the clothes shop. We need to cross the street to get there.

A. opposite B. behind C. next to D. between

9. Phong said he was having a math test …………… so he was very worried.

A. the next day B. then C. tomorrow D. now

10. Mary looks like Ammi and Sam. She may be a cousin of ……………

A. theirs B. their C. her D. hers

11. …………… the tsunami hit, many beach hotels were destroyed.

A. After B. Before C. As soon as D. Until

12. - Who …………… the World Wide Web?

 - Tim Berners-Lee.

A. invented B. was invented C. invents D. invent

13. I can’t leave the classroom until my teacher …………… me feedback.

A. gives B. gave C. give D. will give

14. Lan …………… around the park when an apple fell on her head.

A. was running B. was runing C. runs D. ran

15. I hope Viet Nam …………… a powerful country in cyberspace in about 50 years.

A. will be B. was C. be D. is

16. While I was telling my child a folk story, my husband …………… at the desk.

A. was working B. worked C. had worked D. were working

17. When I was in primary school, I …………… the city zoo.

A. didn’t visit B. don’t visit C. was visiting D. not visit

18. Someone …………… to climb the ladder to avoid the flood water at 8 p.m. yesterday.

A. was trying B. was tried C. tried D. were trying

19. Nga said her sisters …………… a diagram of the solar system then.

A. were drawing B. was drawing C. drew D. draw

20. I asked my cousin …………… watching environmental documentaries.

A. why he didn’t like B. why he likes

C. why did he like D. why he doesn’t like

21. …………… I have a new smartphone, I will pass my old one on to you.

A. As soon as B. Although C. While D. Therefore

22. The coach …………… till 11.30, so my dad is preparing his luggage at a slow pace.

A. doesn’t leave B. don’t leave C. isn’t leaving D. left

23. My sister allowed me …………… to the discount shop to get some stuff alone.

A. to go B. go C. not go D. went

24. The flood water swiftly washed away the village while many families …………….

A. were sleeping B. are sleeping C. was sleeping D. slept

25. Tom thinks language tools …………… an important role in human communication in 20 years.

A. will play B. play C. played D. to play

26. Nga asked what brand of tablet her mother …………… to buy the following day.

A. would choose B. chose C. will choose D. choose

27. …………… Mr. Hung …………… students’ work when you came in class?

A. Was/ marking B. Is/ marking C. Did/ mark D. Was/ marked

28. During their visit to Ha Noi last summer, they ………… some photos of Duong Lam.

A. took B. take C. had taken D. will take

29. While the truck driver …………… the fruit, the farmers are drying rice.

A. is unloading B. are unloading C. was unloading D. unloads

30. When Tom was in Japan, he …………… many shishi-mai performances.

A. watched B. is watched C. had watched D. watches

31. People in the village detest …………… more and more roads as this may harm the environment.

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

32. Linh’s mother is …………… playing volleyball to keep fit.

A. into B. on C. about D. in

33. …………… tablets bring many benefits, you should not use them too much before bedtime.

A. Although B. Because C. However D. Therefore

34. There …………… any plastic bottles on the beach after we cleaned it up.

A. weren’t B. wasn’t C. were D. was

35. Before coming to the supermarket last night, Susan …………… a shopping list carefully.

A. had made B. is made C. made D. was made

36. Hoa was going window-shopping when the shopping centre …………… shaking violently.

A. became B. becomes C. had become D. was becoming

37. Posting personal pictures on social media is fun; …………… , sometimes it can bring many problems.

A. however B. so C. therefore D. and

38. Nick said that he …………… a sci-fi film about aliens’ attacks the next day.

A. would see B. will see C. saw D. sees

39. My brother said he …………… talking about AI development.

A. didn’t like B. likes C. doesn’t like D. not to like

40. Linda felt stressed, …………… she watched a comedy on YouTube.

A. so B. when C. but D. if

41. You have to study harder …………… you may fail the exam.

A. or B. so C. therefore D. and

42. Social media websites help teenagers find and discuss information much faster; ……………, it can be bad if it is overused.

A. however B. so C. therefore D. and

43. Tom decided to participate in a chess club, …………… he loves playing chess.

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

44. If she …………… to the square in front of the city hall, she will see many beautiful dancers performing folk dances.

A. goes B. will go C. went D. go

45. At the moment, students …………… online with their foreign friends.

A. are discussing B. is discussing C. is going to discuss D. discussed

46. If teenagers play online games too much, they …………… tired and lose their concentration.

A. will get B. get C. got D. would get

47. - We’re planning for our next course. How about you?

- I think I …………… part in an online course, but I’m not sure about its benefits.

A. will take B. would take C. take D. took

48. Sam …………… food and drink in the supermarket. She prefers to buy them at the open-air market.

A. doesn’t often buy B. don’t often buy

C. didn’t often buy D. doesn’t buy often

49. While my brother …………… wood in the back garden, I am listening to folk music.

A. is chopping B. is chopped C. is choping D. chops

50. As soon as Hung gathers enough information about the protection of endangered species, he …………… doing his wildlife project.

A. will start B. would start C. going to start D. started

51. Before I …………… home, I had turned off the electrical appliances.

A. left B. leave C. would leave D. had left

52. - What …………… after you browsed around the boutiques?

- I returned home and watched my favourite TV show.

A. did you do B. were you do C. are you going to do D. do you do

53. There …………… bumpy roads when I came back to my hometown.

A. were B. is C. are D. was

54. She …………… the bus to her office instead of using her car this morning.

A. caught B. will catch C. catches D. not catch

55. We …………… home when it began to rain torrentially.

A. were driving B. drive C. drove D. was driving

56. What …………… she …………… at 10 p.m. yesterday?

A. was/doing B. were/doing C. did/do D. was/went

57. While she …………… a letter to her friend, he was reading comic book.

A. was writing B. were writing C. wrote D. writes

58. Ordering fast food, like pizza, via voice messages …………… popular in three years.

A. will become B. become C. becomes D. became

59. A magnitude 8 earthquake …………… his town abruptly, and then many houses and public facilities collapsed.

A. shook B. shakes C. shaked D. would shake

60. You can’t meet my boss now. He …………… in the head office until next Tuesday.

A. won’t be B. isn’t C. will be D. not be

61. Tom …………… a Vietnamese novel for five hours yesterday.

A. translated B. was translated C. would translate D. translates

62. Mary …………… here last night.

A. worked B. had worked C. works D. was working

63. My family …………… dinner when the phone rang.

A. was having B. had C. have had. D. were having

64. She …………… her homework at the moment.

A. isn’t doing B. aren't doing C. have done D. has finished

65. They …………..this project at the end of this month.

A. will finish B. finishing C. will be finished D. finished

66. They ………….his new car in Japan last year.

A. made B. make C. are making D. had make

67. If a patient ……………, he can use a wheelchair to move around.

A. can’t walk B. don’t walk C. didn’t walk D. walks

68. Lan tried her best …………… the contest.

A. in order to pass B. in order pass C. passes D. that pass

69. A new stadium …………… next year.

A. will be built B. will be building C. will build D. will be build

70. Would you mind …………… your pencil?

A. if I used B. use C. if used D. to use

***c) Vận dụng ( số câu: 80)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following question.***

1. Anna prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_TV \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books.

A. watching/ to reading B. watch/ read C. watching/ to read D. to watch/ reading

2. My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very much. There are a lot of beautiful flowers and fresh vegetables in their garden.

A. love doing gardening B. loved doing garden C. loves do gardening D. love to do garden

3. You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much TV. It’s not good for your eyes.

A. avoid watching B. avoids to looking C. avoids seeing D. avoid to watching

4. Nga likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with her close friend on Saturday evenings. She feels relaxing.

A. window shopping B. window to shop C. window shops D. window shop

5. Which is the incorrect word in the following sentence?

On Sundays, Bob doesn’t mind to help his mother to do the housework.

A. to help B. doesn’t mind C. On D. to do

6. I absolutely regret \_\_\_\_\_\_ my homework. I got scolded because of that.

A. not doing B. to do C. no doing D. not do

7. You should \_\_\_\_\_\_ because it will do harm to your organs.

A. stop smoking B. stop to smoke C. go on smoking D. stop smoked

8. He seems to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than we thought.

A. quicker B. more quickly C. quicklier D. more quick

9. You need to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , or you will make a lot of mistakes.

A. more carefully B. more careful C. carefullier D. careful

10. City drivers have to drive \_\_\_\_\_\_ than country ones.

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

11. Jim jumped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Peter.

A. farther B. far C. more fartherly D. farrer

12. Which is the correct sentence?

A. I never cheat on exams, for it is a wrong thing to do.

B. I never cheat on exams, or it is a wrong thing to do.

C. I never cheat on exams, and it is a wrong thing to do.

D. I never cheat on exams; therefore, it is a wrong thing to do.

13. Which is the incorrect sentence?

A. Social media have a strong influence on our children, otherwise parents with teenage children must be very cautious about what their children see on social media.

B. Social media have a strong influence on our children; therefore, parents with teenage children must be very cautious about what their children see on social media.

C. Social media have a strong influence on our children, so parents with teenage children must be very cautious about what their children see on social media.

D. Because social media have a strong influence on our children, parents with teenage children must be very cautious about what their children see on social media.

14. He / go / bed / late / last night / therefore / this morning / he / feel / tired.

A. He went to bed late last night; therefore, this morning he felt tired.

B. He goes to bed late last night; therefore, this morning he felt tired.

C. He go to bed late last night; therefore, this morning he felt tired.

D. He went to bed late last night; therefore, this morning he feel tired.

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was really tired, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a nap for 15 minutes.

A. Because/ took B. Because of/ took C. However/ takes D. Because/ takes

16. Facebook is one of the most popular and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ social media globally that most of the people worldwide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everyday.

A. biggest / access B. bigger / access C. biggest / will access D. biggest / accessing

17. Be quiet, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be punished.

**A.** otherwise/ will B. so/ will C. otherwise/ won’t D. but/ should

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_ you like \_\_\_\_\_\_ to language club with me this Saturday?

A. Would/ to go B. Would/ going C. Should/ to go D. Will/ going

19. Phong fancies showing off their new things; \_\_\_\_\_\_, he often \_\_\_\_\_\_ pictures on Facebook.

A. therefore/ posts B. therefore/ posted C. so/ posting D. however/ posts

20. Which is the simple sentence?

A. Playing badminton helps me reduce stress and improve my muscle strength.

B. Teenagers often take up smoking because of peer pressure, and they think it makes them look “cool” among their friends.

C. He’s only 16; therefore, it’s against the law to buy alcohol without his parents’ observation.

D. He took part in many clubs, but he barely made any new friends.

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? - I took a taxi because my car was broken.

A. How did you get to work yesterday B. Why did you get to work yesterday

C. How were you get to work yesterday D. How did you got to work yesterday

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? -They live in stilt houses.

A. Where do the majority of ethnic minorities

B. What do the majority of ethnic minorities live

C. Where does the majority of ethnic minorities

D. Which houses does the majority of ethnic minorities live in?

23. The largest and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house in an Ede village \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Rong house.

A. tallest/ is B. tallest/ are C. taller/ is D. taller/ are

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ materials \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your house made from? It’s made from wood and leaves.

A. What/ is B. What/are C. Which/ is D. Which/ are

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traditional costume \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the most colorful among all people of Vietnam?

A. Why/ is       B. When / does        C. Whose / is        D. Why/ does

26. Which is the correct sentence?

A. Are there any traditional festivals held in spring?

B. Are there any festival traditional held in spring?

C. Do there any held traditional festivals in spring?

D. Does there any held traditional festivals on spring?

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Duong Lam Village located at Duong Lam commute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a 45 km distance from Hanoi.

A. Is/ at B. Are/ on C. Does/ at D. Were/ on

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_ other countryside markets in the Mekong Delta are held on boats.

A. Some B. A little C. A D. Much

29. She put so \_\_\_\_\_\_ salt in the soup that she couldn’t have it. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ too salty.

A. much/ was B. many/ is C. much/ were D. many/ was

30.She has \_\_\_\_ self-confidence. She has \_\_\_\_\_\_ trouble talking to new people.

A. little/ a lot of B. few/ many C. little/ many D. many/ a lot of

31. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of books and clothes \_\_\_\_\_ ethnic children?

A. Do/ donate/ to B. Do/ collect/ to C. Did/ collect/ of D. Are/ donate/ to

32. He took \_\_\_\_\_ cigar from his mouth and blew away \_\_\_\_\_ long trail of smoke.

A. the/a B. a/a C. the/the D. a/the

33. We live in \_\_\_\_\_\_ big house in \_\_\_\_ middle of \_\_\_\_ village.

A. a/ the/ the B. a/ a/ the C. the/ the/ a           D. a/ a/ the

34. At some very \_\_\_\_\_ formal restaurants, \_\_\_\_\_\_ waiter may do this for \_\_\_\_\_ diners, but it is not inappropriate to place your own napkin in your lap, even when this is the case.

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

35. \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese ancestors are believed to continue to live in another realm, and that it is the duty of \_\_\_\_\_ living beings to meet their needs.

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

36. In \_\_\_\_\_ India, you shouldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hands with women. It’s a taboo.

A. x/ shake B. an/ shake C. the/ shake           D. x/ to shake

37. When \_\_\_\_\_ in a Brazil restaurant, you should tip \_\_\_\_\_ waiter 10% of \_\_\_\_\_ bill.

A. eating/ the/ the B. eat/ the/ the C. eats/ the/ a D. to eat/x/ the

38. In \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam, animism is more significant among ethnic communities in \_\_\_\_\_ highlands.

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

39. Which is the correct sentence?

A. Should you plant seeds on the ground, you will have a beautiful garden of flowers.

B. Should you plant seeds on the ground, you should have a beautiful garden of flowers.

C. Should you plant seeds on the ground, you would have a beautiful garden of flowers.

D. Had you planted seeds on the ground, you will have a beautiful garden of flowers.

40. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ sandals in the mountains, she \_\_\_\_\_ on the rocks.

A. Should/ wear/ will slip B. Should/ wears/will slip

C. If/ wears/ slipped D. If/wear/ will be slip

41. Unless we \_\_\_\_\_\_now, we \_\_\_\_\_\_ the lesson on time.

A. start/ won’t finish B. will start/ don’t finish

C. starts/ won’t finish D. started/ don’t finish

42. The woman wonders \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooking well at home.

A. if home robots were B. whether home robots are

C. whether home robots was D. home robots are if

43. You won’t pass the examination\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you study more.

A. unless B. if  C. until D. whether

44. I almost missed my flight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there was a long queue in the duty-free shop.

A. since B. although C. despite D. because of

45. All people should join hand in protecting the environment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we can gain better health.

A. in order that B. when C. because D. even though

46. The water was very rough. The lifeguards made all of the swimmers leave the water.

A. Since the water was very rough, the lifeguards made all of the swimmers leave the water.

B. The water was very rough so that the lifeguards made all of the swimmers leave the water.

C. The water was very rough because the lifeguards made all of the swimmers leave

D. The lifeguards made all of the swimmers leave the water though the water was very rough.

47. A large amount of forest was cut down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people can build new accommodations for tourists.

A. so that B. even if C. even though D. as soon as

48. Big tobacco companies have known that cigarettes are deadly, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for decades the harmful effects of smoking have been their best kept secret.

A. but B. so C. when D. because

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you're finished using your computer, it's important to turn it off properly to save energy.

A. When B. Although C. Due to D. Before

50. Each person \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a little bit of effort, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it will be enough to improve the current environmental condition.

A. contributes/ but B. contributes/ so that C. contribute /until D. contribute /while

51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we are more aware of protecting the environment, our lives and those around us will become much easier.

A. If B. So that C. Till D. After

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I have moved to Vancouver; this is due to my husband’s job change.

A. In case you were wondering B. In case you was wondering

C. If you were wondering D. Due to you was wondering

53. Global warming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if there \_\_\_\_\_\_ too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

A. wouldn’t happen/ weren’t B. didn’t happen/ wasn’t

C. won’t happen/ is   D. happened/ weren’t

54. She \_\_\_\_\_ enough at night, so she is \_\_\_\_\_ tired in the morning.

A. doesn’t sleep/ always B. isn’t sleep/ always

C. don’t sleep/ rarely D. won't sleep/ seldom

55. Shopping \_\_\_\_\_ only to buy beautiful and necessary items but also \_\_\_\_\_ myself.

A. is not/ to entertain B. is no/ entertaining

C. will no/ entertain D. will not/ to entertain

56. Which sentence is grammatically true?

A. The customers always want to buy the best goods with the cheapest price.

B. The customers always want buying the best goods with cheapest price.

C. The customers always wants to buy the best goods with the cheapest price.

D. The customer always want to buy the best goods with the cheapest price.

57. My boyfriend and I go shopping together quite \_\_\_\_\_
A. frequently B. hardly C. never D. always

58. I don’t know how to bargain because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
A. never went to flea market. B. went never to flea market.
C. going to flea market never D. never going to flea market.

59. My train \_\_\_\_\_at 11.30, so I \_\_\_\_\_ to be at the station by 11.15.

A. leaves/ need B. will leave/ will need C. leaving/ needing D. leaves/ will need

60. The big sale \_\_\_\_\_ on 8 August. It \_\_\_\_\_ the biggest sale show in the Summer.

 A. finishes/ is B. will finish/ is C. finished/ were D. finishing/ was

61. \_\_\_\_\_ the film \_\_\_\_\_ at 3.30 or 4.30?

A. Does/ start B. Will/ start C. Is/ start D. Did/ started

62. The mudslide \_\_\_\_\_ the whole village while people \_\_\_\_\_ in their houses.

A. buried/ were sleeping B. was burying/ slept

C. buried/ sleeping D. buried/ slept

63. Several people \_\_\_\_\_\_ along when suddenly there \_\_\_\_\_\_ a landslide came crashing down the hillside and blocked the road in front of them.

A. were going/ was B. went/ was C. was going/ was D. are going/ are

64. I can’t remember how to answer this question. I must confess that I \_\_\_\_\_\_ while the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_it.

A. wasn’t listening/ was explaining B. weren’t listening/ was explaining

C. wasn’t listen/ was explain D. didn’t listen/ did explain

65. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ always\_\_\_\_\_\_ about his girlfriend.

A. was/ complaining B. has/ complaining

C. will be/ complaining D. was/ complains

66. Which sentence is grammatically true?

A. Was she typing a letter when her boss went into the meeting room?

B. Was she typing a letter when her boss goes into the meeting room?

C. Did she typing a letter when her boss went into the meeting room?

D. Is she typing a letter when her boss went into meeting room?

67. John managed to contact his family in England \_\_\_\_\_\_using Zalo.

A. by B. in C. under D. at

68. This time tomorrow, I will be chatting with my cousin \_\_\_\_\_ Sydney \_\_\_\_\_ Skype.

A. in/ on B. at/ on C. in/in front of D. above/ at

69. Thomas can find \_\_\_\_\_ classroom, but Susan and Mary can’t find \_\_\_\_\_.

A. his /theirs B. him/ their C. he/ hers D. his/ them

70. Are you sure this book belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ mother? B: Yes, it’s \_\_\_\_\_.

A. your/ hers B. yours/ hers C. yours/ her D. your/ she

71. Which is the incorrect sentence?

A. Will this desk be mine? B. This room will be yours.

C. This house was theirs. D. That plane was yours.

72. Miss Young …………she …………. to talk to Professor Reed.

A. said/ had B. said/ has C. said to/ have D. asked/ had

73. Jenny wonders \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doing well at school.

A. if her sisters were B. whether her sisters are

C. her sisters were  D. her sisters are if

74.  David asked Timmy why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film on television \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he hadn’t watched/ the day before

B. hadn’t he watched/ yesterday

C. he doesn’t watch/ today

D. didn’t he watch/ the day before

75. My teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ social networks so much.

A. not to use B. don’t use C. not using D. to use

76. “I don’t usually drink milk when \_\_\_\_\_\_ ” Mrs. Pike said.

