



BÀI TẬP LÀM THÊM

TIẾNG ANH 8

GLOBAL SUCCESS

[DẠNG BÀI TRẮC NGHIỆM – CÓ ĐÁP ÁN]





UNIT 1: LEISURE ACTIVITIES

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. beeh <u>i</u> ve | B. beh <u>i</u> nd | C. h <u>i</u> d | D. h <u>i</u> nder |
| 2. A. cat <u>t</u> le | B. nom <u>a</u> d | C. br <u>a</u> ve | D. padd <u>y</u> |
| 3. A. h <u>e</u> rd | B. harv <u>e</u> st | C. mod <u>e</u> st | D. <u>e</u> lectricity |

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4. A. generous
[ˈdʒenərəs] | B. electrical
/ɪˈlektɹɪkəl/ | C. appliance
[əˈplaɪəns] | D. nomadic
[nəʊˈmædɪk] |
| 5. A. disturb [dɪˈstɜːb]
grassland /ˈgrɑːslænd/ | B. local [ˈləʊkl] | C. pasture /ˈpæstʃə(r)/ | D. |

II. VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

6. _____ differences between the two social groups can be reflected in the way their people _____ with each other.
A. culture - communication
B. cultural - communication
C. culture - communicate
D. **cultural - communicate**
7. After spending the whole afternoon with her DIY project, she's still not _____.
A. satisfy
B. satisfied
C. **satisfying**
D. satisfactory
8. Local of this island include seafood _____ and coconut products.
A. specialty
B. **specialties**
C. specialisation
D. specialisations
9. The _____ of his paper craft brought him the first prize in his school's competition.
A. unique
B. uniquely
C. **uniqueness**
D. uniqueness
10. Nam _____ the Internet a lot to find useful information for his studying.
A. **Surfs**
B. types
C. checks
D. look ups
11. The Internet allows us to communicate _____ friends from different parts of the world.
A. To
B. **with**
C. for
D. of
12. _____ aerobics 30 minutes a day will improve your full-body flexibility and strengthen your bones.
A. **Doing**
B. Making
C. Taking
D. Using
13. The children are so excited to learn how to _____ crafts using waste paper and ice-cream sticks.



- A. invent B. recycle C. **make** D. draw
14. _____ in team sports benefits children's development in many different ways.
- A. Trying B. Getting C. Taking D. **Participating**
15. Nowadays, many teenagers chat with each other on Facebook, Twitter and other social networking sites using _____.
- A. **netlingo** B. idiom C. phrase D. code

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the part in each of the following sentences.

16. The most popular evening out among teenagers is going to the cinema.
- A. **common** B. famous C. interesting D. boring
17. He is hooked on football so much that he goes to every match of his favourite team.
- A. **is interested in** B. is fed up with C. is tired of D. is in favour of
18. What do you like doing in your leisure time? - I often listen to music and play basketball with my friends.
- A. working time B. holiday time C. **free time** D. break time

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underline part in each of the following sentences.

19. She's a sociable child who loves to talk to anyone.
- A. outgoing B. **anti-social** C. talkative D. unfriendly
20. Billy is an amateur musician. He spends most of his free-time playing the guitar and composing new songs with his school band
- A. knowledgeable B. **professional** C. talented D. well-educated

III. GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence below.

21. My grandma enjoys _____ woolly hats in her free time.
- A. to make B. make C. **making** D. made
22. Johnny _____ to play computer games.
- A. is addicting to B. **is addicted to** C. addicts to D. addicted to
23. My sisters _____ Korean drama _____ Indian drama.
- A. prefers - to B. prefers than C. **prefer to** D. prefer than
24. Mickey loves _____ his parents _____ DIY projects.
- A. help - in B. help - with C. to help in D. **to help with**
25. Do you fancy _____ with friends?



- A. to socialise B. **socialising** C. socialise D. socialised
26. He'd like _____ the Louvre museum with his family this weekend **D.**
- A. **to visite** B. visiting C. visit D. visited
27. Dogs adore _____ with fresh meat
- A. to feed B. **feeding** C. to be fed D. being fed
28. He is 18 years old now. He hates _____ like a small ki **D.**
- A. treat B. treating C. treated D. **being treated**
29. During their summer holiday, they would prefer _____ with local people rather than _____ in a five-star hotel
- A. to stay - to stay B. staying - staying C. staying - to stay D. **to stay - stay**
30. In my free time, I would rather _____ than _____.
- A. to go to the cinema - to visit the museum B. **go to the cinema - visit the museum**
- C. going to the cinema - visiting the museum D. went to the cinema - visited the museum

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentences below.

31. Books can be **used** (A) as a tool **opening** (B) **up** (C) new worlds **for** (D) children. => **to open**
32. **Spend** (A) time with family can always **be** (B) the most **precious** (C) **experience** (D) to anyone. => **spending**
33. According to a research, **sending** (A) text messages or **using** (B) Facebook while **doing** (C) homework **reduce** (D) students' overall GPA. => **reduces**
34. It is important **for** (A) parents **to teach** (B) their children how **using** (C) soci. media **wisely** (D). => **touse**
35. **Each** (A) person **have** (B) different **ways** (C) **to relax** (D) in their free time. => **has**

IV. READING

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F)

A hobby is a regular activity that is done for enjoyment, typically during one's leisure time. Hobbies can include collecting themed items and objects, engaging in creative and artistic pursuits, playing sports, or pursuing other amusements. By continually participating in a particular hobby, one can acquire substantial skill and knowledge in that area. A hobby is something that a person develops from childhood, more specifically during primary school, to late life. We can never predict when we develop interests in new things and have a likeness towards it.

In this busy daily schedule, we all get so busy in our life routine that sometime we forget to give out time for our hobbies. Indulging in a hobby is actually good for a sound



health. We all need a time of leisure for ourselves and that particula time is when we like to do something that gives us immense happiness.

(Source: Adapted from Tip Top Lifestyle)

	T	F
36. A hobby is often done in one's free time.	✓	
37. People can gain skills and knowledge through taking up a hobby.	✓	
38. A hobby is mostly developed from the age of two to three.		✓
39. It's difficult to predict one's new hobby development.	✓	
40. Involving in a hobby negatively affects one's health.		✓

Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or B) that best answers each of the questions below.

One of the most obvious negative aspects of social networking is losing face- to-face contact with other people. Teens are sitting around with their phone in their hands all day long, tapping messages onto screens instead of communicating with real people. Many teenagers feel more comfortable with virtual friends than with real ones. The majority think that it is easier to chat on the Internet because they lack communication skills. It is also true that parents often have no knowledge about what their kids do with their phones or computer. Crosby says that, "While kids are plugged in to social media, only about 40% of parents are involved themselves." And because parents don't know the full picture, they also don't know how to deal with a teenager's potential overuse of social media and might not even be aware that a problem exists. Therefore, social networking can be much more immediately engaging with the teenager's life than parents are, and this fact makes virtual communication feels more "real" than face-to-face communication.

(Source: Adapted from We have kids)

41.What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Parents should use social networks more to understand their children.
- B. Students are using social networks too much.
- C. Social networking brings negative effects to student's face-to-face communication.**
- D. Virtual life is easier than real life.

42.What do most teenagers think about chatting on the Internet?

- A. Chatting on the Internet is easier than talking with real people.**
- B. Chatting on the Internet is more difficult than talking with real people.
- C. Chatting on the Internet is funnier than talking with real people.



D. Chatting on the Internet is more boring than talking with real people.

43. The percentage of 40% refers to

A. The number of parents who let their children use social media.

B. The number of parents who do not want their children to use media.

C. **The number of parents who use social media.**

D. The number of parents who do not use social media.

44. Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. The majority of teenagers find it easier to communicate with virtual friend

B. The majority of teenagers lacks communication skill.

C. **The majority of parents know how to use social media with their children**

D. The majority of parents do not know how to deal with their children overuse of social media.

45. Which of the following best explains the word "overuse" in the passage?

A. using something overnight

B. **using something too much**

C. using something without thinking

D. using something with carelessness

IV. WRITING

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is closest in meaning to the root sentence or best combines the two given sentences.