A. I am hungry B. I was hungry C. she was hungry D. I will be hungry

77. The last time I saw Linda, she looked very relaxed. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ she’d been on holiday the \_\_\_\_\_\_ week.

A. explained/ previous B. explained/ following

C. explains/ next D. would explain/ ago

78. Which is the incorrect word in the following sentence?

The officer wanted to know why the frightened witness didn’t reported the incident to the police.

1. didn’t B. why C. wanted D. to

79. Which sentence is grammatically true?

A. My club president asked me if you were having a video conference with other clubs the following week.

B. My club president asked me if you are having a video conference with other clubs the following week.

C. My club president asked me to you were having a video conference with other clubs the following week.

D. My club president asked me if you would have a video conference with other clubs next week.

80. "I won't help you with your homework. Never!” Katarina said to me.
A. Katarina refused to help me with my homework.

B. Katarina refused helping me with my homework.

C. Katarina asked to help me with my homework.

D. Katarina asked to helping me with my homework.

81. Katy \_\_\_\_\_\_ to know how many planets \_\_\_\_\_\_ in solar system.

A. wanted/ there were B. said/ there were

C. wanted/ were there D. asked/ there are

82. Leo asked her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. what time the meeting ended B. what time the meeting end

C. what time does the meeting end D. what time did the meeting end

**COMMUNICATION**

***a) Nhận biết (số câu: 20)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following question.***

1. **A:** That's a very nice dress you're wearing.

 **B:** - ...............................

 A. I'm glad you like it. B. That's all right.

 C. That's nice. D. You're quite right.

2. **Ba:** ............................... to stay the night?

 **Lan:** Oh, that's very kind of you.

 A. Would you like B. Do you feel like

 C. Why don't you D. Do you enjoy

3. **Linda:** Does Tommy like hamburgers?

 **Tom:** - ......................... He eats them almost everyday.

 A. Yes, so much B. Yes, so many C. Yes, so few D. Yes, so little

4. **Hoa:** Would you like some beer?

 **Lan:** Yes, just ............

 A. a little B. little C. few D. a few

5. **Nick:** Do you have a dictionary?

 **Tom:** - ………........…

 A. Yes, I do B. Yes, I have it

 C. Yes, I own one D. Yes, I certainly have

6. **Tom:** Would you like some more tea?

 **Nam:** .................................................

 A. No, thanks B. Yes, thanks C. Yes, please D. No, please

7. **Your friend:** Would you mind if I closed the window?

 **You:** - ………….............................

 A. No, please do B. No, don’t close it

 C. Yes, I wouldn’t mind D. Yes, please close

8. **Mary:** Remember to return the newspaper to my father.

 **Bud:** - ………….................................

 A. I will B. Why not C. I won’t D. Of course

9. **A:** Shall I give the cat a slice of meat?

 **B:** – ................................................

 A. It’s better not to give B. It’s better not give

 C. It’s better to not D. It’s better not to

10. **A:** “What’s your hobby, Lan ?”

      **B:** “ ............................................. ”

A. Well, I like collecting stamps.     B. Oh, with computers

 C. Well, I want stamps                     D. Oh, on the phone.

11. **Hoa:** “Can I speak to Mr. Johnson, please?”

 **Ba**: “………......................... ”

A.Hold on please         B.I’m Mr. John         C.No, you can’t       D.Yes, you can.

12. **Guard:** “Don't pick flowers in the school garden next time, Lili”

 **Lili:** “……............……”

A.Sorry, I won’t       B. I have no idea           C.Is that so?             D.Don’t worry

13. **Mi:** “I‟m terribly step on your foot”.

 **Nick:** “……..............”

A.Never mind       B.Don’t say that           C. You’re welcome          D.That’s right

14. **Peter:** “I’ll go fishing this weekend**.**”

 **Tom:** “…………………..”

 A. Have a good time B. Can’t you fish?

 C. That’s very kind of you D. what about more fish?

15. **Phong:** “ ……….........…?”

 **Mai:** “I’d like to see that red dress.”

A.What do you like                                                 B**.**do you want anything

C.What can I do for you                                         D.What will you do

16. **Nam:** “Is it easier to watch TV now?”

 **Tom:** “…………….”

A**.**Yes, I think so             B**.**Yes, very          C**.**No, I think so           D**.**No, not very

17. **Mai:** “What can I do for you, Madam?”

 **Alice:** “ ……………..”

A.Some apples           B.Thank you           C.all right           D.It’s nice of you

18. **Tom:** “Hello, may I speak to John Smith?”

 **Trang:** “…….......………….”

A: This is John Smith speaking B. I’m John Smith

 C. John Smith is me D. My name is John Smith

19. **You:** “Is it easier to watch TV now?”

 **Grandma:** “…………….”

A.Yes, I think so            B.Yes, very          C.No, I think so          D.No, not very

20. **Store keeper:** “ ……………..”

 **You:** “Yes, how much is this shirt?”

 A. May I help you? B. How do you do?

 C. Here you are D. Is this shirt yours?

***b) Thông hiểu (15)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following question.***

1. **Mike**: .......................................?

 **Julie**: Yes, the clock says nine o'clock.

 A. Is it time to leave B. Is it free time

 C. Is time long time D. What's the time

2. **Mark:** Your house is very lovely! I especially like what you’ve done to the front yard.

 **Linda:** Really? .....................................................................

 A. That’s nice of you to say so. B**.**What a pity!

 C.That’s a good idea.  D. I’d love to

3. **Mark:** ................................?

 **Linda:** Not now, but I used to.

 A. Do you watch TV very often B. Won't you have some tea

 C. Are you going to bed D. Did you enjoy it

4. **Nam:** Is he complaining?

 **An:** - …………, but I don’t care.

 A. He may do so B. He may be C. So is he D. May he is

5. **Lan:** Will it rain on the day of our departure?

 **Mai:** - ……..........……

 A. I hope not B. I don’t hope so C. I hope not so D. I hope it wouldn’t

6. **Pat:** Did you go to Da Lat on holiday?

 **Jone:** – …………..........., but I got sick at the last minute.

 A. I had planned to go B. I would like to go

 C. I wish to go D. I planned to go

7. **Robert:** You really have beautiful eyes, Barbara. I’ve never seen such a gorgeous shade of blue.

 **Barbara:** ..................................................

 A.Thank you, Robert. That’s a nice compliment. B. With pleasure

 C.Have a good time           D.You're welcome

8. **Yumi:** When is the meeting supposed to start?

 **Joe:** …………..........................

 A. It is about to begin B. It is about beginning

 C. It is already begun D. It is to begin

9. **Abdal:** Shall I tell Tom about that?

 **Sue:** – No, …………......................................

 A. you needn’t I’ve told him already. B. you mustn’t told him already.

 C. you wouldn’t I’ve told him already. D. you shouldn’t I’ve told him already.

10. **Mark:** How wide is this street?

 **Linda:** - “…………..................................”

 A. It’s ten meters wide B. It’s ten meters in wide

 C. It’s wide ten meters D. It’s in wide ten meters

11. **Boy:** I was bitten by a snake. Could you help me to hold the wound tight?

 **Friend:** ....................................

1. Of course. I’ll do it right now. B. No, that’s a waste of time

C. Sorry, but I’m busy. D. That sounds interesting

12. **A:** “Relax, Harry. Everything will be alright.”

  **B:** “...................................”

 A. Thanks, John. But I’m really upset.     B. I’m glad you say so.

 C. It’s OK. I’m proud of you. D. Thank you. You deserve it.

13. The telephone rings but it is someone who has a wrong number, you put the phone down after saying:

 A. I’m afraid you’ve got the wrong number.

 B. This is the wrong number speaking.

 C. Why don't you try again?

 D. Wrong number, please.

14. A: - “ ................................. ”

      B: - “Oh, it’s great!”

 **A**. What do you think of the English competition ?

 B. How is the English competition like ?

C. Would you like the English competition ?

D. What do you like about the English competition ?

15. **You:** “My wife is ill and I can’t go to work today.”

 **Friend**: “………….............”

A.I’m sorry to hear thatB.You should look after her

C.It’s doesn’t matter                       D.It’s nothing serious

***c) Vận dụng ( số câu: 15)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following question.***

**1. Nam:** Would you like to visit my hometown in Ca Mau this summer vacation?

 **John:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Yes, I’d love to. **B.** Yes, I do **C.** No, I don’t **D.** No. I don’t like.

**2. Alan:** My mother phoned me this morning. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **Mark:** I’m sorry to hear that.

**A.** A typhoon destroyed our village last night.

**B.** Ten people were rescued from the typhoon yesterday.

**C.** Nobody was injured in the typhoon yesterday.

**D.** Luckily, villagers were evacuated to safe parts of the city.

**3. Alan:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **Elise:** That’s awful. I hope your family is safe.

**A.** My hometown was destroyed by a typhoon last night.

**B.** No one was killed in this accident.

**C.** No one was injured in the disaster last night.

**D.** Ten people were freed from trapping in flooded village.

**4. Customer:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **Online shop owner:** I’m sorry about that. Let me check.

**A.** I’m calling to make a complaint about the laptop I ordered from you.

**B.** I’m calling to order the laptop you advertised online on FACEBOOK.

**C.** I’m calling to give feedback on the laptop I ordered from you.

**D.** I’m calling to make compliment on the laptop I ordered from you.

**5.** My grandparents called me this morning. A typhoon hit their village last night.

**A.** I’m sorry to hear that. **B.** That’s kind of you to say so.

**C.** That’s good of you to say so. **D.** I’m glad to hear that.

**6. Alan:** Now, about the online class ….. We must be here at 7.30 A.M, and ………. .

 **Minh:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but I think we should meet at 7.15. We need to check the devices.

**A.** Sorry for interrupting **B.** Pleased for interrupting

**C.** Glad for interrupting **D.** Lucky for interrupting

**7. Mary:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mai.

 **Mai:** I’m glad you like it, Nick. I love its colour.

A. What a nice dress you have!

**B.** What an awful day it is!

**C.** What an unlucky day I have!

**D.** What an expensive dress you have!

**8. Mark:** What a nice kite you have, Mai!

 **Mai:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. My grandfather made it for me last weekend.

A. Thank you, Tony **B.** You’re welcome

**C.** My pleasure **D.** Not at all

**9. Alan:** Would you like to go shopping in Ca Mau City center?

 **Minh:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes. I’d love to B. Yes, I do

C. No, I don’t D. No. I don’t like

**10. Alex:** Ten people were injured in the earthquake last night.

 **Alise:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. That’s awful **B.** That’s released

**C.** Ow, that’s brilliant **D.** Fantastic! I can’t wait

**11.** **Mary:** Do you think Tony will win the next match?

 **Lan:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He injured his leg in the match last weekend.

A. I doubt it **B.** I’m sure that

**C.** I believe that **D.** No doubt

**12.** **Tony:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We’ll have school clouds so we won’t have to carry lots of books to school.

 **Hoa:** Great!

A. Great news for us **B.** Released news for us

**C.** Bad news for us **D.** Unlucky news for us

**13.** **Minh:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 **Adam:** No, thanks. I’m busy.

A. Would you like to visit Ca Mau Cape this Saturday afternoon?

**B.** Do you like to visit Ca Mau Cape this Saturday afternoon?

**C.** Do you love visiting Ca Mau Cape this Saturday afternoon?

**D.** Would you need to visit Ca Mau Cape this Saturday afternoon?

**14.** Do you love using video call to communicate with your friends?

A. Yes, I do **B.** Yes, I would **C.** No, I wouldn’t **D.** No, thanks

**15.** **Ba:** I won first prize in English speaking contest and got a laptop so I can use E-books from tailieu.vn.

 **Tom:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Congratulations!

**B.** That’s kind of you to say so.

**C.** That’s nice of you to say so.

**D.** Poor you!

**ERROR RECOGNITION *( số câu: 50)***

***a) Nhận biết ( số câu: 20)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the incorrect underlined parts in the sentences.***

1. 1. At recess, the students practice to play basketball.

 A B C D

1. I don’t enjoy to eat breakfast before seven in the morning.

 A B C D

1. He usually has my meetings on 10 am.

 A B C D

1. She were talking to a stranger when I came to the restaurant.

 A B C D

1. As soon as it rains, I go to school by bus.

A B C D

1. If she had finished the work, she can go home.

A B C D

1. When you visit a temple in Thailand, you has to follow some important customs.

 A B C D

1. People should to lower their voice inside the temple.

 A B C D

 9. Although she wanted to go to the museum, she decided staying at home.

 A B C D

1. Do you fancy to come on a day trip to Bath next Saturday?

A B C D

1. Would you mind to open the window?

A B C D

1. I like read comics in my free time.

 A B C D

1. Mai enjoys to make crafts, especially cloth dolls.

A B C D

1. Life in the countryside is much peaceful and the life is also slower.

 A B C D

1. After a few weeks of lessons I could dance gracefully than before.

A B C D

1. Han lives in an cottage house in Cuc Phuong national park.

 A B C D

1. What were you doing in 6 p.m. yesterday?

A B C D

1. Xo Dang men are good at architecture, sculpting, and paint.

 A B C D

1. I found it very excited to take part in the spring festival of Bai Dinh Pagoda.

 AB C D

1. Janet doesn’t catches the bus at 8 in the morning

 A B C D

***b) Thông hiểu ( số câu: 20)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the incorrect underlined parts in the sentences.***

1. I was lieing in the bath when the phone rang.

 A B C D

1. Having leisure activities are truly important to the elderly.

 A B C D

1. Collecting coins is exciting, but it can also be relaxed.

 A B C D

1. The test was more difficult than I expected. I could finish it at least 20 minutes early.

 A B C D

1. Steve works more happy than he used to.

 A BC D

1. He hated being in the army when he had to obey commands.

 A B C D

1. I went to the post office immediately since I left you.

A B CD

1. It started to rain hardly while we were playing some folk games at the festival.

 A B C D

1. How much do you visit your friends in New York?

 A B C D

1. If I save enough money for my Europe tour at the end of this year, I won’t waited

 A B C

 until the next year to make it.

 D

1. The earthquake happened at midday when many people had had lunch.

 A B C D

1. Water pollute in the lake has made the fish die.

 A B C D

1. If the factory doesn’t stop pollute the lake, no fish will be able to survive.

 A B C D

1. In 2030, robots will be build our houses and do our housework.

 A B C D

1. The boy asked if he can fly to the Moon in the future.

 A B C D

1. Andrew reported that he saw an UFO silently flying through the sky.

 A B C D

1. My brother didn’t have money enough to buy the dictionary he liked

 A B C D

1. The street doesn’t look like attractive because it has a lot of rubbish.

 A B C D

1. Although the island has no clean water and electric, it attracts lots of tourists.

 A B C D

1. They found the games more difficulty to win than they had expected.

 A B C D

***c) Vận dụng ( số câu: 10)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the incorrect underlined parts in the sentences.***

1. If a student takes a course on Computer Science, it will take him four years doing the course. A B C D
2. Jenny said that there had been the updated version of that anti-virus program

 A B

and she would be installing it on her new Macbook the after week.