46. It is not a good idea to spend too much time on social networking sites.

A. Spending too much time on social networking sites is not too bad.

B. It's advisable not to spend less time on social networking sites.

C. It's better to avoid spending less time on social networking sites.

D. **It's better to avoid spending too much time on social networking sites.**

47. Playing board games is very interesting.

A. It is very interested in playing board games.

B. It is very interested to play board games.

C. It is very interesting playing board games.

D. **It is very interesting to play board games.**

48. My parents insist me on learning another language.

A. **My parents want me to learn another language.**

B. My parents start learning another language with me.

C. My parents help me in learning another language.

D. My parents assist me in learning another language.

49. Julie finds making crafts boring.

A. Julie enjoys making crafts.



B. Julie's crafts are not boring.

C. **To Julie, making craft is not interesting.**

D. Julie cannot find an interesting craft to play with.

50. I'd rather surf the Internet than play computer games.

A. **I prefer surfing the Internet to playing computer games.**

B. I prefer playing computer games surfing the Internet.

C. I like playing computer games more than surfing the Internet.

D. I dislike surfing the Internet, but I like playing computer games.

_____ **The end** _____

UNIT 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. adore

B. addict

C. bracelet

D. leisure

2. A. event

B. weird

C. netlingo

D. detest

3. A. virtual

B. unique

C. steal

D. waterwheel

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.

4. A. speciality

B. **activity**

C. satisfactory

D. creativity

5. A. Internet

B. **cultural**

C. socialise

D. communicate

II. VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

6. Collecting honey from the _____ requires a lot of skills.

A. **beehive**

B. beenest

C. beehouse

D. beehome

7. We are very sorry for any _____ caused by our late delivery.

A. convenient

B. convenience

C. inconvenient

D. **inconvenience**

8. In some rural areas, it's difficult to find _____ in a house.

A. electric appliances

B. **electricity appliances**



C. electrical appliances

D. electrician appliances

9. The villager's _____ saved the travellers from starving.

A. generosity

B. generosity

C. generosity

D. generousness

10. Do not _____! They are doing a very important project.

A. disturb

B. annoy

C. play

D. make fun

11. People living a _____ life have to move a lot.

A. moving

B. stable

C. nomadic

D. commuting

12. _____ fruits in a farm is one of the most popular part-time job among students studying abroad.

A. Picking

B. Doing

C. Taking

D. Finding

13. Children in the countryside are used to _____ cattle in the field.

A. walking

B. herding

C. following

D. raising

14. A/An _____ area of that forest – about more than 1000 hectares – was destroyed in the fire.

A. vast

B. tiny

C. small

D. inconsiderable

15. _____ kite is one of the most popular outdoor activities among children in the countryside.

A. Doing

B. Singing

C. Flying

D. Using

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the part in each of the following sentences.

16. It is easy to get on well with neighbourhood in the countryside. People are all friendly and willing to help each other.

A. to work together with

B. to be a helpful friend of

C. to have a friendly relationship with

D. to exchange goods with

17. The baby is sleeping soundly in her mother's arms.

A. deeply and peacefully

B. easily to wake up

C. sensibly

D. safely

18. People in this village are all skillful craftsmen. Their products are qualified for the European market.



A. professional

B. amateur

C. intelligent

D. fast

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underline part in each of the following sentences.

19. She's a sociable child who loves to talk to anyone.

A. outgoing

B. anti-social

C. lovely

D. unfriendly

20. The King was not brave enough to protect his kingdom and let the monster take the Princess away.

A. courageous

B. confident

C. strong

D. coward

III. GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

21. Sunny sings the song _____ than Jessie does.

A. more well

B. better

C. more good

D. best

22. Today, Ly came to class _____ than she did yesterday.

A. earlier

B. more early

C. more early

D. too earlier

23. Is living in the countryside _____ than living in the city?

A. much convenient

B. more convenient

C. most convenient

D. too

convenient

24. The storm is becoming _____ than it was yesterday.

A. severe

B. severely

C. more severe

D. more

severely

25. The cake tastes _____ than we expected

A. delicious

B. more delicious

C. deliciously

D. more

deliciously

26. She is trying to work _____ for her upcoming exam.

A. more hardly

B. hardly

C. hardlier

D. harder

27. It seems to be _____ idea so far

A. most brilliant

B. more brilliant

C. the most brilliant

D. the more brilliant

28. Tiffany dances so _____ that nobody thinks that she's actually a vocalist.

A. well

B. good

C. badly

D. bad



29. Girls' Generation is considered one of the _____ Asian girl groups in the 21st century.
A. successful **B.** more successful **C. most successful** **D.** the most successful

30. Goldfish band looks cute but they sing live much _____ than I thought.
A. bad **B. badly** **C.** worse **D.** more badly

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.