 C D

1. If people keep cutting down trees and they wipe out forests, there will be more floods.

 A B C D

1. One of the things all of us can do to protect and improve our environment is recycle.

 A B C D

1. Wonderful family days out are some of most special memories

 A B C D

1. We won’t save the environment if we stop using so much energy.

 A B C D

1. Many people are wondering where life exists on other planets and moons.

 A B C D

1. She said they wouldn’t go fishing tomorrow.

A B C D

1. Going fishing alone is one of my Dad’s favorite leisure activity.

A B C D

1. Astronomers are concerned about light pollution because they have difficulty in

 A B C

to view outer space

 D

**WRITING 1 SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION**

***a) Nhận biết ( số câu: 30)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

**Question 1:** It’s tiring to sit in front of the computer for hours.

A. Sitting in front of the computer for hours is tiring.

B. Sit in front of the computer for hours is tiring.

C. Sat in front of the computer for hours is tiring.

D. To sit in front of the computer for hours is tiring.

**Question 2:** He passed the exam because he’s intelligent.

A. He’s intelligent, so he passed the exam.

B. He’s intelligent, but he passed the exam.

C. He’s intelligent, and he passed the exam.

D. He’s intelligent, for he passed the exam.

**Question 3:** He hates playing board games.

A. He doesn’t like playing board games.

B. He doesn’t dislike playing board games.

C. He doesn’t detest playing board games.

D. He doesn’t want playing board games.

**Question 4:** My parents insist me on learning Spanish.

A. My parents want me to study Spanish.

B. My parents teach me to study Spanish.

C. My parents make me to study Spanish.

D. My parents remind me to study Spanish.

**Question 5:** When do you go to school?

A. What time do you go to school?

B. What do you go to school?

C. How do you go to school?

D. Why do you go to school?

**Question 6:** This country is so multicultural that many tourists visit it.

A. Many tourists visit this country because it’s multicultural.

B. Many tourists visit this country but it’s multicultural.

C. Many tourists visit this country although it’s multicultural.

D. Many tourists visit this country so it’s multicultural.

**Question 7:** What are these stilt houses made of?

A. What are the materials of these stilt houses?

B. What are the colors of these stilt houses?

C. What is the price of these stilt houses?

D. What is the height of these stilt houses?

**Question 8:** We enjoy watching TV.

A. We like watching TV.

B. We dislike watching TV.

C. We hate watching TV.

D. We don't like watching TV.

**Question 9:** Custom is not similar to tradition

A. Custom is different from tradition.

B. Custom is the same as tradition.

C. Custom is like tradition.

D. Custom is as similar as tradition.

**Question 10:** This custom is so popular that everyone knows it.

A. It’s such a popular custom that everyone knows it.

B. Everyone know this custom but it’s popular.

C. Knowing this custom is for everyone.

D. That everyone knows this custom is popular.

**Question 11:** Let’s go to the Flower Festival tomorrow.

A. Why not go to the Flower Festival tomorrow?

B. What not go to the Flower Festival tomorrow?

C. When not go to the Flower Festival tomorrow?

D. Where not go to the Flower Festival tomorrow?

**Question 12:** Don’t miss the opening ceremony of the festival

A. Remember to attend the opening ceremony of the festival.

B. Let’s miss the opening ceremony of the festival.

C. Do not remember the opening ceremony of the festival.

D. Forget the opening ceremony of the festival.

**Question 13:** How about listening to a bedtime story?

A. What about listening to a bedtime story?

B. Why about listening to a bedtime story?

C. Who about listening to a bedtime story?

D. When about listening to a bedtime story?

**Question 14:** It’s very wasteful to apply lights in almost everything at night.

A. Apply lights in almost everything at night is very wasteful.

B. To apply lights in almost everything at night is not wasteful.

C. Almost everything is wasteful at night.

D. It’s interesting to apply lights in almost everything at night.

**Question 15:** The soil is poisoned because farmers use too many pesticides and herbicides.

A. Famers use too many pesticides and herbicides, so the soil is poisoned.

B. Famers use too many pesticides and herbicides, for the soil is poisoned.

C. Famers use too many pesticides and herbicides, but the soil is poisoned.

D. Famers use too many pesticides and herbicides, or the soil is poisoned.

**Question 16:** If you don’t stop swimming in that lake, you will have a rash.

A. Unless you stop swimming in that lake, you will have a rash.

B. Unless you don’t stop swimming in that lake, you will have a rash.

C. If you don’t keep swimming in that lake, you will have a rash.

D. Unless you keep stop swimming in that lake, you will have a rash.

**Question 17:** The polluted water results in the death of many aquatic animals and plants

A. The polluted water leads to the death of many aquatic animals and plants.

B. The polluted water causes in the death of many aquatic animals and plants.

C. The polluted water causes to the death of many aquatic animals and plants.

D. The polluted water leads in the death of many aquatic animals and plants.

**Question 18:** Although Singapore is a developed country, it is not polluted by industry

A. Despite being a developed country, Singapore is not polluted by industry.

B. Due to being a developed country, Singapore is not polluted by industry.

C. As being a developed country, Singapore is not polluted by industry.

D. By being a developed country, Singapore is not polluted by industry.

**Question 19:** New Zealand and Australia are both surrounded by the sea.

A. Both New Zealand and Australia have sea around it.

B. There is no sea around New Zealand and Australia.

C. New Zealand and Australia don’t have sea.

D. We can’t go swimming in New Zealand and Australia.

**Question 20:** Because the storm is getting bad, you shouldn’t go out.

A. The storm is getting bad, so you shouldn’t go out.

B. The storm is getting bad, but you shouldn’t go out.

C. The storm is getting bad, for you shouldn’t go out.

D. The storm is getting bad, or you shouldn’t go out.

**Question 21:** The weather forecast is sometimes unreliable.

A. Sometimes we can’t count on the weather forecast.

B. Sometimes we can spend on the weather forecast.

C. Sometimes we can count on the weather forecast.

D. Sometimes we can’t spend on the weather forecast.

**Question 22:** Many countries are not able to deal with natural disasters.

A. Many countries can’t possibly deal with natural disasters.

B. Many countries are to deal with natural disasters.

C. Many countries will deal with natural disasters.

D. Many countries could not deal with natural disasters.

**Question 23:** To communicate face-to-face is more convenient than to interact online.

A. It’s more convenient to communicate face-to-face.

B. It’s more convenient to interact online.

C. It’s less convenient to interact online.

D. It’s less convenient to communicate face-to-face.

**Question 24:** It’s fascinating to watch science fiction movies.

A. Watching science fiction movies is fascinating.

B. Watch science fiction movies is fascinating.

C. Watch science fiction movies is boring.

D. Watching science fiction movies is boring.

**Question 25:** Thanks to technical advancements, we are having a more convenient life.

A. Our life would be less convenient if there were no technical advancements.

B. Our life would be more convenient if there were no technical advancements.

C. Our life would be more expensive if there were no technical advancements.

D. Our life would be less expensive if there were no technical advancements.

**Question 26:** My smart phone is so convenient that I bring it everywhere.

A. It is such a convenient smart phone that I bring it everywhere.

B. I bring my smart phone everywhere although it’s convenient.

C. My smart phone is not convenient enough for me to bring.

D. My smart phone is convenient so that I can’t bring it anywhere.

**Question 27:** The universe is so interesting that human want to know more about it.

A. Because the universe is interesting, human want to know more about it.

B. Although the universe is interesting, human want to know more about it.

C. Because the universe is interesting, human don’t want to know more about it.

D. Although the universe is interesting, human don’t want to know more about it.

**Question 28:** My parents usually watch TV in the evening.

A. In the evening, my dad and my mom usually watch TV.

B. My parents never watch TV.

C. In the evening, my mom and my dad clean our house.

D. My parents always watch TV in the evening.

**Question 29:** Yesterday we decided to paddle around West Lake in a canoe.

A. We decided to ride around West Lake in a canoe yesterday.

B. We decided to go around West Lake in a canoe yesterday.

C. We decided to walk around West Lake in a canoe yesterday.

D. We decided to run around West Lake in a canoe yesterday.

**Question 30:** I enjoy going camping with my family.

A. I am fond of going camping with my family.

B. I usually go camping with my friends.

C. I don’t like going camping with my family.

D. I don’t want to go camping

***b) Thông hiểu ( số câu: 25)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

**Question 1:** We would prefer to make crafts rather than play tennis.

A. We would rather make crafts than play tennis.

B. We would rather to make crafts than play tennis.

C. We would rather make crafts rather than play tennis.

D. We would rather making crafts rather than play tennis.

**Question 2:** My close friend gave me a wonderful present on my birthday.

A. My close friend gave a wonderful present to me on my birthday.

B. I gave my friend a wonderful present on my birthday.

C. A wonderful present was given me on my birthday.

D. My birthday gave a wonderful present.

**Question 3:** Skateboarding is her hobby.

A. Her favourite leisure activity is skateboarding.

B. She doesn’t like skateboarding.

C. Skateboarding is fun.

D. Hobby includes skateboarding.

**Question 4:** He likes to listen to pop music than to watch TV after school.

A. He prefers listening to pop music to watching TV after school.

B. He like watching TV more than listening to music after school.

C. Listening to pop music is more exciting than watching TV.

D. Watching TV is less interesting than listening to pop music.

**Question 5:** You don’t have to wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.

A. You needn’t wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.

B. You mustn’t wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.

C. You can’t wear astronaut outfits on Space Day.

D. You couldn’t wear astronaut outfits on Space Day

**Question 6:** Hurry up or you will miss the bus.

A. If you don't hurry up, you will miss the bus.

B. If you hurry up, you will miss the bus.

C. If you didn't hurry up, you would miss the bus.

D. If you hurry up, you won't miss the bus.

**Question 7:** He said: "This is the most wonderful performance."

A. He said that was the most wonderful performance.

B. He said this is the most wonderful performance.

C. He said that is the most wonderful performance.

D. He said this were the most wonderful performance.

**Question 8:** This show is suitable for children under the age of 10.

A. This show is proper for children under the age of 10.

B. This show is super for children under the age of 10.

C. This show is probable for children under the age of 10.

D. This show is enable for children under the age of 10.

**Question 9:** I read this book two weeks ago.

A. I stopped reading this book two weeks ago.

B. I stopped to read this book two weeks ago.

C. I stop reading this book two weeks ago.

D. I will stop reading this book two weeks ago.

**Question 10:** I am not good at math, or else, I can become a math teacher.

A. If I were good at math, I could become a math teacher.

B. Unless I were good at math, I could become a math teacher.

C. As I were good at math, I could become a math teacher.

D. Whether I were good at math, I could become a math teacher.

**Question 11:** People use a lot of vehicles. The air is polluted.

A. If people didn’t use too many vehicles, the air wouldn’t be polluted.

B. If people don’t use too many vehicles, the air won’t be polluted.

C. If people won’t use too many vehicles, the air don’t be polluted.

D. If people wouldn’t use too many vehicles, the air didn’t be polluted.

**Question 12:** It takes me two hours to do my homework everyday.

A. I spend two hours doing my homework everyday.

B. I spend two hours to doing my homework everyday.

C. I spend two hours to do my homework everyday.

D. I spent two hours doing my homework everyday.

**Question 13:** It’s required that you have to follow netiquettes in this chat room.

A. You must follow netiquettes in this chat room.

B. You need follow netiquettes in this chat room.

C. You can follow netiquettes in this chat room.

D. You should follow netiquettes in this chat room

**Question 14:** The message board is so informative that I read it all day.

A. It is such an informative message board that I read it all day.

B. The message board is too informative that I read it all day.

C. The message board is informative enough that I read it all day.

D. It is so an informative message board that I read it all day.

**Question 15:** Peter said: “I will try to learn hard to pass the entrance exam.”

A. Peter said that he would try to learn hard to pass the entrance exam.

B. Peter told that he would try to learn hard to pass the entrance exam.

C. Peter asked that he would try to learn hard to pass the entrance exam.

D. Peter talked that he would try to learn hard to pass the entrance exam.

**Question 16:** She said: "I wasn't to this gallery yesterday."

A. She said she hadn't been to this gallery the day before.

B. She said she hadn't been to this gallery yesterday.

C. She said she hadn't been to this gallery the before day.

D. She said she wasn't to this gallery yesterday.

**Question 17:** “Will aliens become good friends with humans?” Nick asked his teacher.

A. Nick asked his teacher if alien would become good friends with humans.

B. Nick asked his teacher if alien will become good friends with humans.

C. Nick asked his teacher if alien become good friends with humans.

D. Nick asked his teacher if alien does become good friends with humans.

**Question 18:** “Close the door, please! It’s very noisy.” She said.

A. She told me to close the door.

B. She said me to close the door.

C. She advised me to close the door.

D. She thanked me to close the door.

**Question 19:** I asked Ms. Gray if she could speak Martian language.

“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?” I asked Ms. Gray.

A. Can you speak Martian language?

B. Could you spoke Martian language?

C. Could you speak Martian language?

D. Can you spoke Martian language?

**Question 20:** If I saw an alien, I would ask it to take some pictures.

A. Did I see an alien, I would ask it to take some pictures.

B. Had I see an alien, I would ask it to take some pictures.

C. Did I saw an alien, I would ask it to take some pictures.

D. Had I seen an alien, I would ask it to take some pictures.

**Question 21:** I hope I will live abroad in the future.

A. I wish I would live abroad in the future.

B. I don’t want to live abroad in the future.

C. I want living abroad in the future.

D. I lived abroad when I was small.

**Question 22:** I want to visit a beautiful beach in Viet Nam. Could you suggest one?

A. Do you mind suggesting one beautiful beach in Viet Nam?

B. Do you mind if you suggested one beautiful beach in Viet Nam?

C. Would you mind if you suggest one beautiful beach in Viet Nam?

D. Could you suggested one beautiful beach in Viet Nam?

**Question 23:** How about learning English?

A. Let's learn English.

B. Why don't we learning English?

C. Let's to learn English.

D. What about learn English?

**Question 24:** Nam can't go to school because he is ill.

A. Nam is ill, so he can't go to school.

B. Nam can't go to school; therefore, he is ill.

C. Nam is ill so that he can't go to school.

D. Nam is ill, but he can't go to school.

**Question 25:** She started driving one month ago.

A. She began driving one month ago.

B. She began drive one month ago.

C. She begins driving one month ago.

D. She began to driving one month ago.

***c) Vận dụng ( số câu: 20)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.***

 **1. It’s tiring to sit quietly for hours.**

A. In my opinion, to sit quietly for hours is tiring.

B. In my opinion, sit quietly for hours is tiring.

C. In my opinion, being sat quietly for hours is tiring.

D. In my opinion, siting quietly for hours are tiring.

**2. He dislikes outdoor activities.**

A. He isn't fond of outdoor activities.

B. He is excited about outdoor activities.

C. He is keen on outdoor activities.

D. He is interesting in outdoor activities.

**3. I find cooking in my free time relaxing.**

A. It’s relaxing to me to cook in my free time.

B. Cooking is relaxing for free time.

C. Free time relaxing is cooking.

D. I spend cooking my free time.

**4. He likes to listen to pop music than to watch TV after school.**

A. He prefers listening to pop music to watching TV after school.

B. He like watching TV more than listening to music after school.

C. Listening to pop music is more exciting than watching TV.

D. Watching TV is less interesting than listening to pop music.

**5. There are some stilt houses in my village.**

A. My village has some stilt houses.

B. Some stilt houses has my village.

C. There some my village stilt houses.

D. In my village there have some stilt houses.

**6. Ho Chi Minh City is metropolitant.**

A. Ho Chi Minh City is one of the international cities.

B. Ho Chi Minh City is one in the international cities.

C. Ho Chi Minh City is one of the international city.

D. Ho Chi Minh City is one of international cities.

**7. She got lost because she didn't have a map.**

A. If she had had a map, she wouldn't have got lost.

B. If she didn't have a map, she wouldn't have got lost.

C. If she didn't have a map, she wouldn't get lost.

D. If she hadn't had a map, she wouldn't got lost.

**8. He can't go out with his friends because he has to help his father.**

A. If he didn't have to help his father, he could go out with his friends.

B. If he didn't have to help his father, he went out with his friends.

C. If he had to help his father, he could go out with his friends.

D. If he didn't have to help his father, he goes out with his friends.

**9. Although she studied hard, she failed the exam.**

A. She failed the exam despite studying hard.

B. In spite of she studied hard, she failed the exam.

C. She failed the exam in spite studying hard.

D. She failed the exam despite of studying hard.

**10. It took her father three days to paint the house.**

A. Her father spent three days painting the house.

B. Her father spends three days painting the house.

C. Her father spent three days to paint the house.

D. Her father spends three days in painting the house.

**11. Open the door, please.**

A. Would you mind if I opened the door?

B. Do you mind if I opened the door?

C. Would you mind if I open the door?

D. Could you opened the door, please?

**12. The Red River is 1,200 kilometers long. The Nile River is 6,437 kilometers long.**

A. The Nile River is longer than The Red River.

B. The Nile River is the longest river.

C. The Nile River is as longer as The Red River.

D. The Nile River is the longer The Red River.

**13. It’s very wasteful to apply lights in almost everything at night.**

A. Apply lights in almost everything at night is very wasteful.

B. To apply lights in almost everything at night is not wasteful.

C. Almost everything is wasteful at night.

D. It’s interesting to apply lights in almost everything at night.

**14. People use a lot of vehicles. The air is polluted.**

A. If people didn’t use too many vehicles, the air wouldn’t be polluted.

B. If people don’t use too many vehicles, the air won’t be polluted.

C. If people won’t use too many vehicles, the air don’t be polluted.

D. If people wouldn’t use too many vehicles, the air didn’t be polluted.

**15. Although Singapore is a developed country, it is not polluted by industry.**

A. Despite being a developed country, Singapore is not polluted by industry.

B. Due to being a developed country, Singapore is not polluted by industry.

C. As being a developed country, Singapore is not polluted by industry.

D. By being a developed country, Singapore is not polluted by industry.

**16. Australians use English as their mother tongue so they are native speakers.**

A. Australians are native speaker because they use English as their mother tongue.

B. Australians are native speaker although they use English as their mother tongue.

C. Australians are native speaker though they use English as their mother tongue.

D. Australians are native speaker owing to they use English as their mother tongue.

**17. We are raising money to help people in the flooded area.**

A. We are raising money so that we can help people in the flooded area.

B. We are raising such money to help people in the flooded area.

C. We are raising enough money to help people in the flooded area.

D. We are raising money in order not to help people in the flooded area.

**18. It’s required that you have to follow netiquettes in this chat room.**

A. You must follow netiquettes in this chat room.

B. You need follow netiquettes in this chat room.

C. You can follow netiquettes in this chat room.

D. You should follow netiquettes in this chat room.

**19. Thanks to technical advancements, we are having a more convenient life.**

A. Our life would be less convenient if there were no technical advancements.

B. Our life would be more convenient if there were no technical advancements.

C. Our life would be more expensive if there were no technical advancements.

D. Our life would be less expensive if there were no technical advancements.

**20. “Close the door, please! It’s very noisy.” She said.**

A. She told me to close the door.

B. She said me to close the door.

C. She advised me to close the door.

D. She thanked me to close the door.

**21. Because the storm is getting bad, you shouldn’t go out.**

A. The storm is getting bad, so you shouldn’t go out.

B. The storm is getting bad, but you shouldn’t go out.

C. The storm is getting bad, for you shouldn’t go out.

D. The storm is getting bad, or you shouldn’t go out.

**22. The universe is so interesting that human want to know more about it.**

A. Because the universe is interesting, human want to know more about it.

B. Although the universe is interesting, human want to know more about it.

C. Because the universe is interesting, human don’t want to know more about it.

D. Although the universe is interesting, human don’t want to know more about it.

**WRITING 2 SENTENCE BUILDING**

***a) Nhận biết ( số câu: 30)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best makes sentence meaningful and correct.***

**1. Why/ not/ we/ help/ our parents/ with / some DIY projects?**

A. Why don’t we help our parents with some DIY projects?

B. Why not we help our parents with some DIY projects?

C. Why not we help our parents some DIY projects?

D. Why don’t we help our parents some DIY projects?

**2. How much/ time/ a day/ you/ spend on/ playing game?**

A. How much time a day do you spend on playing game?

B. How much time a day do you spend in playing game?

C. How much time a day did you spend in playing game?

D. How much time a day did you spend on playing game?

**3. He/ usually/ go/ herding/ buffaloes/ with / other boys/ the village.**

A. He usually goes herding buffaloes with other boys in the village.

B. He usually goes herding buffaloes with other boys in village.

C. He usually go herding buffaloes with other boys in village.

D. He usually go herding buffaloes with other boys in the village.

**4. I/ like/ look/ at/ stars / starry nights.**

A. I like looking at stars on starry nights.

B. I like look at stars in starry nights.

C. I like to look at stars in starry nights.

D. I like looked at stars on starry nights.

**5. Some farmers/ still/ use/ buffalo-drawn/ carts/ move crops.**

A. Some farmers still use buffalo-drawn carts to move crops.

B. Some farmers still uses buffalo-drawn carts to move crops.

C. Some farmers still uses buffalo-drawn carts move crops.

D. Some farmers still use buffalo-drawn carts move crops.

**6. Many/ ethnic minority/ students/ have/ travel/ long way/ to get/ school.**

A. Many ethnic minority students have to travel a long way to get to school.

B. Many ethnic minority students have to travel long way to get to school.

C. Many ethnic minority students have traveling a long way to get to school.

D. Many ethnic minority students have traveling long way to get to school.

**7. How much/ dish/ of / five-colored/ sticky rice?**

A. How much is a dish of five-colored sticky rice?

B. How much are dish of five-colored sticky rice?

C. How much are a dish of five-colored sticky rice?

D. How much is dish of five-colored sticky rice?

**8. Japanese people/ famous/ the culture of / lining/ especially/ in/ escalators.**

A. Japanese people are famous for the culture of lining especially in escalators.

B. Japanese people is famous with the culture of lining especially in escalators.

C. Japanese people is famous for the culture of lining especially in escalators.

D. Japanese people are famous with the culture of lining especially in escalators.

**9. The subways/ often/ crowded/ the morning/ when/ people/ rush/ work.**

A. The subways are often crowded in the morning when people rush to work.

B. The subways are often crowded on the morning when people rush work.

C. The subways is often crowded on the morning when people rush to work.

D. The subways is often crowded in the morning when people rush work.

**10. Anna/ not/ have/ do homework/ today/ because/ tomorrow/ a day off.**

A. Anna doesn’t have to do homework today because tomorrow is a day off.

B. Anna doesn’t have do homework today because tomorrow is a day off.

C. Anna doesn’t have doing homework today because tomorrow is a day off.

D. Anna doesn’t have done homework today because tomorrow is a day off.

**11. Tet/ be/ an/ occasion/ family/ reunions/ Vietnam.**

A. Tet is an occasion for family reunions in Vietnam.

B. Tet be an occasion for family reunions in Vietnam.

C. Tet are an occasion for family reunions in Vietnam.

D. Tet will be an occasion for family reunions in Vietnam.

**12. Many/ children/ Vietnam/ look forward/ Mid-Autumn Festival/ because/ they/ can/ go parade.**

A. Many children in Vietnam look forward to Mid-Autumn Festival because they can go parade.

B. Many children in Vietnam look forward on Mid-Autumn Festival because they can go parade.

C. Many children in Vietnam look forward for Mid-Autumn Festival because they can go parade.

D. Many children in Vietnam look forward of Mid-Autumn Festival because they can go parade.

**13. Although/ fairy tales/ may/ imaginary, many/ kids/ love/ hear.**

A. Although fairy tales may be imaginary, many kids love to hear them.

B. Although fairy tales may imaginary, many kids love to hear them.

C. Although fairy tales may imaginary, many kids love hear.

D. Although fairy tales may be imaginary, many kids love hear.

**14. What/ be/ you/ and/ your friend/ do/ at 11 a.m. yesterday?**

A. What were you and your friend doing at 11 a.m. yesterday?

B. What was you and your friend doing at 11 a.m. yesterday?

C. What was you and your friend do at 11 a.m. yesterday?

D. What were you and your friend do at 11 a.m. yesterday?

**15. This book/ so/ interesting/ that/ I/ can’t/ put/ down.**

A. This book is so interesting that I can’t put it down.

B. This book is so interesting that I can’t put down.

C. This book so interesting that I can’t put it down.

D. This book so interesting that I can’t put down.

**16. I/ read/ this/ story/ about/ five/ times/ a week.**

A. I read this story five times a week.

B. I reads this story five times a week.

C. I had read this story five times a week.

D. I am reading this story five times a week.

**17. If/ people/ breath/ contaminated/ air, they/ have/ breathing problems.**

A. If people breath contaminated air, they will have breathing problems.

B. If people breath contaminated air, they have breathing problems.

C. If people breathed contaminated air, they had breathing problems.

D. If people breathed contaminated air, they would have breathing problems.

**18. Many/ people/ this area/ have/ cholera/ because/ they/ drink/ untreat/ water.**

A. Many people in this area have cholera because they drink untreated water.

B. Many people on this area have cholera because they drink untreated water.

C. Many people on this area have cholera because they drink untreating water.

D. Many people in this area have cholera because they drink untreating water.

**19. There/ many/ English/ speaking countries/ the world.**

A. There are many English speaking countries in the world.

B. There are many English speaking countries on the world.

C. There are many English speaking countries at the world.

D. There are many English speaking countries of the world.

**20. Could/ you/ tell/ me/ what/ the symbol/ Scotland?**

A. Could you tell me what the symbol of Scotland is?

B. Could you tell to me what is the symbol of Scotland?

C. Could you tell to me what the symbol of Scotland is?

D. Could you tell me what is the symbol of Scotland?

**21. A lot of/ people/ injured/ the/ earthquake / 1991**

A. A lot of people injured in the earthquake in 1991.

B. A lot of people injured on the earthquake in 1991.

C. A lot of people injured at the earthquake in 1991.

D. A lot of people injured for the earthquake in 1991.

**22.  I/ make/ friends/ foreigner/ in/ chat room.**

A. I made friends with a foreigner in a chat room.

B. I am making friends with foreigner in a chat room.

C. I was made friends with a foreigner in a chat room.

D. I have made friends with foreigner in a chat room.

**23. People/ can/ see/ cultural differences / in/ conversation/ between/ different countries.**

A. People can see cultural differences in conversation between different countries.

B. People can't see cultural differences in conversation between different countries.

C. People can see cultural differences on conversation between different countries.

D. People can see cultural differences in conversation between different from countries.

**24. Learn/ English/ help/ us/ get over/ the/ language barriers.**

A. Learning English helps us get over the language barriers.

B. Learn English help us get over the language barriers.

C. To Learn English help us get over the language barriers.

D. Learnt English helps us get over the language barriers.

**25. Do / you/ often/ attend/ video conference?**

A. Do you often attend a video conference?

B. Do you often attending a video conference?

C. Do you often attend an video conference?

D. Do you often attends a video conference?

**26. Lucia/ said/ they/ be not/ going to/ the/ cinema/ that night.**

A. Lucia said that they weren’t going to the cinema that night.

B. Lucia said that they aren’t going to the cinema that night.

C. Lucia said that they wasn’t going to the cinema that night.

D. Lucia said that they hadn’t been going to the cinema that night.

**27. Science/ play/ important/ role/ our/ daily life.**

A. Science plays an important role in our daily life.

B. Science plays an important role on our daily life.

C. Science plays the important role on our daily life.

D. Science plays the important role in our daily life.

**28. Viet/ said/ he/ would/ be doing/ experiment/ 10 o’clock/ following day.**

A. Viet said that he would be doing an experiment at 10 o’clock the following day.

B. Viet said that he would be doing a experiment at 10 o’clock following day.

C. Viet said he would be doing an experiment at 10 o’clock following day.

D. Viet said he would be doing a experiment at 10 o’clock the following day.

**29. The reporter/ wanted/ know/ why/ I/ not/ taken/ a picture/ when/ I/ had seen the UFO.**

A. The reporter wanted to know why I hadn’t taken a picture when I had seen the UFO.

B. The reporter wanted know why I hadn’t taken a picture when I had seen the UFO.

C. The reporter wanted know why I didn’t taken a picture when I had seen the UFO.

D. The reporter wanted to know why I didn’t taken a picture when I had seen the UFO.

**30. In the film, John Harrison/ be/ space terrorist/ who/ want/ destroy/ the Earth.**

A. In the film, John Harrison is a space terrorist who wants to destroy the Earth.

B. In the film, John Harrison is a space terrorist who wants destroy the Earth.

C. In the film, John Harrison is space terrorist who wants to destroy the Earth.

D. In the film, John Harrison is space terrorist who wants destroy the Earth.

***b) Thông hiểu ( số câu: 30)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best makes sentence meaningful and correct.***

**1. City/ children/ have/ more/ interesting life/ country ones.**

A. City children have more interesting life than country ones.

B. City children have more interesting life country ones.

C. City children has more interesting life than country ones.

D. City children has more interesting life country ones.

**2. My friend/ not/ like / ride/ horse**

A. My friend doesn't like riding a horse.

B. My friend don't like riding a horse .

C. My friend never rode a horse.

D. My friend had never ridden a horse.

**3. Nick/ buy/ a CD/ Vietnamese folk songs/ last week.**

A. Nick bought a CD of Vietnamese folk songs last week.

B. Nick buyed a CD of Vietnamese folk songs last week.

C. Nick did buy a CD of Vietnamese folk songs last week.

D. Nick buys a CD of Vietnamese folk songs last week.

**4. Marie/ like/ window shopping/ her close friend/ Saturday evenings.**

A. Marie likes window shopping with her close friend on Saturday evenings.

B. Marie likes window shopping with her close friend in Saturday evenings.

C. Marie like window shopping with her close friend in Saturday evenings.

D. Marie like window shopping with her close friend on Saturday evenings.

**5. Ping/ not/ mind/ do/ a lot of/ homework/ in the evenings.**

A. Ping doesn’t mind doing a lot of homework in the evenings.

B. Ping doesn’t mind to do a lot of homework in the evenings.

C. Ping didn’t mind to do a lot of homework in the evenings.

D. Ping didn’t mind doing a lot of homework in the evenings.

**6. Duong Lam Village/ located/ Duong Lam commute/ a 45 km/ distance/ from Hanoi.**

A. Duong Lam Village is located in Duong Lam commute at a 45 km distance from Hanoi.

B. Duong Lam Village is located at Duong Lam commute at a 45 km distance from Hanoi.

C. Duong Lam Village is located in Duong Lam commute in a 45 km distance from Hanoi.

D. Duong Lam Village is located at Duong Lam commute in a 45 km distance from Hanoi.

**7. Hurry/ or/ you/ be/ late/ for school.**

A. Hurry up or you will be late for school.

B. Hurry or you will be late for school.

C. Hurry up or you won't be late for school.

D. Hurry up but you will be late for school.

**8. Thai cloth/ famous/ be/ strong/ unique/ and colorful.**

A. Thai cloth is famous for being strong, unique, and colorful.

B. Thai cloth is famous with being strong, unique, and colorful.

C. Thai cloth are famous with being strong, unique, and colorful.

D. Thai cloth are famous for being strong, unique, and colorful.

**9. When/ you/ come/ Brazil, you/ should/ tip/ the waiter/ 10%/ the bill.**

A. When you come to Brazil, you should tip the waiter 10% of the bill.

B. When you come to Brazil, you should tip the waiter 10% on the bill.

C. When you come to Brazil, you should to tip the waiter 10% in the bill.

D. When you come to Brazil, you should to tip the waiter 10% of the bill.

**10. Australian/ not/ like/ be/ commented/ accents.**

A. Australian don’t like to be commented on accents.

B. Australian doesn’t like being commented in accents.

C. Australian don’t like being commented in accents.

D. Australian doesn’t like to be commented on accents.

**11. Some/ people/ think/ buffalo-fighting/ Hai Phong/ violent.**

A. Some people think that buffalo-fighting in Hai Phong is violent.

B. Some people think that buffalo-fighting in Hai Phong are violent.

C. Some people thinks that buffalo-fighting in Hai Phong are violent.

D. Some people thinks that buffalo-fighting in Hai Phong is violent.

**12. Thanh Giong Festival/ commemorate/ Saint Giong/, an imaginary/ hero/ the/ Vietnamese.**

A. Thanh Giong Festival commemorates Saint Giong, an imaginary hero of the Vietnamese.

B. Thanh Giong Festival commemorates Saint Giong, a imaginary hero of the Vietnamese.

C. Thanh Giong Festival commemorate Saint Giong, an imaginary hero of the Vietnamese.

D. Thanh Giong Festival commemorate Saint Giong, a imaginary hero of the Vietnamese.

**13. I think/ it/ be/ waste/ of/ money/ buy/ expensive/ offerings.**

A. I think it’s a waste of money to buy expensive offerings.

B. I think it be a waste of money to buy expensive offerings.

C. I think it be a waste of money buying expensive offerings.

D. I think it’s a waste of money buying expensive offerings.

**14. Most/ fairy tales/ end/ with/ happy/ wedding/ between/ the/ prince/ princess.**

A. Most fairy tales end with a happy wedding between the prince and princess.

B. Most fairy tales will end with a happy wedding between the prince and princess.

C. Most fairy tales ending with a happy wedding between the prince and princess.

D. Most fairy tales ended with a happy wedding between the prince and princess.

**15. The street/ not/ look/ attractive/ because/ there/ be/ a lot of/ rubbish.**

A. The street doesn’t look attractive because there’s a lot of rubbish.

B. The street not look attractive because there’s a lot of rubbish.

C. The street not look attractive because there’re a lot of rubbish.

D. The street don’t look attractive because there’re a lot of rubbish.

**16. The music club/ be/ make/ so/ much noise/ that/ the residents/ require/ them/ turn/ the music/ down.**

A. The music club is making so much noise that the residents require them to turn the music down.

B. The music club is make so much noise that the residents require them to turn the music down.

C. The music club be make so much noise that the residents require them to turn the music down.

D. The music club be making so much noise that the residents require them to turn the music down.

**17. Visual/ pollution/ prevent/ us/ see/ far/ away.**

A. Visual pollution prevents us from seeing far away.

B. Visual pollution prevents us with seeing far away.

C. Visual pollution prevents us on seeing far away.

D. Visual pollution prevents us of seeing far away.

**18. Fifty stars/ the/ United States’ flag/ represent/ fifty states.**

A. Fifty stars in the United States’ flag represents its fifty states.

B. Fifty stars at the United States’ flag represents its fifty states.

C. Fifty stars at the United States’ flag represent its fifty states.

D. Fifty stars in the United States’ flag represent its fifty states.

**19. A lot of/ people/ enjoy/ see/ ‘Titanic’/ despite/ sad ending.**

D. A lot of people enjoy seeing ‘Titanic’ despite its sad ending.

A. A lot of people enjoy to see ‘Titanic’ despite its sad ending.

B. A lot of people enjoy to see ‘Titanic’ despite it has sad ending.

C. A lot of people enjoy seeing ‘Titanic’ despite it has sad ending.

**20. What/ icon/ your/ country?**

A. What is the icon of your country?

B. What is a icon of your country?

C. What is the icon to your country?

D. What is a icon to your country?

**21. I/ couldn’t/ see/ more/ a few/ feet/ front/ me/ because/ the/ snow.**

A. I couldn’t see more than a few feet in front of me because of the snow.

B. I couldn’t see more a few feet in front of me because of the snow.

C. I couldn’t see more a few feet in front of me because the snow.

D. I couldn’t see more than a few feet in front of me because the snow.

**22. If/ there/ be/ fire/ in/ your house, call/ 114.**

A. If there is a fire in your house, call 114.

B. If there is a fire in your house, to call 114.

C. If there is a fire in your house, calling 114.

D. If there be a fire in your house, call 114.

**23. The/ volcanic eruption/ be/ so destructive/ that/ many lives/ be threatened.**

A. The volcanic eruption was so destructive that many lives were threatened.

B. The volcanic eruption is so destructive that many lives are threatened.

C. The volcanic eruption be so destructive that many lives are threatened.

D. The volcanic eruption be so destructive that many lives were threatened.

**24. What/ you/ do/ if/ there/ tornado/ in/ your area?**

A. What would you do if there were a tornado in your area?

B. What would you do if there is a tornado in your area?

C. What would you do if there be a tornado in your area?

 D. What would you do if there has been a tornado in your area?

**25. Thanks/ social networks,/ we/ can/ connect/ each other/ easily.**

A. Thanks to social networks, we can connect to each other easily.

B. Thanks social networks, we can connect to each other easily.

C. Thanks social networks, we can to connect to each other easily.

D. Thanks to social networks, we can to connect to each other easily.

**26. I/ can’t/ imagine/ life/ without/ science/ technology.**

B. I can’t imagine our life without science and technology.

A. I can’t imagine our life without science but technology.

C. I can’t imagine our life without science so technology.

D. I can’t imagine our life without science nor technology.

**27. Parents/ not/ allow/ children/ play/ computer games/ long period of time.**

A. Parents don’t allow children to play computer games for a long period of time.

B. Parents don’t allow children play computer games for a long period of time.

C. Parents don’t allow children playing computer games for a long period of time.

D. Parents don’t allow children played computer games for a long period of time.

**28. Do/ you/ think/ astronauts/ feel/ great sense/ loneliness/ when/ travel/ alone/ space?**

A. Do you think astronauts feel a great sense of loneliness when traveling alone in space?

B. Do you think astronauts feel great sense of loneliness when traveling alone in space?

C. Do you think astronauts feel great sense of loneliness when travel alone in space?

D. Do you think astronauts feel a great sense of loneliness when travel alone in space?

**29. About 95%/ the atmosphere/ on Mars/ be/ carbon dioxide, which/ be/ poisonous/ breath**

A. About 95% of the atmosphere on Mars is carbon dioxide, which is poisonous to breath.

B. About 95% on the atmosphere on Mars is carbon dioxide, which is poisonous breath.

C. About 95% on the atmosphere on Mars is carbon dioxide, which is poisonous to breath.

D. About 95% of the atmosphere on Mars is carbon dioxide, which is poisonous breath.

**30. The/ biggest problem/ for/ humans/ live/ other planets/ be/ lack/ atmosphere and water.**

A. The biggest problem for humans to live on other planets is lack of atmosphere and water.

B. The biggest problem for humans to live in other planets is lack of atmosphere and water.

C. The biggest problem for humans living on other planets is lack of atmosphere and water.

D. The biggest problem for humans to living in other planets is lack of atmosphere and water.

***c) Vận dụng ( số câu: 20)***

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best makes sentence meaningful and correct.***

**1. When / I / a child / my grandmother / teach / sing / many folk songs.**

A. When I was a child, my grandmother taught me to sing many folk songs.

B. When I was a child, my grandmother taught me sing many folk songs.

C. When I were a child, my grandmother teaches me to sing many folk songs.

D. When I were a child, my grandmother taught me singing many folk songs.

**2. She / break / tradition / go / holiday / instead of / gather / family members / Tet.**

A. She broke with tradition by going on holiday instead of gathering with her family members at Tet.

B. She broke with tradition going holiday instead of gathering with her family members Tet.

C. She broke with tradition by go on holiday instead of gathering her family members at Tet.

D. She broke tradition by going on holiday instead of gather with her family members at Tet.

**3. Children / look forward / Tet / because / they / get / lucky money / not / have to / go / school.**

A. Children look forward to Tet because they can get lucky money and don’t have to go to school.

B. Children look forward to Tet because they can get lucky money and not have to go to school.

C. Children look forward to Tet because they can get lucky money and don’t have go to school.

D. Children look forward Tet because they can get lucky money and don’t have to go to school.

**4. James / invest / all / his / money / the business / last year / but / it / go / bankrupt.**

A. James invested all his money in the business last year, but it went bankrupt.

B. James invested all his money the business last year, but it goes bankrupt.

C. James invest all his money in the business last year, but it goes bankrupt.

D. James invested all his money the business last year, but it went bankrupt.

**5. Jackson / be / habit / take / short nap / noon.**

A. Jackson is in the habit of taking a short nap at noon.

B. Jackson is the habit of taking a short nap noon.

C. Jackson is in the habit taking short nap at noon.

D. Jackson is the habit of take a short nap at noon.

**6. They / interested / study / lifestyles / different countries / world.**

A. They are interested in studying the lifestyles of different countries around the world.

B. They are interested studying the lifestyles different countries in the world.

C. They are interested in studying the lifestyles different countries of the world.

D. They are interested studying the lifestyles of different countries on the world.

**7. She / took / part / many / competitions / she / not / win / any / prize.**

A. She took part in many competitions, but she did not win any prizes.

B. She took part many competitions, but she not win any prizes.

C. She took part in many competitions, but she did not won any prize.

D. She took part many competitions, but she did not win any prize.

**8. Many people / be / unemployed / if / robots / popular / future.**

A. Many people will be unemployed if robots become popular in the future.

B. Many people are unemployed if robots will become popular in the future.

C. Many people will be unemployed if robots becomes popular in the future.

D. Many people are unemployed if robots becoming popular in the future.

**9. It / not polite / come / one’s house / dinner / without / bring / gift.**

A. It’s not polite to come to one’s house for dinner without bringing a gift.

B. It’s not polite to come one’s house for dinner without bring a gift.

C. It’s not polite come to one’s house dinner without bringing a gift.

D. It’s not polite come to one’s house for dinner without bring a gift.

**10. Noise / pollution / occur / because / there / too many / loud / sounds / environment.**

A. Noise pollution occurs because there are too many loud sounds in the environment.

B. Noise pollution occur because there is too many loud sounds of the environment.

C. Noise pollution occurs because there are too many loud sounds on the environment.

D. Noise pollution occurs because there is too many loud sounds for the environment.

**11. People / will / more / aware / protect / environment / if / there / more / warnings / about / danger / pollution.**