31. The stage was lighted (A) brighter (B) than it was (C) according (D) to the plan
brighter (B) => more brightly

32. Farmers nowadays apply (A) more (B) modern techniques on the farm so that their work becomes less (C) harder (D) than before.

Harder (D) => hard

33. My dad has been (A) a (B) stamp collection (C) for more (D) than 20 years.

Collection (C) => collector

34. Traditional (A) people in this mountainous (B) area live (C) a nomadic (D) life.

Traditional (A) => Traditionally

35. After the harvesting (A) time, the farmers load (B) the drawn-buffalo (C) cart with (D) hay. => **buffalo - drawn**

IV. READING

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F)

City life has its advantages and disadvantages and so does country life; however, there seems to be an increased interest in the country, especially among young families. If you are thinking about moving to the country as well but are not sure if it is a good idea, it may help to look at the benefits of country life. In the country, you are woken up by the singing of the birds rather by the noise from the traffic. Homes in the countryside are surrounded by nature which has a soothing effect on both the mind and the body. Due to virtual absence of cars and factories, you will not be breathing any potentially toxic fumes in the country. Clean air is one of the main advantages of country life over city dwelling. In the country, everyone knows everyone and people actually say 'hello'. Communities in the country are much smaller but they are more connected and open. People in the country are really friendlier and are prepared



to help without asking anything in return.

(Source: Adapted from Country

life)

	T	F
36. More and more young families like living in the countryside.	√	
37. Communities in the city are much smaller than those in the city.		√
38. In the countryside, birds' singing is very noisy.		√
39. There are not many cars and factories in the countryside.	√	
40. In the countryside, you shouldn't pay money when being helped.		√

Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.

With the habit of working in teams and being helpful to one other, villagers usually earn their living from farming, raising livestock and making handicrafts. They live in a small community with a temple or a communal cultural house where great events, such as festivals worshipping the village god and traditional games are organized. Villagers in the Southern usually live in houses lined up along central road and built on stilts to keep above flood waters. Along the coastal lines, fishermen depend on the sea as a means of livelihood. In the Central of Vietnam, a place suffering lots of natural disasters all the year round, citizens tend to be more **studious** and hard-working than those in regions with favourable conditions. People in the central highlands and the northern mountains live by growing rice, rubber trees coffee and tea as well as hunting.

(Source: Adapted from Vietnam Travel

Center)

41. Which can be the topic of the passage?

- A. Villagers across the country B. Villagers around the world
C. **Vietnamese life in the countryside** D. Vietnamese life in the city

42. Which activity is NOT MENTIONED as a way for villagers to earn their livings?

- A. Farming B. Fishing C. **Studying** D. Hunting

43. Why do Southern villagers need to build their houses on stilt?

- A. To protect the house from being attacked by wild animals
B. **To protect the house from being flooded**



- C.** To protect the house from earthquakes **D.** To protect the house from evil things

44. Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A.** There are many disasters in the Central of Vietnam
B. Houses in the Southern part of Vietnam often
C. People in the Northern Mountainous earn their livings by hunting
D. Villagers often work individually

45. Which explanation has the closest meaning to the word “studious” in the passage?

- A. spending a lot of time studying** **B.** lacking of academic knowledge
C. being lazy in studying **D.** being very intelligent

V. WRITING

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which has closest meaning to the one given.

46. Have you got any better hat than this one?

- A.** Is this one the worse hat you've got?
B. Is this one the best hat you've got?
C. Is this one the better hat than this one?
D. Is that one the better hat than this one?

47. This is the most luxurious house I've ever seen.

- A. I've never seen a more luxurious than this.**
B. I've never seen the most luxurious house than this.
C. I've seen a more luxurious house than this.
D. I've seen a more luxurious house than this.

48. He was the cleverest thief of all times.

- A.** All thieves are cleverer than him.
B. All thieves are less clever than him.
C. No thieves are clever except for him.
D. No thieves are less clever than him.

49. Nam is more attractive story teller than Mai.

- A.** Nam tells stories more attractively than Mai.
B. Nam tells more attractive stories than Mai does.
C. Mai tells more attractive stories than Nam does.



D. Mai tells stories less attractively than Nam does.

50. Ronaldo plays better than anybody in the team.

A. Ronaldo is good at playing in team.

B. Ronaldo is the best player in the team.

C. No one plays worse than Ronaldo in the team.

D. Everybody plays better than Ronaldo in the team.

_____The end_____

UNIT 3: PEOPLE OF VIETNAM

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. an <u>e</u> stor | B. di <u>v</u> erse | C. e <u>t</u> hnic | D. he <u>r</u> itage |
| 2. A. hu <u>n</u> t | B. cu <u>s</u> tom | C. mu <u>l</u> ticultural | D. <u>u</u> nique |
| 3. A. sh <u>a</u> wl | B. ga <u>t</u> her | C. <u>a</u> dd | D. ma <u>t</u> ch |

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 4. A. minority | B. majority | C. diversity | D. curious |
| 5. A. costume | B. recognise | C. significant | D. terraced |

II. VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

6. A boy is _____ the buffalo in the rice field **D.**
A. playing B. fighting C. **herding** D. running
7. There are not many high buildings to block _____ in our village.
A. view B. a view C. some views D. **the view**
8. Terraced fields are often found in _____ are **A.**
A. mountain B. **mountainous** C. mountaineer D. mountainful
9. Vietnam is a country of great _____ with 54 ethnic groups.
A. diversity B. diversified C. diverse D. diversion



10. For Vietnamese people living in the countryside, rice is the main _____ crops.
A. agriculture **B. agricultural** C. agribusiness D. agricultures
11. Important decisions of the whole tribal group are often made in the _____ house.
A. communal B. communication C. communicate D. common
12. Many Vietnamese ethnic minority students are studying at _____ schools.
A. private B. international C. national **D. boarding**
13. During Tet holiday, many _____ festivals are held among different ethnic groups in Vietnam.
A. religion B. religiousity **C. religious** D. religiously
14. Vietnamese government have made great effort to _____ traditional cultural identities of each minority group.
A. change **B. preserve** C. collect D. store
15. The Cham has a _____ of wet rice cultivation.
A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditioned

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

16. It is risky to travel across the mountain at night.
A. safe **B. unsafe** C. convenient D. inconvenient
17. Nam would like to find out more about the customs and traditions of Tay people.
A. to see B. to look for **C. to learn** D. to watch
18. Ancestor worshipping plays a significant role in Vietnamese culture.
A. important B. unimportant C. minor D. active

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

19. The majority of The Viet live along the Red River and The Mekong Delta.
A. a half B. all **C. minority** D. none
20. Gong is considered a unique musical instrument of Tay Nguyen people.
A. rare B. special C. typical **D. common**



III. GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

21. _____ does Hung Temple Festival take place? – In Phu Tho.
A. What B. **Where** C. When D. Why
22. _____ do the cattle provide the nomads? – Dairy products, meat and clothing.
A. **What** B. Where C. When D. Why
23. _____ is this festival held among the ethnic group? – Every month.
A. How B. **How often** C. When D. Why
24. The Tay is _____ second largest ethnic group in Vietnam.
A. a B. an C. **the** D. 0
25. “Ruou Can” is _____ kind of fermented rice wine produced in Vietnam, especially in _____ mountainous areas like Tay Nguyen or Tay Ba.
A. **a – the** B. the – a C. a – 0 D. 0 – the
26. _____ space of Gong culture in Vietnam considers Gong a connection between men and _____ supernatural.
A. **The – the** B. A – a C. An – an D. 0 – 0
27. Vietnam is _____ multi-ethnic country with over 50 distinct groups.
A. the B. **a** C. 0 D. an
28. _____ vast mountainous in Northern Vietnam takes up _____ third of the country’s total land area.
A. the – the B. A – the C. **The – a** D. A – a
29. The Kinh is _____ majority ethnic group of _____ Vietnam.
A. the – the B. **the – 0** C. 0 – a D. 0 – the
30. _____ changes in _____ Vietnamese culture are explained through myths and folktales.
A. The – the B. **The – 0** C. 0 – a D. 0 – the

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.