A. People will be more aware of protecting the environment if there are more warnings about the danger of pollution.

B. People will be more aware protecting the environment if there is more warnings about the danger of pollution.

C. People are more aware of protecting the environment if there will be more warnings about the danger of pollution.

D. People will be more aware of protect the environment if there are more warnings about the danger pollution.

**12. USA / enormous / country / , / more / than / 2 times / the size / European Union.**

A. The USA is an enormous country, more than 2 times the size of European Union.

B. The USA is enormous country, more than 2 times the size European Union.

C. The USA is a enormous country, more than 2 times the size of European Union.

D. The USA is enormous country, more than 2 times the size of European Union.

**13. It’s normal / people / try / get / you / communicate / them / their / style.**

A. It’s normal for people to try to get you to communicate with them in their style.

B. It’s normal for people try to get you to communicate with them in their style.

C. It’s normal people to try to get you to communicate with them their style.

D. It’s normal for people to try get you to communicate them in their style.

**14. Be / flexible / ! / You / have / adjust / your / time / loud / speed / suit / person / you’re / talk / to.**

A. Be flexible! You may have to adjust your timing and loudness and speed to suit the person you’re talking to.

B. Be flexible! You may have adjust your timing and loudness and speed suit the person you’re talking to.

C. Be flexible! You may have to adjust your time and loudness for speed to suit the person you’re talk to.

D. Be flexible! You may have adjust your timing loudness and speed suit the person you’re talking to.

**15. Keep / open mind / what / be / correct / . / There / no one / right way / express / something.**

A. Keep an open mind about what is correct. There is no one right way to express something.

B. Keep an open mind what is correct. There is no one right way expressing something.

C. Keep a open mind about what correct. There are no one right way to express something.

D. Keep an open mind to what is correct. There is no one right way to expressing something.

**16. Tell / other / person / when / communicate / be / break / down.**

A. Tell the other person when communication is breaking down.

B. Tell the other person when communicate is breaking down.

C. Tell the other person when communicating is break down.

D. Tell the other person when communication is break down.

**17. When / you / not / understand / what / person / intend / say / , / ask / direct / but / gentle.**

A. When you don’t understand what a person intends to say, ask directly but gently.

B. When you don’t understand what a person intend to say, ask directly but gentle.

C. When you don’t understand what a person intends say, ask direct but gently.

D. When you don’t understand what a person intends to saying, ask directly but gentle.

**18. Life / Viet Nam / year / 2035 / be / very / different / from / what / it / now.**

A. Life in Viet Nam in the year 2035 will be very different from what it is now.

B. Life in Viet Nam in the year 2035 is very different from what its now.

C. Life in Viet Nam the year 2035 will be very different from what it has now.

D. Life in Viet Nam in the year 2035 are very different from what its now.

**19. Participate / athletics / provide / emotion / and / social / benefits / students.**

A. Participation in athletics provides emotional and social benefits for students.

B. Participation in athletics provide emotion and social benefits on students.

C. Participation in athletics provides emotion and social benefits of students.

D. Participation in athletics providing emotional and social benefits to students.

**20. People / can / save / a / lot / energy / resources / recycling.**

A. People can save a lot of energy and resources by recycling.

B. People can to save a lot of energy and resources on recycling.

C. People can saving a lot of energy and resources in recycling.

D. People can save a lot of energy and resources on recycling.

**READING 1: GUIDED CLOZE (15 bài x 5 câu = 75 câu)**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks.***

**1.** Life is changing rapidly in the large cities of England. However, life in other areas remains much the same as it has been for centuries. Factories have brought huge population increases to the cities, and city life boomed.

 City residents have discovered a new (1) ……………………… of life, but in country villages the traditional lifestyle has remained nearly (2) ………………… There have been a few changes, particularly the new steam-powered machinery. It made farm production more (3) …………………… But for the people who remain in the countryside, daily life continues much as it had before the industrial revolution. Life in country villages continues to (4) ……………… at a slow pace. The daily schedule depends on the times that the sun rose and set and on the weather. In a typical village, the largest number of workers is still employed in agriculture or in domestic service. A smaller number of people work in various trades. Even (5) ……………………… work in the professions.

 NB 1. A. way B. walk C. method D. path

 VD 2. A. unchanged B. changeable C. changeful D. change

 TH 3. A. efficient B. efficiently C. efficiency D. inefficient

 NB 4. A. move B. moving C. moves D. moved

 TH 5. A. fewer B. less C. few D. more

***(Big 4 – Bộ đề kiểm tra Tiếng Anh 8 – Lê Thị Hồng Phúc và Nguyễn Thanh Hương – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**2.** William Wordsworth was one of the (1) …………. English Romantic poets. William grew up in the Lake District in scenic northwest England. As a child, he (2) …………….. endless hours playing in the beautiful outdoors. After spending years of his adult life traveling and learning about the world, he chose to return to the Lake District to live.

 There he lived in a house (3) …………. whitewashed walls and flagstone floors known as Dove Cottage. It was there that he wrote some of his best poetry. In “Tintern Abbey” Wordsworth describes, not the beautiful old abbey itself, but rather the landscape (4) ………. it. He gives us a picture of the landscape as he remembered it from a visit there during his boyhood. Using descriptive language, he allows us to see the woods, the hills, and the cliffs as he saw them. He talks about the spirit of the land. Then he (5) …………. to tell us just what the countryside meant to him. According to Wordsworth, the countryside around Tintern Abbey was an example of the perfect place to learn “the joy of elevated thoughts.”

***(Big 4 – Bộ đề kiểm tra Tiếng Anh 8 – Lê Thị Hồng Phúc và Nguyễn Thanh Hương – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

 TH 1. A. first B. most C. second D. better

 NB 2. A. spent B. took C. gave D. had

 NB 3. A. with B. of C. over D. under

 TH 4. A. surrounding B. surrounded C. about D. near

 VD 5. A. goes on B. goes up C. goes around D. goes down

**3.** There are three main kinds of pollution: air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution. Air, which is the most important element of our environment for our (1) ……………………, can be polluted in many ways. Smoke in the air from mills, factories and industry (2) …………………… carbon, monoxide, carbon dioxide, and methane, which are all poisonous gases. This leads (3) …………………… health problems like asthma and lung diseases, and the thinning of the ozone layer, which protects us from harmful UV ray. China, the USA, Russia, India, Mexico and Japan are the world leaders in air pollution emissions. Water is also polluted by the discharge of commercial and industrial waste. Sewage in drinking water is another cause of water pollution as it contains germs and viruses. The noise of vehicles, mills, and factories can be really unbearable. This kind of constant sound also causes headaches, tension, (4) ……..………… stress and migraines. People living next to a building site where there is too much noise can become sick, as they can not sleep or relax. This (5) …………………… noise pollution.

 TH 1. A. survival B. survive C. surviving D. survived

 NB 2. A. contains B. contain C. contained D. containing

 NB 3. A. to B. into C. in D. from

 TH 4. A. mental B. mind C. head D. brain

 VD 5. A. is called B. was told C. says D. mentioned

***(Big 4 – Bộ đề kiểm tra Tiếng Anh 8 – Lê Thị Hồng Phúc và Nguyễn Thanh Hương – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**4. Canadian Culture**

 July 1st is Canada Day. Canada Day is the (1) ……………… of the formation of the provinces into Canada, which was created in 1867. Canada became a (/an) (2) ……………… territory of England back on July 1st, 1867. Canada Day is also a Statutory Holiday. Canadians across the country celebrate in many (3) ……………… The Government of Canada sponsors fireworks displays and celebrations at city halls across the country. In Ottawa, at the Parliament Buildings there is a noon show with the Prime Minister and the Governor General in attendance to (4) ……………… performances of Canadian musicians and singers. Events continue throughout the day.

 Many families go to parks and beaches and enjoy picnics and local events such as musical concerts, parades and fireworks. Many Canadians proudly (5) ……………… the Canadian flag at parades to celebrate the birthday of the country. At many events, the National Anthem ‘O Canada’ is played and sung by everyone in attendance. For all Canadians, Canada Day marks the beginning of summer.

 TH 1. A. celebration B. party C. ceremony D. occasion

 VD 2. A. independent B. dependent C. dependable D. undependable

 NB 3. A. ways B. roads C. paths D. methods

 NB 4. A. watch B. watches C. watching D. watched

 TH 5. A. wave B. plug C. hold D. keep

***(Big 4 – Bộ đề kiểm tra Tiếng Anh 8 – Lê Thị Hồng Phúc và Nguyễn Thanh Hương – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**5.**  **What is NASA?**

 Would you like to be an explorer? Would you like to help with future missions to other planets and outer space? Then maybe you should work for NASA. NASA is a (/an) (1) ………………. This word is formed from the first letters of other words. N.A.S.A. stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA is in charge (2) ………………. exploring space. This U.S. agency was started in 1958. At that time, the United States and the Soviet Union were in a space (3) ………………. Each country wanted to be the first to explore space and to put a man on (4)……………… moon. The Soviet Union won a victory on September 13, 1959. Its Luna 2 was the first man-made object to land on the moon. NASA won the final victory on July 20, 1969, when the astronauts (5) ………………. were from Apollo 11 were the first people to walk on the moon.

 NB 1. A. word B. phrase C. shortcut D. acronym

 TH 2. A. of B. in C. with D. on

 TH 3. A. race B. contest C. competition D. tournament

 NB 4. A. the B. a C. an D. X

 VD 5. A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

***(Big 4 – Bộ đề kiểm tra Tiếng Anh 8 – Lê Thị Hồng Phúc và Nguyễn Thanh Hương – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**6.** The sun, planets, and moons are all part of our solar system. The sun is a huge star in the middle of the solar system. It is the only star we can see during the day. The sun is (1) ….............. brighter than the stars we see at night, because it is much closer to the (2) ………......... It is made of gases that are released in the form of light and heat. The planets are all different sizes. Mercury is the smallest planet. Jupiter is the largest planet. It is eleven times (3) ………......... than the Earth! All eight of the planets are much smaller than the sun. All of the planets in our solar system move around the sun in an oval path called an (4) ……….......... The sun has a strong force that pulls all of the planets toward it. This force, called gravity, is (5) ……….......... makes the planets stay in their orbits. As each planet orbits the sun, it is also spinning around like a top. This spinning is called rotation. Each planet rotates at a different speed. It takes Jupiter less than 10 hours to rotate one time, but it takes Venus 243 days!

 NB 1. A. much B. very C. so D. too

 TH 2. A. Earth B. star C. orbit D. Moon

 NB 3. A. wider B. wide C. widest D. the widest

 TH 4. A. orbit B. route C. trip D. way

 VD 5. A. what B. which C. that D. it

***(Big 4 – Bộ đề kiểm tra Tiếng Anh 8 – Lê Thị Hồng Phúc và Nguyễn Thanh Hương – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**7. COMMUNAL HOUSE (RONG HOUSE)**

The Rong House can only be (1) ….............. in villages to the north of the Central Highlands, especially in Gia Lai and Kon Turn provinces. It is a large, imposing, beautifully decorated stilt house built (2) ….............. the middle of the village. It is where community activities (3) ….............., meetings, wedding ceremonies, or playing ceremonies. It is also the place for reception of guests. The Rong house of each ethnic group has its own architectural style, design, and decor. Yet there are shared features. In the village, it is often (4) ….............. house roofed with yellow-dried thatch leaves and having 8 big wood columns. The rafters are decorated with patterns of bright colour, depicting religious scenes, legendary stories about ancient heroes, stylized animals, and other familiar things of the village life. The most distinction of the decor of the Rong House is the painting of the brilliant God of Sun. The Rong House is a (5) ….............. of the culture of Central Highlanders, an age-old and stable culture. The bigger the house, the wealthier the village is. It is a pride of the whole village.

NB 1. A. found B. find C. to find D. finds

NB 2. A. in B. on C. at D. under

VD 3. A. take place B. take on C. took over D. took after

TH 4. A. the biggest B. a bigger C. biggest D. a big

TH 5. A. symbol B. sign C. signal D. scene

***(Sách bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Bùi Văn Vinh – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**8.** The Vietnamese are known to be polite, hospitable and sensitive. They have a casual and friendly (1) …............... They regard friendship as being very important throughout one’s life. They are always open to visits from friends. Drop-in visits are welcome. The Vietnamese are very close (2) ….............. their family.

 When they offer you a gift, the Vietnamese will usually speak lightly about it. Even though it is an expensive gift, they may pretend it is of no great monetary value.

 (3) ….............. 4,000 years of civilization, the Vietnamese are proud people (4) ….............. like to recite to a myth that they are descendants of an angel and a dragon.

 If you happen to be in their homes at meal time, the Vietnamese will probably invite you to sit down and share whatever food is available. Let them know that you enjoy their food is one way in successfully building a better relationship with them.

 When they invite you to their homes for a meal, celebration, or special occasion, some (5) ….............. - usually food, fruits, chocolate or liquors - should be offered to the host’s family.

TH 1. A. manner B. feature C. culture D. tradition

NB 2. A. to B. on C. at D. in

TH 3. A. With B. Of C. At D. In

VD 4. A. who B. whom C. whose D. which

NB 5. A. gifts B. a gift C. present D. a present

***(Sách bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Bùi Văn Vinh – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**9.** Light pollution is not (1) ….............. serious as water or air pollution. (2) ….............., it is the type of pollution that (3) ….............. more in cities than in rural areas. In the past, we could sit out at night and gaze at glittering stars in the sky and light from objects in the outer space. Nowadays, cities are covered (4) …………lights from buildings, streets, advertising displays, many of which direct the lights up into the sky and into many unwanted places. The real problem is that it is very waste to apply light to almost everything at night. Millions of tons of oil and coal (5) ….............. to produce the power to light the sky. Eye strain, loss of vision and stress are what people may get from light pollution. Too much light at night can harm our eyes and also harm the hormones that help us to see things properly.

NB 1. A. as B. more C. much D. only

TH 2. A. Moreover B. However C. Therefore D. Nevertheless

VD 3. A. occurs B. happens C. take place D. carry on

NB 4. A. with B. by C. on D. at

TH 5. A. are used B. using C. is used D. used

***(Sách bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Bùi Văn Vinh – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**10.** Have a walk (1) ….............. a beach, listen to the sound of the sea waves, and suddenly you see a lot of rubbish on the beach. Pollution takes away all the (2) ….............. of our beaches. I feel really annoyed (3) ….............. I see plastic bags lying on the sand, cigarette ends buried in the sand, and soda cans floating in the sea.

 There are a lot of things that we can do. (4) ….............. we see rubbish, we should do our part in the protecting the land by picking it up and throwing it in dust bins. Moreover, we can form some kind of organization that helps (5) ….............. the beaches. If everyone does their part, the beaches will be a wonderful and beautiful place. We need to start now before the beaches are damaged beyond repair.

NB 1. A. on B. in C. at D. over

NB 2. A. beauty B. beautifully C. beautiful D. being beautiful

TH 3. A. before B. after C. when D. while

TH 4. A. If B. Soon C. Unless D. While

VD 5. A. clean up B. cleaning up C. cleaned out D. clean off

***(Sách bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Lưu Hoằng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**11.** More than a billion people all over the world are under the threat of desert expansion, but few of them are aware that they themselves cause it and are also its (1) …............... People cut (2) ….............. trees for fuel and farmland. Their herd eat up the grass covering valley floors and hillsides. The climate and soil quality, therefore, are affected and forests are turned into deserts.

 In some places, many people had to leave their homes when their wells became dry and sand buried their houses and crops. Therefore, government in nearby areas have had local people (3) ….............. trees and banned burning firewood for fuel. Many techniques have been. For example, in Iran, a thin covering of oil was poured on sandy areas to retain (4) ….............. for planting trees, but this method may harm the environment. Other countries built long canals or pipelines to carry water to desert areas.

 Unless people find more (5) ….............. methods, their homes and land will be lost. The last against the desert is continuing.

TH 1. A. victims B. enemies C. friends D. effects

NB 2. A. down B. back C. off D. in

NB 3. A. plant B. planting C. to plant D. planted

TH 4. A. water B. soil C. earth D. fertilizer

VD 5. A. effective B. affective C. major D. effectively

***(Sách bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Bùi Văn Vinh – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**12.** The next generation of telephone users will probably laugh (1) ….............. we explain how we used to stand next to a wall in the kitchen to (2) ….............. a phone call. Mobile communications, already highly advanced compared with a decade ago, will completely change communications in the next few years.

 (3) ….............. there are millions of people using mobile phones, most people know little about the mobile telecommunications industry and its technology. There are three types of mobile phone. These are hand portables, pocket-sized hand portables and transportables. The smallest and most popular are the pocket-sized hand portables. These work on rechargeable batteries, (4) ….............. an average of up to 80 minutes’ conversation. Mobiles that are fitted permanently in a vehicle do not rely on separate batteries. They require an external aerial on the vehicle. This can mean a stronger signal with clearer speech. Transportables have a high power capability and can be used almost anywhere. They come with (5) ……………. battery packs for longer, continuous use and may also be put into a vehicle, using its electrics. They tend to be bulkier than hand portables.

TH 1. A. when B. unless C. while D. whether

NB 2. A. make B. give C. take D. do

TH 3. A. Although B. Because C. As a result D. In addition

VD 4. A. which allow B. who allow C. allowed D. allowing

NB 5. A. powerful B. power C. powerfully D. powered

***(Sách bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Lưu Hoằng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**13.** Long ago a lot of people (1) ….............. the moon was a god. Other people thought it was just a light in the sky. And others thought it was a big ball of cheese!

 The telescopes were made, and men saw that the moon was really another world. They wondered (2) ….............. it was like. They dreamed of going there. On July 20, 1969, that dream came true. Two American astronauts landed on the moon. Their names were Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin.

 The first thing the men found was that the moon is covered (3) ….............. dust. The dust is so thick that the men left footprints (4) ….............. they walked. Those were the first marks a living thing had ever made on the moon. And they could (5) ….............. there for years and years. There is no wind or rain to wipe them off. The two men picked up rocks to bring back to Earth for study. They dug up dirt to bring back. They set up machines to find out things people wanted to know. Then they were off on their long trip back to the earth.

NB 1. A. thought B. think C. thinking D. thinks

TH 2. A. what B. which C. that D. ho

NB 3. A. with B. for C. to D. by

VD 4. A. where B. place C. which D. that

TH 5. A. go B. remain C. put D. run

***(Sách bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Lưu Hoằng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**14.** E-mail, and chat rooms let children communicate (1) ….............. friends and family members. They can also allow children to connect with people that they have never (2) ….............. in person. Knowing a little about each of these communication services can help parents keep children safer while online.

Through e-mail, (3) ….............. can easily send and receive messages. These messages may also have text, audio, and picture files attached. Signing up for an e-mail account is simple (4) ….............. most services offer them for free. Sometimes these messages contain viruses, or her inappropriate content, so parents should warn children to be wary of e-mails from (5) ….............. people.