31. As(A) for the majority of ethnic groups in a(B) Central Highlands, Gongs are(C) musical instruments of sacred(D) power. B => the
32. The(A) Viet have(B) many(C) tradition(D) customs and craft. D => traditional
33. How many(A) month is(B) Huong Pagoda Festival held(C) in(D)? => Which



34. Tay people **lives(A)** **mostly(B)** in the **mountainous(C)** **regions(D)** in the North of Vietnam. => live

35. I'm sure you will have **an forgettable(A)** time when you **attend(B)** **traditional(C)** festivals **in(D)** Vietnam. => an unforgettable

IV. READING

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True(T) or False(F).

Among ethnic minorities in Vietnam, the largest ones are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Nung with a population of around 1 million each, while the smallest are Brau, Roman, Odu with several hundred people each.

The Cham people once boasted a flourishing culture early in the history. The Tay, Nung, and Khmer ethnic groups had reached high levels of development with the presence of various social classes. The Muong, Mong, Dao, Thai ethnic groups gathered under the rule of local tribal heads. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons, especially those who lived in mountainous areas.

A number of ethnic minorities had mastered some fanning techniques. They grew rice plants in swamped paddy fields and carried out irrigation. Others went hunting, fishing, collecting and lived a semi-nomadic life. Each group has its own culture, diverse and special. Beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese ethnic minority groups were also disparate from each other.

*(Source: Adapted from
Chinh Phu)*

	T	F
36. The largest ethnic minorities in Vietnam are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, and Roman.		√
37. There is a tribal head in Dao ethnic group.	√	
38. Some ethnic people live a semi-nomadic life	√	
39. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons.	√	
40. There is no difference between beliefs and religions of the Vietnamese		√



ethnic minority groups.		
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Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.

Bamboo is engraved in Vietnamese culture and daily life, providing protection, and representing resiliency. Bamboo can be manipulated in any shape or form to assist in the simplest or most complex of functions. Here in Vietnam, and especially in the countryside, bamboo is used for everything- from chopsticks, to chairs, to agricultural tools, to roofs, to instruments and to home decorations.

Bamboo is embedded even in Vietnamese dance culture! A series of bamboo sticks are set up in a line, with people holding them in place on either side. Dancers move in and out of the sticks, trying to time their dancing so as not to get caught between the bamboo sticks. Performers typically dance **hand in hand**, slowly making their way sideways along the bamboo line and even the best of dancers always tend to get stuck a few times, resulting in bunches of giggles and loads of smiles.

(Source: Adapted from We Have Kids)

41. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Bamboo dance is part of Vietnamese traditional art.**
- B. Bamboo is a part of Vietnam culture and daily life.**
- C. Bamboo dance is very easy to learn.**
- D. It is fun to do bamboo dance.**

42. What is NOT MENTIONED as a function of bamboo?

- A. Making chopsticks**
- B. Making agriculture tools**
- C. Making bowls**
- D. Making roofs**

43. According to the passage, to perform the bamboo dance, dancers should

- A. try not to get caught by the bamboo sticks.**
- B. move in and out of the bamboo sticks quickly.**
- C. Both A and B are correct.**
- D. Both A and B are incorrect.**

44. Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?



- A. We can make many things from bamboo.
 - B. Bamboo dancers use their hands on the floor to dance.**
 - C. The best bamboo dancers can still get stuck a few times.
 - D. Bamboo appears a lot in Vietnam daily life.
45. Which explanation has the closest meaning to the word "hand in hand" in the passage?
- A. Holding each other's hand**
 - B. Clapping each other's hand
 - C. Shaking each other's hand
 - D. Waving each other's hand

V. WRITING

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) which is the best question for the underlined part or has the closest meaning to the one provideD.