Chat rooms are online hang-out spots where anyone can talk about anything current events, books, and other common interests. Users often do not know each other in real life, so it is important that parents keep a close eye on the content of any conversations

NB 1. **A.** with **B.** to **C.** for **D.** through

TH 2. **A.** met **B.** gone **C.** asked **D.** called

TH 3. **A.** users **B.** messengers **C.** receivers **D.** partners

VD 4. **A.** because **B.** because of **C.** due to **D.** in order to

NB 5. **A.** unknown **B.** know **C.** known **D.** knew

***(Sách bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Lưu Hoằng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**15.** The country and the city have both advantages and (1) …............... People in the country live in more beautiful surroundings. They enjoy peace and quietness, and can do their work at their own pace because no one is in a hurry. They live in larger, more comfortable houses, and their neighbors are more friendly, and ready to help them (2) ….............. they need it. Their life, however, can be (3) ….............. and they may be isolated, which is a serious problem if they are ill or want to take children to school.

 The city has all the services that the country lacks, but it (4) ….............. has a lot of disadvantages. Cities are often polluted. They not only have polluted air but also have noisy streets. Everyone is always in a hurry and this means that people have no time to get to know each other and (5) ….............. friends.

NB 1. **A.** disadvantages **B.** enjoyment **C.** happiness **D.** joy

TH 2. **A.** when **B.** which **C.** what **D.** that

VD 3. **A.** boring **B.** bored **C.** depressed **D.** stressfully

TH 4. **A.** also **B.** never **C.** already **D.** extremely

NB 5. **A.** make **B.** do **C.** has **D.** is

***(Sách bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Lưu Hoằng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG Hà Nội)***

**READING 2: GUIDED CLOZE (15 bài x 5 câu = 75câu)**

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

**1. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

 For 3,000 years, Mongolians have lived in the rural areas, adopting a pastoral way of life, moving in the search of new pastures. They depend largely on their livestock for a living and sustain themselves with what they can get from the land. Today, **approximately** half of Mongolia’s population is still roaming the vast plains living in the ger and moving their campings several times a year. Nomadic life thrives in summer and survives in winter. When temperatures are warm, they work hard on their farms to get milk and make *airag*, consuming meat from their sheeps and goats. Once winter comes, temperatures dip extremely low and they stay indoors and survive on horse meat.

 With the rise of technology, changes in the Mongolian nomadic lifestyle are almost inevitable. While they still lead their lifestyle as pastoral herders, many use motorbikes to herd cattle and horses. To move their homes, trucks have taken the place of ox carts. Solar panels are also becoming an addition to the ger, giving them access to electricity without being confined to one place. The nomads use solar energy to power television sets and mobile phones.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**1. Mongolians regularly move from place to place in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 **A. find pastures for their livestock - NB** B. look for food for their family

 C. herd their cattle and horses D. sell their animals and farm products

**2. How many Mongolians still live a traditional nomadic life?**

 **A. About 50 percent - NB** B. More than 50 percent

 **C.** Close to 40 percent D. Approximately 60 percent

**3. What is the word approximately** means**?**

 **A. about - TH** B. exactly

 C. maximum D. minimum

**5. Today, Mongolian nomads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 **A. use solar energy to power electronic devices - TH**

 B. don’t lead their lifestyle as herders any more

 C. use ox carts to move their homes

 D. have the advantage of urban life

**6. Which of the followings is NOT true about Mongolian nomads?**

 **A. They work hard in winter when the temperature dip very low. - VD**

 B. They live in the countryside.

 C. They live by and for their livestock.

 D. They are now taking advantage of technology.

**. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

 Tran Temple Festival, one of the largest annual spring festivals in Vietnam, is held on the 14th night and 15th day of the first lunar month at the national historical complex of the Tran Kings’ shrines and tombs in Tien Duc Commune, Hung Ha District, Nam Dinh City. It usually begins with an incense-offering rite at the kings’ tombs and a ritual for the opening of the gates of Den Thanh (Thanh Temple), Den Mau (Mother Temple) and the Tran Kings’ shrines. **They** are followed by a ‘water procession’, in which people will carry nine ornate palanquins with memorial **plaques** of the Kings of the Tran Dynasty and members of their royal families. A series of folk games are also organized during the festival, such as a rice-cooking challenge, clay firecrackers, chung cake wrapping and tug of war, alongside traditional performances and sport games including lion dances, dragon dances, *cheo* and *chau van* singing, human chess, wrestling and martial arts.

 The Tran Temple Festival was recognized as a national intangible heritage in 2014. The historical complex of the Tran Kings’ shrines and tombs received special national relic status last year.

 - ornate (adj): *được sơn son thiếp vàng* - palanquin (n): kiệu rước (lễ hội)

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**1. How often is the Tran Temple Festival held?**

 **A. every year – NB** B. every month

 C. every two years D. twice a year

**2. The Tran Temple Festival usually begins with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 **A. incense offerings rite - NB** B. a water procession

 C. prayers of thanks D. formal ceremonies

**3. The word ‘they’ in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 **A. offerings - TH** B. temples C. shrines D. rituals

4**. Which of the followings is not organized in the festival?**

 **A. boat race - TH** B. tug of war C. rice cooking D. human chess

**5. Based on the information in the text, which statement is false?**

 **A.The Tran Temple Festival aims to honour the Tran Dynasty. - VD**

 B.The seal opening ceremony takes place on the 14th night.

 C.The main rituals are preceded by a water procession.

 D.Traditional *cheo* and *chau van* singing is performed in the festival.

**3. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

 People visiting Spain for the first time can find it difficult to get used to the eating customs of the Spanish. It’s not so much the food itself, but the timing of the meals that visitors aren’t used to. I used to live in Cadiz myself for a few years and I actually quite like the way they do things. Breakfast is a light continental affair – just some bread and some coffee usually – eaten between 8 and 9.30 a.m. The main meal of the day is lunch, which people usually eat sometime between 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. Quite a few of the shops, museums and galleries close around this time, because the locals like to take time over lunch. They will rest for a short time afterwards, although the traditional afternoon **siesta** is not as common as it used to be. People eat late in the evening – rarely before 9 p.m. and at the weekend the locals often won’t eat before 11 p.m. or even midnight. This is a much lighter meal than lunch – often just a few tapas taken with a drink.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

 **Choose the correct answers.**

**1. What is the passage mainly about?**

 **A. Spanish culture - TH** B. Spanish eating customs

 C.Spanish table manners D. Spanish mealtimes

**2. What does the word “siesta” mean?**

 **A. a short nap** - TH B. a light meal

 C. an afternoon snack D. a deep sleep

**3. Which is the most important meal of the day in Spain?**

 **A. lunch** - NB B. breakfast C. snack D. dinner

**4. What is a continental breakfast?**

 **A. a simple breakfast consisting of coffee and bread - NB**

 B. a full breakfast of cereal, bacon and eggs and toast

 C. a traditional breakfast consisting of rice, soup, fish

 D.a healthy breakfast of fruits, veggies and milk

**5. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 **A.Spaniards isn’t as mellow about meals times as you think- VD**

 B.Spaniards’s dinner is always served with tapas and wine

 C.The locals usually eat dinner after 11pm on weekends

 D. Spaniards’s dinner is also as large as their lunch

**4. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

**NATIVE AMERICANS**

Native Americans have been living in what is now the United States of America since long before any Europeans came. They are not just a single group of people - there are many different tribes of Native Americans. Different Native American groups have different languages, religious believes, and ways of living, or folkways.

The Hopi are Native Americans who come from what is now the American Southwest. When the Spanish came to America in the 16th century and found the Hopi people, they nicknamed them “pueblo people” because Hopi people didn’t move around much - they lived together in what amounted to towns. Pueblo is a Spanish word that means “town.” The Hopi have always been a very peaceful people. Their name comes from the term Hopituh Shi-nu-mu, which means, in the Hopi language, “The Peaceful People” or “Peaceful Little Ones.”

The Navajo come from the same general area as the Hopi. But instead of staying in one place, they moved around. They didn’t live in **permanent** towns like the Hopi. They were a “semi-nomadic” people. While the Hopi were historically known for farming, the Navajo were known for hunting and gathering. After they met the Spanish, the Navajo became known for herding sheep. The Hopi, not so much.

Today, there may not be as many thriving Native American tribes as there used to be, but there are more than a few. All in all, there are about 1,000 different groups of Native American people in the United States, and each group is unique.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**1. How long have Native Americans been living in America?**

**A. Long before any Europeans came - NB** **B.** Since after the arrival of Europeans

**C.** About the same time as the Europeans **D.** A few decades

**2. Why does the author compare different Native American tribes?**

**A. to show how different Native American tribes can be - TH**

**B.** to show that they all come from the same region of North America

**C.** to show the different ways Native American tribes found food

**D.** to show the traveling patterns of different Native American tribes

**3. What does the word “permanent” most nearly mean?**

**A. long-lasting** - TH **B.** unstable **C.** changing **D.** cultural

**4. After the Spanish arrived, the Navajo**

**A. began to farm sheep. - NB** **B.** lived by hunting and gathering.

**C.** moved from their homeland. **D.** didn’t live in permanent towns

**5. What can be inferred about the number of Native American tribes?**

**A. There are more Native American tribes today than in the 16th century. - VD**

**B.** There are fewer Native American tribes today than in the 16th century.

**C.** There are the same number of Native American tribes today as in the 16th century.

**D.** It is unclear about the number of Native American tribes.

**5. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

How many planets are there in our galaxy? That’s a tricky question to answer. Are there other planets that support life? That’s exactly what the Kepler mission hopes to discover.

NASA launched the Kepler space telescope, designed to find habitable planets, in 2009. So far it has discovered five new Earth-sized planets beyond our solar System. These planets are hotter than the Earth - much too hot for life as we know it. The Kepler team predict that they will need at least three years to find an Earth-like planet.

The simplest requirement for a planet to have life is for there to be liquid water so the distance from the planet’s sun and therefore temperature are important. There also needs to be the correct amount of air. If a planet is as small as Mars (half the size of Earth) its weak gravity means that it can’t hold on to air molecules. If a planet is Neptune sized (four times bigger than Earth) it has very strong gravity and too much air. So size matters too.

The cost of the mission is about six hundred million dollars. It is scheduled to observe until 2013 but this could be extended. Will we be sad if we discover we are alone in our galaxy or happy if we find that we share it with other life forms?

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. What is the passage about?**

A. Space exploration to find habitable planets - TH

**B.** NASA’s missions to explore the outer planets

**C.** Planets in our solar System

**D.**  The difference between Earth and other planets

**2. The Kepler space telescope is looking for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. life on other planets - NB B.** new planets in our galaxy

**C.** liquid water on other planets **D.** Earth-sized planets in the solar System

**3. Kepler has found five planets that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. are not in our solar System** - TH **B.** are similar to Earth

**C.** are not too far away from the Earth **D.** has water and air

**4. How much does the Kepler mission cost?**

**A. About $600 million - NB B.** Exactly $600 million

**C.** More than $600 million **D.** Less than $600 million

**5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?**

**A. Earth is four times as big as Neptune. - VD**

**B.** Kepler mission is scheduled to end in 2013.

**C.** The planet can support life if it has water and air.

**D.** A very small planet will not have enough air.

**6. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

Living in the country is something that people from the city often dream about. However, in reality, it has both advantages and disadvantages. There are certainly many advantages to living in the country. First, you can enjoy peace and quietness. Moreover, people tend to be friendlier. A further advantage is that there is less traffic, so it is safer for young children. However, there are certain disadvantages to life outside the city. First, because there are fewer people, you are likely to have few friends. In addition, entertainment is difficult to find, particularly in the evening. Furthermore, the fact that there are fewer shops and services means that it is hard to find jobs. In short, it can be seen the country is more suitable for some people than others. On the whole, it is often the best for those who are retired or who have young children. In contrast, young people who have a career are better provided in the city.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

 **1. According to the passage, living in the country has**

 **A. both good and bad points - TH** **B.** no disadvantages

 **C.** only good points **D.** only bad points

 **2. How many advantages does living in the county have?**

 **A. three - TH** **B. two**

 **C.** four **D.** no

  **3. Living in the country is safer for young children because .**

 **A. there is less traffic - NB** **B.** there are few shops

 **C.** there are fewer people **D.** there are few services

 **4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?**

 **A. The country is only suitable for retired people. - NB**

 **B.** People in the country tend to be friendlier.

 **C.** It’s difficult to find entertainment in the country.

 **D.** There are fewer shops and services in the country.

 **5. Having few friends is .**

 **A. one of certain drawbacks to life outside the city - VD**

 **B.** one of certain advantages to life outside the city

 **C.** one of drawbacks to life in the country

 **D.** the only disadvantage to living in the countryside

 **7. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

 The country is more beautiful than a town and more pleasant to live in. Many people think so, and go to the country for the summer holidays though they cannot live there all the year round. Some have a cottage built in a village so that they can go there whenever they can find the time.

 English villages are not all alike, but in some ways, they are not very different form one another. Almost every village has a church, the round and square tower of which can be seen from many miles around. Surrounding the church is the churchyard, where people are buried.

 The village green is a wide stretch of grass, the houses or cottages are built round it. Country life is now fairy comfortable and many villages have running water brought through pipes into each house. Most villages are so close to some small towns that people can go there to buy what they can’t find in the village shops.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

 1. **When do town people often go to the country?**

 **A. On summer holidays. - NB** **B.** All the year round.

 **C.** At Christmas **D.** All the weekends.

 **2. What is the advantage of city people when they have a cottage built**

 **in the village?**

 **A. They can go there whenever they can find the time. - NB**

 **B.** They can’t go to the country on weekends.

 **C.** They can have their houses rented.

 **D.** They can go to the country at weekend.

  **3. What is the common feature of English villages?**

 **A. They own a church - TH**

 **B.** They own a cathedral.

 **C.** They have a village green

 **D.** They have running water.

 **4. What is NOT mentioned in the life of English villages?**

 **A. The Internet - TH** **B.** The church

 **C.** Running water **D.** The village green

 **5. What is the main idea of the passage?**

  **A. The features of English villages. - VD**

 **B.** Luxury goods of English villages.

 **C.** Standard life in English villages.

 **D.** Cheap things of English villages.

**8. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

 The thing I liked most when I was small was the change of seasons. Spring, summer, autumn and winter - I could see **them** all come and go and each one was completely different. Now in the city, you can buy summer flowers in winter and eat the some vegetables all the year round. Whereas, in the country, I could only eat things at certain times of the year, for example, strawberries in June and turnips in winter. I lived my childhood with the seasons.

 We also made most of our food and would never eat frozen or tinned food. Everything was fresh, so it must be better than the type of food I am taking now in the city. City people may think people in the country miss a lot of things about modern life. In fact, in my opinion they miss a lot more than people in the country, they miss real life.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

**1.What did the writer like most about living in the country?**

**A. The change of seasons. - NB** **B.** Leaves in autumn.

**C.** The wild animals and plants. **D.** Flowers in spring.

**2.What does the word “them” in line 2 refer to?**

**A. Four seasons**  - TH **B.** Winter and autumn

**C.** Countryside **D.** Plants

**3. In the countryside which season can we buy strawberries?**

**A. Summer – NB**  **B.** Autumn

**C.** Spring **D.** Winter

**4. Why did the writer never eat tinned food when living in the countryside? – Because …**

**A. it wasn’t very fresh -** TH **B.** it was contaminated

**C.** it was very fat **D.** it was frozen.

**5. From the text, we infer that …**

**A. The writer loves the country life. - VD**

**B.** City people meet a lot of things.

**C.** The writer loves eating tinned food.

**D.** Many city people love the countryside.

**9. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

***The Hopi of Arizona***

The Hopi live in the northwestern part of Arizona in the United States. With modern things all around them, the Hopi keep their traditions.

There are about ten thousand Hopi and they live in twelve villages in the desert. The weather is very hot in summer, but in winter it freezes. The wind blows hard. Farming is difficult. Corn is the Hopi's main food, but they plant vegetables, too. They raise sheep, goats, and cattle. They also eat hamburgers, ice cream and drink soft drinks. They live in traditional stone houses, but many of them have telephones, radios. and television. They have horses, but they have trucks too.

Kachinas are an important part of the Hopi religion. Kachinas are spirits of dead people, of rocks, plants, and animals, and of the stars. Men dress as kachinas and do religious dance. People also make wooden kachinas. No two wooden kachinasare ever alike.

The children attend school, and they also learn the Hopi language, dances, stories. The Hopi want a comfortable, modern life, but they don't want to lose their traditions.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

**1. The Hopi .**

 **A. keep their traditions - NB**

**B.** want modern things

 **C.** hate to remember their traditions

 **D.** want modern and traditional things

**2. Winters in this part of Arizona are \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. cold - TH** **B.** hot **C.** warm **D.** cool

**3. The main Hopi food is .**

 **A. corn** - NB **B.** hamburgers **C.** beef **D.** vegetables

**4. The Hopi don't want to their traditions.**

 **A. miss** - TH **B.** hit **C.** remember **D.** learn

**5. The main idea of the passage is .**

 **A. the Hopi steadily keep their traditions -VD**

 **B.** the Hopi want a comfortable, modern life

 **C.** the Hopi raise crops and animals in the Arizona desert

 **D.** kachinas are spirits of the things around the Hopi

**10. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

 I often hear or read about ‘natural disasters’ - the eruption of Mount St. Helen, a volcano in the state of Washington, Hurricane Andrew in Florida, the floods in the American Midwest, terrible earthquakes all over the world, huge fires, and so on. But I'll never forget my first personal experience with the strangeness of nature - "the London Killer Fog” of 1952. It began on Thursday, December 4, when a high-pressure system of warm air covered southern England. With the freezing-cold air below, heavy fog formed. Pollution from factories, cars and coal stoves mixed with the fog. The humidity was terribly high, there was no breeze at all. Traffic such as cars, trains, boats stopped. People couldn't see, and some walked onto the railroad tracks or into the river. It was hard to breathe, and many people got sick. Finally, on Tuesday, December 9, the wind came and the fog went away. But after that, even more people got sick. Many of them died.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

**1. Which "natural disaster' isn't mentioned in the passage?**

 **A. a tornado** – NB **B.** a flood C. a hurricane **D.** a volcano

**2. What is the writer's unforgettable personal experience?**

 **A. the London killer fog** - NB **B.** the London killer

 **C.** a high-pressure system **D.** the strangeness of nature

**3.How long did the ‘London Killer Fog' last?**

 **A. For six days** - TH **B.** For four days

**C.** For five days **D.** For a week

**4.What didn't happen during the time of the ‘London Killer Fog'?**

 **A. Heavy rain** – TH **B.** Humidity **C.** Heavy fog **D.** Pollution

**5. What is the main idea of the passage?**

 **A. The severe fog in London - VD B.** The bad time in Florida.

 **C.** The happy time in London **D.** The earthquakes in America.

**11. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

The large movement of the earth under the water causes a very large and powerful tsunami. That tsunami was called the Asian Tsunami in most of the world. It was called the Boxing Day Tsunami in England, Australia, South Africa and Canada because it happened on the holiday which they call Boxing Day. The tsunami caused a lot of damage to countries such as the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

Waves as high as 30 meters killed many people and damaged or destroyed a lot of buildings and other property. Over 225,000 people died or they were not found after the tsunami. The waves traveled as far away as South Africa (8,000 kilometers) where as many as 8 people died because of high water caused by the waves. Because of how much damage was caused and the number of people the earthquake affected, over $7 billion was donated to help the **survivors** and rebuild the areas damaged.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

**1.Why was the tsunami called the Boxing Day Tsunami in England?**

 **A. Because it happened on Boxing Day. - NB**

 **B.** Because it destroyed a lot of boxes.

**C.** Because it happened when people were boxing.

 **D.** Because it happened when people were collecting boxes.

**2. How high were the waves?**

 **A. thirty meters** - NB **B.** thirteen meters

**C.** eighteen meters **D.** two hundred meters

**3.From the text, we know that the** Boxing Day Tsunami caused ….

 **A. the severe damage of people and property - VD**

B. the severe damage of environment

C. a heavy flood in England

D. a terrible hurricane in England

**4. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?**

 **A. Only in Asia the tsunami was called Asian Tsunami. - TH**

 **B.** The tsunami caused a lot of damage to Indonesia.

 **C.** Many people died because of the high waves.

 **D.** A lot of money was raised to help people.

**5.What does the word "survivors" in the last sentence mean?**

 **A. People who are left alive - TH**

 **B.** Offices are being rebuilt

 **C.** People who were dead.

 **D.** Houses that aren't destroyed.

**12. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

 A UFO (Unidentified Flying Object) is any object flying in the sky which cannot be identified by the person who sees it. Sometimes the object is investigated. If people cannot **figure out** what the object is after an investigation, it is called a UFO. If they figure out what the object is, it can no longer be called a UFO because it has been identified.

 Even though UFOs can be anything, people can use the word UFO when they are talking about alien spacecraft. Flying saucer is another word that is often used to describe an identified flying object.

 Studies estimate that 50-90% of all reported sightings are identified later. Usually 10- 20% are never identified. Studies also show that very few UFO sightings are hoaxes (people trying to trick other people). Most UFOs are actually natural or man-made objects that looked strange. 80-90% of UFOs are identified as one of three different things: (a) astronomical causes (for example: planets, stars, or meteors); (b) aircraft; and (c) balloons. 10-20% of UFOs are other causes, such as birds, clouds, migrates, searchlights, etc.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

**1.Another word used to describe a UFO is .**

 **A. flying saucer - NB B.** astronaut **C.** cooking plane **C.** spacecraft

**2.How many percent of all reported sights are not identified?**

 **A. 10-20% - NB** **B.** 20-30% **C.** 30-50% **D.** 80-90%

**3. Most of UFOs are identified as one of the following things except .**

 **A. rains - TH** **B.** stars **C.** clouds **D.** balloons

**4. The text is about …**

**A. the explanation of the UFOs. - VD**

**B.** the place where people can see UFOs.

**C.** the sightings of the UFOs.

**D.** the different kinds of UFOs.

**5.What does the word "figure out" in paragraph 1 mean?**

 **A. explain - TH** **B.** observe **C.** calculate **D.** require

**13. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

In Viet Nam, a market is a trading place, but many markets are not only about buying and selling things. They reflect the life of the community. A traditional market is a social gathering point for people of all ages and it is a new and exciting experience for children, a trading place for local craftmen, and a chance for young people to meet. People go to the traditional market not only to buy and sell things but also to eat, drink, play games, and socialize. For example, if you go to Sa Pa Market, it is the highlands in the north of Viet Nam, you can see people wearing their nicest clothes and spend all day long at the market. They buy things, play the flute, dance and sing. This is also a time to meet, make friends or look for lovers. That is why this kind of gathering is also called “love market". Some other countryside markets in the Mekong Delta are held on boats. Most of the goods are sold at a floating market. The most exciting time is in the early morning, when boats arrive loaded up with agricultural products.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Kim Hiền– Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

1. In Viet Nam, all markets are………….

**A. not only about buying and selling things - NB**

B. only trading places

C. only about buying things

D. only about selling things

2. A traditional market is a social gathering point for ……………..

**A. people of all ages - TH** B. young people

C. local craftsmen D. children

3. What can people do at the traditional market?

**A. Exchange things, eat, drink, play games and socialize. - NB**

B. Buy and sell things, eat, drink and play games.

C. Buy things and eat.

D. Sell and buy thIngs only.

4. when people visit Sa pa market, they can…………….

**A. buy local products and look for lovers - VD**

B. wear their nicest clothes and buy things,

C. ride on a horse and sing local songs.

D.They drink a lot of wine and dance.

5. Some of the markets in the Mekong Delta are held …….. are called floating markets.

**A. on boats - NB**

B. along the roads

C. on the paddy fields

D. in the morning

**14. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

Hi! I am a robot from the year 2050. Today I will reveal some communication methods in the future. It can be easily seen that social networking sites and social media are being developed faster and faster nowadays. However, they will become out of date because scientists will create a new method called telepathic devices. These devices will help people communicate brain to brain directly and non-verbally. People’s dream to be able to get in touch without words and send text or audio messages by thought will finally become true in 2050. Telepathy is based on brain’s electrical activity. Although the first use is for military, telepathy will be changing human’s life step by step. In addition, you will feel amazed when you see the fully 3D images of subjects which are created by holographic technology. In 2050, this technology really brings higher resolution and faster image presenting. The future’s technology will also solve one more problem of human. It is different in languages between countries. People will be using instant translation device. It’s like a USB flash drive and it can work offline. This device will help people who speak different languages understand each other directly and immediately.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Thu Trang– Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

1. According to the passage, what are growing stronger and more popular nowadays?

**A. Social media sites** – TH B. Robots C. Mass media D. Public sights

2. What will make Facebook and Twitter be used by fewer people in the future?

**A. A new communication device** - NB B. Telephone

C. New brain D. Scientists’ data

3. Where will the transfer through device be applied?

**A. In the army** - NB B. At the schools C. At hospital D. At the campus

4. When will we able to see the subject in three dimensions with higher quality in the real time?

A. We will be seen them with higher quality in the 50s.- VD

B. When the science and practice of making holograms are unsuccessful invented.

C. When the science and practice of making live shows are successful invented.

D. When the science and practice of making holograms are successful invented.

5. How many new technology inventions are mentioned in the passage?

**A. 5 - TH** B. 3 C. 4 D. 2

**15. *Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks***

**A BUNCH OF CHOPSTICKS**

Once upon a time, there was an old man who had many sons. However, his sons did not live happily together, they were always arguing. One day, he called all his sons to gather and showed them a bunch of chopsticks. He told them to break the bunch of chopsticks by hands. None of his sons **succeeded** although they tried their best. Then he told them to break each of chopstick instead of the bunch of them. Everyone found out that it was much easier when they break the chopstick one by one. After that, the old man told them if they were going to argue, they would be weak as each separate chopstick; however, if they stopped arguing and worked together, no one could do any harm to them. They heard all their father’s words and realized that they were taught a priceless lesson.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Thu Trang– Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

1. Why did the father tell his sons to break the bunch of chopsticks by hands?

**A. Because he wanted to show his sons about the strength of union. - TH**

B. Because his sons are arguing about who succeeded in breaking chopsticks by hands.

C. Because he did not succeed in doing that.

D. Because he did not want his sons to continue arguing.

2. His sons live………. together, they were always arguing

**A unhappy** - **NB**  B. happy C. happily D happiness

**A. could break the chopsticks by hands - TH**

B. could prevent others doing harm to them

C. could stop arguing

D. could live happily

3. They broke break the bunch of chopsticks …………….

**A. by hands - NB**  B. by hand

C. by finger D. on foot

4. The word “**priceless**” in the story is closest in meaning to………..

**A. valuable - TH** B. expensive C. helpful D. meaningful

5. After understanding the father’s words, they may……….

A. realized how important the worth lesson was - VD

B. teach others the priceless lesson

C. live more happily

D. do things as the words the father said

**READING 3 MCQs (16 bài x 5 câu = 75 câu)**

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

1. **UNIT 1**

**Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.**

 The latest addiction to trap thousands of people is the Internet, which has been blamed for broken relationships, job losses, financial ruin, and even suicide. Psychologists now recognize Internet Addiction Syndrome (IAS) as a new illness that could cause serious problems and ruin many lives.

 IAS is similar to other problems like gambling, smoking and drinking: addicts have dreams about the Internet; they need to use **it** first thing in the morning; they lie to their parents and partners about how much time they spent online; they wish they could cut down, but are unable to do so. A recent study found that many users spend up to 40 hours a week on the Internet. Some of the addicts are teenagers who are already hooked on computer games and who find it very difficult to resist the games on the Internet.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. What is the best title of the passage? (VD)**

 **A. Hooked on the Net** B. The advantage of the Internet

 C. Impact of Internet on teens D. A guide to the Internet

**2. According to the writer, internet addiction \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NB)**

 **A. can lead to financial ruin.** B. helps people kill time.

 C. is not the same as gambling. D. is not an illness.

**3. Internet addicts find it difficult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (NB)**

 **A. to spend less time on the Internet** B. to lie about the time they spent online

 C. to spend more time on the InternetD. to use the Internet in the morning

**4. The word ‘it’ in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (TH)**

 **A. the Internet** B. IAS C. dream D. computer

**5. Which of the followings is NOT true? (TH)**

 **A. Many internet addicts spend more than 40 hours a week online.**

 B. Teenagers who are hooked on computer games can suffer from IAS.

 C. IAS is recognized as a new illness.

 D. Internet addiction can cause suicide behaviors.

**2. UNIT 2**

**Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

 For 3,000 years, Mongolians have lived in the rural areas, adopting a pastoral way of life, moving in the search of new pastures. They depend largely on their livestock for a living and sustain themselves with what they can get from the land. Today, approximately half of Mongolia’s population is still roaming the vast plains living in the ger and moving their campings several times a year. Nomadic life thrives in summer and survives in winter. When temperatures are warm, they work hard on their farms to get milk and make *airag*, consuming meat from their sheeps and goats. Once winter comes, temperatures dip extremely low and they stay indoors and survive on horse meat.

 With the rise of technology, changes in the Mongolian nomadic lifestyle are almost inevitable. While they still lead their lifestyle as pastoral herders, many use motorbikes to herd cattle and horses. To move their homes, trucks have taken the place of ox carts. Solar panels are also becoming an addition to the ger, giving them access to electricity without being confined to one place. The nomads use solar energy to power television sets and mobile phones.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. Mongolians have lived in the rural areas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (NB)**

 A. for 3,000 years

 B. for a long time

 C. about 3,000 years

 D. nearly 3,000 years

**2. How many Mongolians still live a traditional nomadic life? (TH)**

 A. About 50 percent

 A. Close to 40 percent

 B. More than 50 percent

 D. Approximately 60 percent

**3. What is the Mongolian’s main food in winter? (NB)**

 A. horse meat

 B. airag

 C. goat meat

 D. sheep meat

**4. Today, Mongolian nomads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (TH)**

 A. use solar energy to power electronic devices

 B. don’t lead their lifestyle as herders any more

 C. use ox carts to move their homes

 D. have the advantage of urban life

**5. Which is the main idea of the text? (VD)**

 A. The nomadic life of Mongolians.

 B. They live in the countryside.

 C. They live by and for their livestock.

 D. They are now taking advantage of technology.

1. **UNIT 3**

**Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.**

**The Space of Gong Culture in Central Highlands**

The space of gong culture in Central Highlands of Vietnam covers 5 provinces of Kon Tum, Gia Lai, DakLak, DakNong and Lam Dong. The masters of gong culture are the ethnic groups of Ba Na, Xo Dang, M’Nong, Co Ho, Ro Mam, E De, Giarai… The gong performances are always closely tied to community cultural rituals and ceremonies of the ethnic groups in Central Highlands. Many researchers have classified gongs as ceremonial musical instrument and the gong sounds as a means to communicate with deities and gods.

 The gongs are made of bronze. Their diameter is from 20cm to 60cm or from 90cm to 120cm. A set of gongs consists of 2 to 12 or 13 units and even to 8 or 20 units in some places.

 In most of the ethnic groups, namely Giarai, Ede Kpah, Ba Na, Xo Dang, Brau, Co Ho, etc., only males are allowed to play gongs. However, in others such as Ma and M’Nong groups, both males or females can play gongs. Few ethnic groups (for example, E De Bih), gongs are performed by women only.

 As for the majority of ethnic groups in Central Highlands, gongs are musical instruments of sacred power. It is believed that every gong is the settlement of a god who gets more powerful as the gong is older. Therefore, gongs are associated to all events in one’s life, such as the **inauguration** of new houses, funerals, buffalo sacrifice, new harvest, ceremony to pray for people’s and cattle’s health, ceremony to see of soldiers to the front, and the victory celebration.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. Gong culture can be found in . (NB)**

**A. Central Highlands** **B.** highlands in Viet Nam

**C.** Kon Tum **D.** Kon Tum and Gia Lai

**2. It is thought that the gong sounds can help us . (TH)**

**A. have a relation with the gods** **B.** enjoy ourselves

**C.** communicate with nature **D.** harvest crops

**3. Reading all over the text, we infer that . (VD)**

**A. the gongs are a popular feature of Central Highlands**

**B.** the gongs are made of bronze

**C.** the matter whether males or females play gongs depends on the ethnic groups

**D.** the diameter of gongs can be varied

**4. Gongs are believed to have a sacred power because . (NB)**

**A. they are associated to all events in one’s life**

**B.** the gong is older than a god

**C.** a god will make gongs more powerful

**D.** the settlement was made

**5. The word “inauguration” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to . (TH)**

**A. opening** **B.** finding

**C.** sale **D.** building

**4. UNIT 4**

**Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

**GIFT-GIVING CUSTOMS IN VIETNAM**

 Gift giving is important in Vietnam because of the significance of interpersonal relationships in Vietnamese culture.

 First and foremost, do not encourage corruption. There is a clear cut between gift-giving and bribery. Nevertheless, it is common in Vietnam for exchanging small gifts on certain occasions such as anniversary, Tet holiday... to express your respect, love, appreciation or gratitude.

 Gift-giving customs depend on the context. If it is a private gift for one Vietnamese partner you should give the gift at a private occasion. If you have a gift for the whole officer company, you should give it after the business meeting with the whole office’s employee.

 Do not wrap a gift in the black paper because this color is unlucky and associated with funerals in Vietnam. Gifts that symbolize cutting such as scissors, knives and other sharp objects should be avoided because they mean the cutting of the relationship.

 Vietnamese may or may not open these gifts when they are received; leave the option to them. You will also receive gifts and should defer to your host as to whether you should open it when received or not. Regardless of when it is opened or what it is, profuse “**thank you”** are always appropriate.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. According to the passage, why is gift giving important in Vietnam? (TH)**

 **A. Because personal relationships play a vital role in Vietnamese culture.**

B. Because it helps to establish a friendship.

 C. Because it’s common in Vietnamese culture.

 D. Because it’s the best way to build up a stable relationship.

**2. Which of the following should not be a reason for gift giving? (TH)**

 **A. To bribe somebody** B. To show appreciation

 C. To express gratitude D. To show affection

**3. When giving a gift, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (NB)**

 **A. avoid sharp objects, such as knives or scissors**

 B. avoid giving it at a private occasion

 C. wrap it in black or white paper

 D. give it in the business meeting

**4. When receiving a gift, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (NB)**

 **A. always say “thank you”** B. try to find what it is

 C. open it in front of the giver D. ask your host to open it

**5. Which is the main idea of the text? (VD)**

 **A. Gift-giving and receiving customs in Vietnam .**

 B. Gift giving is a good way of strengthening relationships.

 C. Gifts for your partners should be given at private occasions.

 D. You should avoid giving anything sharp.

**5. UNIT 5**

**Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

Tran Temple Festival, one of the largest annual spring festivals in Vietnam, is held on the 14th night and 15th day of the first lunar month at the national historical complex of the Tran Kings’ shrines and tombs in Tien Duc Commune, Hung Ha District, Nam Dinh City. It usually begins with an incense-offering rite at the kings’ tombs and a ritual for the opening of the gates of Den Thanh (Thanh Temple), Den Mau (Mother Temple) and the Tran Kings’ shrines. **They** are followed by a ‘water procession’, in which people will carry nine ornate palanquins with memorial **plaques** of the Kings of the Tran Dynasty and members of their royal families. A series of folk games are also organized during the festival, such as a rice-cooking challenge, clay firecrackers, chung cake wrapping and tug of war, alongside traditional performances and sport games including lion dances, dragon dances, *cheo* and *chau van* singing, human chess, wrestling and martial arts.

 The Tran Temple Festival was recognized as a national intangible heritage in 2014. The historical complex of the Tran Kings’ shrines and tombs received special national relic status last year.

 - ornate (adj): *được sơn son thiếp vàng* - palanquin (n): kiệu rước (lễ hội)

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. How often is the Tran Temple Festival held? (NB)**

 A. It is held in annual spring.

 B. It is held every month

 C. It is held every two years

 D. It is held twice a year

**2. The Tran Temple Festival usually begins with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (TH)**

 A. formal ceremonies

 B. a water procession

 C. prayers of thanks

 D. incense offerings to the gods

**3. Which of the followings is not organized in the festival? (TH)**

 A. boat race

 B. tug of war

 C. rice cooking

 D. human chess

**4. When was the Tran Temple Festival recognized as a national intangible heritage? (NB)**

 A. in 2014

 B. before 2014

 C. after 2014

 D. since 2014

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https://www.vnteach.com

**5. Which of the followings is about the text in general? (VD)**

 A. **The various activities in Tran Temple Festival.**

 B. The Tran Dynasty is the most brilliant reign in Vietnamese history.

 C. Nine ornate palanquins are carried in the water procession.

 D. There are plenty of activities to keep festival goers entertained.

**6. UNIT 7**

 **Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

There are many kinds of **pollution**. Air, water, and land can be polluted. Some pollution is caused by nature, such as **foods**, forest fires, and volcanoes. People are the major Cause of pollution. We pollute the air with our cars, homes, and factories. Smoke from factories and car **exhaust** makes the air looks gray and smoggy. Some people cannot go outside when the air is very bad! We pollute the water by **dumping** garbage and Chemicals in the water. Plants and animals die because of the pollution in the water. We pollute the soil with Chemicals and garbage. We **harm** the land by cutting down trees in the forest, especially to build roads and new houses without careful planning and thinking.

The only way to save our environment is to think about pollution. How can you stop or limit pollution? How do we protect our environment? **Conservation** is one way to protect our environment. Conservation is the wise use and protection of our environment. We can control water pollution by not producing as much as waste and by proper disposal of sewage and garbage. We can take care of recreation land by cleaning up, after ourselves and not causing more pollution. **Carpooling** and public transportation will help reduce air pollution.

Recycling is a type of conservation. Recycling is reusing items over again or in a new way. Recycling can help us conserve our natural resources so they will last many more years.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. According to the passage, pollution\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NB)**

**A.** **is mainly caused by humans.** **B.** may sometimes cause natural disasters.

**C.** is always caused by humans. **D.** can only be caused by nature.

**2. What kind of pollution may a car cause? (TH)**

**A. Air pollution** **B.** Water pollution **C.** Soil pollution **D.** Light pollution

**3. How can we help save our environment? (NB)**

**A. Stop pollution.**  **B.** Dump garbage into the river.

**C.** Drive cars everywhere. **D.** Cut down trees in the forests.

**4. How does recycling help the environment? (TH)**

**A. It saves natural resources. B.** It expands landfills.

**C.** It increases water pollution. **D.** It causes air pollution.

**5. What is the main idea of this article? (VD)**

**A. People cause pollution, but they can also stop or limit it.**

**B.** Conservation is the only way to stop environmental pollution.

**C.** The air is dirty because of cars and factories.

**D.** The soil gets polluted from littering.

**7. UNIT 7**

**Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

***Saving the Environment: One Home at a Time***

Pollution can be seen not only throughout the world, but also in our own homes. It comes from household chemicals, the amount of water people use and the waste people produce and throw away. What can be done to stop this pollution? Surprisingly, a person can help save the environment by doing simple things.

First, we need to recycle, which allows products to be used over and over again. Recycling can also reduce the number of trees cut down to produce paper products. **It** takes very little effort. It is not hard to place plastic and glass bottles, aluminum cans and paper in a bin. Anyone can do it.

Second, we need to watch the amount of water used in the home. It can be conserved by taking short showers instead of baths, repairing leaky faucets, using the dishwasher or washing machine only when fully loaded, or simply turning the faucet off while brushing your teeth.

Third, we need to reduce waste. We need to recycle whenever possible, but should also try to use this waste effectively. For example, grass clippings and food scraps can be made into compost for plants. The average person produces 4.3 pounds of waste every day, but we can reduce that amount by recycling and reusing.

If we do our part in our own homes, we can help keep the planet from becoming more polluted.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. Pollution can be caused from the following sources except . (TH)**

**A. water in rivers** **B.** water from households

**C.** wastes **D.** house chemicals

**2. Recycling can help us . (NB)**

**A. use products again and again.** **B.** never cut down trees

**C.** place garbage bins easily **D.** produce more paper products

**3. From the text we infer that in order to reduce the water bill, we should . (VD)**

**A. reduce the amount of water we use everyday**

**B.** turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth

**C.** take showers instead of baths

**D.** repair leaky faucets

**4. Recycling helps to reduce waste because . (NB)**

**A. waste can be recycled and reused**

**B.** an average man produces compost for plants

**C.** plants need to develop

**D.** a person can do it in his home

**5. The word "It" in paragraph 2 refers to . (TH)**

**A. recycling** **B.** the number **C.** cutting down **D.** effort

**8. UNIT 8**

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.**

**NATIVE AMERICANS**

Native Americans have been living in what is now the United States of America since long before any Europeans came. They are not just a single group of people - there are many different tribes of Native Americans. Different Native American groups have different languages, religious believes, and ways of living, or folkways.

The Hopi are Native Americans who come from what is now the American Southwest.

When the Spanish came to America in the 16th century and found the Hopi people, they nicknamed them “pueblo people” because Hopi people didn’t move around much - they lived together in what amounted to towns. Pueblo is a Spanish word that means “town.” The Hopi have always been a very peaceful people. Their name comes from the term Hopituh Shi-nu-mu, which means, in the Hopi language, “The Peaceful People” or “Peaceful Little Ones.”

The Navajo come from the same general area as the Hopi. But instead of staying in

one place, they moved around. They didn’t live in permanent towns like the Hopi. They were a “semi-nomadic” people. While the Hopi were historically known for farming, the Navajo were known for hunting and gathering. After they met the Spanish, the Navajo became known for herding sheep. The Hopi, not so much.

Today, there may not be as many thriving Native American tribes as there used to be, but there are more than a few. All in all, there are about 1,000 different groups of Native American people in the United States, and each group is unique.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. How long have Native Americans been living in America? (NB)**

A. Long before any Europeans came

B. A few decades

C. Since after the arrival of Europeans

D. About the same time as the Europeans

**2. Why does the author compare different Native American tribes? (TH)**

A. to show how different Native American tribes can be

B. to show that they all come from the same region of North America

C. to show the different ways Native American tribes found food

D. to show the traveling patterns of different Native American tribes

**3. After the Spanish arrived in the 1600s, the Navajo (TH)**

A. began to farm sheep.

B. didn’t live in permanent towns.

C. lived by hunting and gathering.

D. moved from their homeland.

**4. How many different groups of Native American people are there in the United States? (NB)**

A. Approximately 1,000

B. Exactly 1,000

C. More than 1,000

D. Less than 1,000

**5. What is the main idea of this passage? (VD)**

A. Native American tribes can be very different from one another.

B. Native American tribes should be recognized for their similarities.

C. The Spanish had a dramatic effect on Native American tribes.

D. The Hopi and Navajo are the two most important Native American tribes.

**9. UNIT 9**

 **Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

Elephants on the coast of Thailand are acting strange. They stamp their feet and motion toward the hills. The sea draws back from the beaches. Fish **flop** in the mud. Suddenly, a huge wave appears. This is no ordinary wave. It is a tsunami!

Tsunami waves are larger and faster than normal surface waves. A tsunami wave can travel as fast as a jet plane and can be as tall as a ten-story building. For a tsunami to occur, there must be some kind of force that causes the ocean water to become **displaced**. Most tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes. However, volcanoes, landslides, large icebergs, and even meteorites are capable of causing one of these **mighty** waves. Tsunamis are extremely powerful. Because tsunami waves are so strong, they can kill people, damage property, and completely ruin an **ecosystem** in just one hour.

Scientists have no way of **predicting** when a tsunami will hit. However, if a powerful enough earthquake occurs, scientists can issue a warning or a watch. A warning means that a tsunami will very likely hit soon. A watch means that conditions are **favorable** for a tsunami. When people are notified about a watch or a warning, they have more time to prepare. It is best not to get caught **unaware** when a tsunami is on the way!

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. Why are the elephants acting strange? (TH)**

**A. They can sense something out of the ordinary.**

**B.** They see the ocean drawing back from the beaches.

**C.** They are not used to seeing fish.

**D.** They dislike wading into the ocean.

**2. What is this passage mostly about? (VD)**

**A. Causes and effects of tsunamis.**

**B.** How to prepare for tsunamis.

**C.** Scientists who predict tsunami waves.

**D.** Similarities and differences between wave types.

**3. Which does not cause a tsunami? (NB)**

**A. volcanic eruptions** **B.** meteorites **C.** earthquakes **D.** mudslides

**4. Tsunamis cause so much destruction because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NB)**

**A. can be as tall as a ten-story building**

**B.** can be predicted by scientists

**C.** break on the coast, unlike normal waves

**D.** are caused by volcanoes, landslides and meteorites

**5. We can conclude from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TH)**

**A. a tsunami warning is more serious than a watch**

**B.** a tsunami watch is more serious than a warning

**C.** a tsunami warning and watch are equally serious

**D.** a tsunami warning and watch both mean a tsunami has formed

**10. UNIT 9**

 **Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

 Flood stands amongst the most devastating natural catastrophes. Almost everyone is well aware of its negative impacts on human such as loss of human life, damage to property, destruction of crops, loss of livestock, and deterioration of health conditions owing to waterborne diseases.

 However, flood can also have some positive impacts on the environment. In many natural systems, floods play the key role in maintaining the ecosystem functions and biodiversity. They link the river with the land surrounding it, recharge ground water systems and fill wetlands. Moreover, floodwater often carries both sediment and nutrients, so it helps enrich the land. For many species, flood trigger breeding events, migration, and dispesal. The environmental benefits of flooding can also help the economy through things such as increased fish production, recharge of groundwater resourses, and maintainance of recreational environments.

While cycling of sediments and nutrients is essential to a healthy ecosystem, too much sediment and nutrient in a waterway lowers the downstream water quality. Other negative effects include loss of habitat, dispersal of weed species and the release of pollutants such as chemicals, heavy metals and debris. These can degrade aquatic habitats, lower water quality, reduce coastal production, and contaminate coastal food resources.

*Adapted from Bài tập luyện chuyên sâu Tiếng Anh 8 –Tống Ngọc Huyền – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. What does the passage mainly discuss? (VD)**

 **A. Effects of flood on the environment.**

 B. Negative impacts of flood on human.

 C. Negative impacts of flood on the ecosystem.

 D. Negative impacts of flood on the tourism.

**2. What does the word “catastrophes” mean? (TH)**

 **A. disasters**

 B. phenomena

 C. sources

 D. environment

**3. In which way does flood affect human health as mentioned in the first paragraph? (NB)**

 **A. waterborne diseases**

 B. loss of property

 C. loss of livestock

 D. homeless people

**4. Which is not mentioned as a way flood helps maintain the ecosystem functions and biodiversity? (NB)**

 **A. It maintains recreational environments**.

 B. Flood stands amongst the most devastating natural catastrophes.

 C. For many species, flood trigger breeding events, migration, and dispesal.

 D. Flood can also have some positive impacts on the environment

**5. What happens if there is too much sediment and nutrient in a waterway? (TH)**

 **A. The quality of downstream water is lowered.**

 B. It maintains a healthy ecosystem.

 C. Breeding events are triggered.

 D. Everyone is well aware of negative impacts.

**11. UNIT 9**

**Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

 Severe flooding occurred during the 2011 monsoon season in Thailand. The flooding began at the end of July caused by the landfall of Tropical Storm Nock-ten. These floods soon spread through the provinces of northern, northeastern, and central Thailand along the Mekong and Chao Phraya river basins. In October, floodwaters reached the mouth of the Chao Phraya and made parts of Bangkok flooded. Flooding continued in some areas until mid-January 2012, and resulted in a total of 815 deaths (with 3 missing) and 13.6 million people affected. Sixty-five of Thailand’s 77 provinces were declared flood disaster zones, and over 20,000km­2 of farmland was damaged. The disaster has been described as “the worst flooding in terms of the amount of water and people affected.”

*(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011Thailand-floods)*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. What is the cause of the 2011 flooding? (NB)**

**A.**The landfall of Tropical Storm Nock-ten

**B.**The 2011 monsoon season

**C.**The Mekong and Chao Phraya river basins

**D.**The mouth of the Chao Phraya

**2. When did the flooding end? (NB)**

**A.**at the middle of January, 2012

**B.**at the end of July, 2011

**C.**at the beginning of July, 2011

**D.**at the end of January, 2012

**3. The floods occurred in some provinces except, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TH)**

**A.**Southern Thailand

**B.**Northern Thailand

**C.**Northeastern Thailand

**D.**Central Thailand

**4. Which of the following is caused by the flooding? (TH)**

**A.**815 died and went missing.

**B.**13.6 million people were affected.

**C.**The Mekong and Chao Phraya river basins were damaged.

**D.**20,000km2 of farmland was negative destroyed.

**5. What is the best title of the text? (VD)**

A. “The worst flooding in Thailand”

B. “The annual flooding in Thailand”

C. “The floods in Thailand ”

D. “The natural disasters in Thailand”

**12.**

 **Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

***Scotland: The Land of Legends***

If we travel all over Scotland, we can see that it consists of three main parts: Lowlands, Uplands and Highlands with their Grampian Mountains, where the tallest mountain peak, Ben Nevis, is located.

You are sure enjoy the beauty of the Scottish varied landscape: the hills, covered with purple heather, its beautiful lakes (here they are called lochs), its green and narrow valleys.

The biggest and the most beautiful lake in Scotland is Loch Lomond. But the most famous one is Loch Ness with its mysterious monster Nessie. Nessie sometimes appears to scare the tourists but only in fine weather!

But what can be more curious and attractive for tourists than a man in the kilt, playing the bagpipes? The Celts of Scotland made the chequered pattern of tartan - the national dress of the country. The earliest Scots formed themselves into clans (family groups) and the tartan became a symbol of the sense of ***kinship***. There are about 300 different clans in Scotland, and each has its own color and pattern of tartan together with the motto.

Scotland is a land of many famous people: writers and poets, scientists and philosophers, such as Robert Burns, Arthur Conan Doyle, Alexander Graham Bell, or Alexander Fleming.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. The tallest mountain peak, Ben Nevis, is located in . (NB)**

**A. Highlands**  **B.** England **C.** Lowlands **D.** Uplands

**2. Scotland has beautiful landscape with all of the following except . (NB)**

**A. the beaches** **B.** the lakes **C.** the valleys **D.** the hills

**3. The text is mainly focus on . (VD)**

 **A. Scottish scenery, people and culture**

 **B.** a famous lake in Scotland

 **C.** mysterious monster Nessie

 **D.** the tourist attraction

**4. In early times, each family group was different from each other in .** (TH)

 **A. its own colour and pattern of tartan together with the motto**

 **B.** the chequered pattern of tartan and the sense of kinship

 **C.** its green and narrow valley where they lived

 **D.** its area and population and beautiful landscape

**5. The word *"kinship"* in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to . (TH)**

 **A. the family group and its symbol**

 **B.** the own color and pattern of tartan

 **C.** the relationship between clan members

 **D.** the national dress of the country

**13. UNIT 9**

**Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

How can scientists predict earthquakes? Earthquakes are not scattered anywhere but happen in certain areas. They happen in places where pieces of the earth's surface meet. For example, earthquakes often occur on the west-coast of North and South America, around the Mediterranean Sea, and along the Pacific coast of Asia.

Another way to predict earthquakes is to look for changes in the earth's surface, like a sudden drop of water level in the ground. Some people say animals can predict earthquakes. Before earthquakes people have seen chickens sitting in trees, fish jumping out of the water, snakes leaving their holes and other animals acting strangely.

After an earthquake happens, people can die from lack of food, water, and medical supplies. The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake depends on where it happens, what time it happens, and how strong it is. It also depends on types of building, soil conditions and population. Of the 6000 earthquakes on the earth each year, only about fifteen cause great damage and many deaths.

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 –Lưu Hoàng Trí – Nhà xuất bản ĐHQG HÀ NỘI*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. Earthquakes happen in certain areas where . (NB)**

**A. pieces of the earth's surface meet B.** the population is large

**C.** the soil conditions are stable **D.** many buildings are built

**2. Earthquakes often happen along . (NB)**

**A. the Pacific coast of Asia** **B.** the coast of Australia

**C.** the east-coast of North America **D.** the east-coast of South America

**3. Looking for can help predict earthquakes. (TH)**

**A. changes in the earth's surface** **B.** water beneath the earth's surface

**C.** drops of water **D.** water currents

**4. After an earthquake, as a result of people may die. (TH)**

**A. lack of food** **B.** lack of friendship

**C.** lack of information **D.** lack of knowledge

**5. The passage mainly discusses . (VD)**

**A. how to predict earthquakes** **B.** how strong earthquakes are

**C.** strange animal behaviors **D.** the damage caused by earthquakes

**14. UNIT 11**

 **Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

**FUTURE OF TECHNOLOGY**

Technology is growing by leaps and bounds. Proper use of technology holds a bright future for us. So, how can technology shape up the future in a better way? Let’s take a look!

**Clean Energy**

Global energy consumption is increasing and we will face a shortage of fossil fuels in the Corning decades. However, technology is helping us deal with this problem by developing clean energy. Development in the field of solar power technology has drastically reduced the cost of solar cells. Generation of electricity through wind turbines has also grown rapidly in the recent years. So, in the near future, technology can help us do away with dependence on fossil fuels and embrace clean and green energy Solutions.

**Virtual Reality (VR)**

Remember Pokemon Go? Well, that was one of the earliest examples of Virtual reality. Tech giants like Google, Facebook, and Nokia are spending a huge amount of money to make VR experience better for the customers. However, with time and further developments, VR can be used for communication through holograms, for interacting with 3-D objects and other useful and educational purposes.

**Flying cars**

This sounds straight out of a movie, but flying cars might soon be mainstream. Amazon has already started delivering goods with the help of its drones, and Google is working on building its own powerful drones. A couple of start-ups are also working on building flying cars. A flying car for all intents and purposes is a drone that is capable of carrying people. There are already a handful of flying vehicle prototypes: Terrafugia has TF-X; Pal-V has the Pal-V1; I-TEC has the Maverick LSA “Flying Car”; and lastly AeroMobil s.r.o. has the AeroMobil 3.0.

These are just a few of the amazing technologies that we will have in the coming years. And what’s next? Teleporting? Anything is possible!

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. According to the passage, technology can help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (VD)**

**A. end our dependence on fossil fuels** **B.** stop using clean energy

**C.** create an energy shortage **D.** reduce energy consumption

**2. Which statement is true about flying cars?** **(TH)**

**A. They are presently at the prototype stage.**

**B.** They are produced in large quantities.

**C.** They will be launched in the coming year.

**D.** They are just Science Fiction.
**3. Acording to the text :“There are already …………… of flying vehicle prototypes” (NB)**

**A. a handful B.** a little

**C.** less **D.** more

**4. The flying car TF-X has been developed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **(NB)**

**A. Terrafugia** **B.** I-TEC **C.** AeroMobil **D.** Pal-V

**5. Which of the following statement is NOT true? (TH)**

**A. Amazon’s flying cars are being used for delivery.**

**B.** Technology can bring us a bright future.

**C.** Virtual reality technology is now used in video gaming.

**D.** Solar power and wind are clean energy.

**15. UNIT 12**

**Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.**

How many planets are there in our galaxy? That’s a tricky question to answer. Are

there other planets that support life? That’s exactly what the Kepler mission hopes to discover.

NASA launched the Kepler space telescope, designed to find habitable planets, in

2009. So far it has discovered five new Earth-sized planets beyond our solar System. These planets are hotter than the Earth - much too hot for life as we know it. The Kepler team predict that they will need at least three years to find an Earth-like planet.

The simplest requirement for a planet to have life is for there to be liquid water so the distance from the planet’s sun and therefore temperature are important. There also needs to be the correct amount of air. If a planet is as small as Mars (half the size of Earth) its weak gravity means that it can’t hold on to air molecules. If a planet is Neptune sized (four times bigger than Earth) it has very strong gravity and too much air. So size matters too.

The cost of the mission is approximately six hundred million dollars. It is scheduled to observe until 2013 but this could be extended. Will we be sad if we discover we are alone in our galaxy or happy if we find that we share it with other life forms?

*Adapted from Bài tập Tiếng Anh 8 – Mai Lan Hương và Hà Thanh Uyên – Nhà xuất bản Đà nẵng*

**Choose the correct answers.**

**1. The Kepler space telescope is looking for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (TH)**

A. life on other planets

B. new planets in our galaxy

C. liquid water on other planets

D. Earth-sized planets in the solar System

**2. Kepler has found five planets that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (TH)**

A. are not in our solar System

B. has water and air

C. are similar to Earth

D. are not too far away from the Earth

**3. The Kepler team predict that they will need\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find an Earth-like planet. (NB)**

A. three years and possibly longer

B. as much as three years

C. no more than three years

D. approximately three years

**4. How much does the Kepler mission cost? (NB)**

A. About $600 million

B. Exactly $600 million

C. More than $600 million

D. Less than $600 million

**5. The text tells about ……………………… (TH)**

A. some planets in the galaxy.

B. the earth and the Moon.

C. the solar system.

D. the Neptune.

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