46. In this mountainous area, it often takes the students two hours to go to their boarding school.
- A. How much does it take the students in this mountainous area to go to their boarding school?
 - B. How long does it take the students in this mountainous area to go to their boarding school?**
 - C. How much do the students in this mountainous area go to their boarding school?
 - D. How long do the students in this mountainous area go to their boarding school?
47. Tet is the most important festival in Vietnam.
- A. Which is the most important festival in Vietnam?**
 - B. When is the most important festival in Vietnam?
 - C. Where is the most important festival in Vietnam?
 - D. Why is the most important festival in Vietnam?



48. Muong's men often wear round-neck shirts.

- A. What does Muong's men often wear?
- B. What do Muong's men often wear?**
- C. Which does Muong's men often wear?
- D. Which do Muong's men often wear?

49. How long have you been an ethnologist?

- A. When were you an ethnologist?
- B. When have you been an ethnologist?
- C. When did you become an ethnologist?
- D. When are you an ethnologist?**

50. Who does this beautiful watch belong to?

- A. Whose is this beautiful watch?**
- B. Whose does this beautiful watch?
- C. Which is this watch?
- D. Which is the owner of this watch?

 The end

UNIT 4: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pass</u> | B. <u>pal</u> m | C. sh <u>ar</u> p | D. ma n |
| 2. A. custom | B. <u>cor</u> rect | C. clock wise | D. <u>o</u> pinion |
| 3. A. kidd ing | B. <u>ge</u> nerate | C. <u>spon</u> ge | D. oblige |

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 4. A. accept | B. costume | C. follow | D. mention |
| 5. A. presentation | B. decision | C. generation | D. similarity |

II. VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

6. You are under no _____ to buy any stuff here.



- A. oblige B. obliged C. obligatory D. **obligation**
7. Taking care of the family is _____ considered women's duty in many Eastern countries.
- A. tradition B. traditional C. **traditionally** D. traditionalism
8. In Maori culture, it's the _____ for people to press their noses when it comes to greeting.
- A. **custom** B. customary C. customer D. customize
9. At the end of the semester, students are required to write a _____ on what they have learned and what can be improved.
- A. reflect B. **reflection** C. reflective D. reflector
10. Linda fell in love with Peter without knowing about his real _____ status.
- A. **social** B. socialable C. society D. socialability
11. Mary was extremely _____ about his works.
- A. compliment B. **complimentary** C. complementarily D. complimentator
12. After the meal, he left the waitress with a large _____.
- A. money B. cash C. **tip** D. payment
13. A _____ of belonging simply means the acceptance to become a natural member of something.
- A. feel B. **sense** C. sight D. taste
14. Whether you have meals at home or in a restaurant, some basic table _____ should never be forgotten.
- A. ways B. styles C. aspects D. **manners**
15. _____ to some Western cultures, children leave teeth under their pillow for the tooth fairy to collect – usually in return for some money.
- A. **According** B. Owing C. Basing D. Depending
- Choose the word or phrase is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.*
16. My grandparents always try their best to find ways to preserve our family unity.
- A. consistency B. stickage C. union D. **bond**
17. I always get into trouble with table manners every time I am invited to a party. All the cutlery etiquettes are so complicated!
- A. **utensil** B. spoon C. fork D. chopstick



18. John asked Kim to marry him and he jumped with joy when she accepted.

- A. agreed B. argued C. appealed D. attached

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

19. He is the offspring of a chemist and a nurse. His intelligence is inherited from them.

- A. partner B. friend C. ancestor D. neighbor

20. Vy broke with the family tradition and chose to be a singer instead of being a teacher.

- A. united B. followed C. connected D. joined

III. GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

21. You _____ be selfish like that. Don't just think of your own benefits.

- A. should B. shouldn't C. haven't to D. don't have to

22. My car broke down yesterday, so I _____ go to work by bus.

- A. had to B. must C. should D. could

23. Linh _____ hurry because the meeting was 15 minutes late.

- A. hasn't to B. hadn't to C. doesn't have to D. didn't have to

24. Leave early so that you _____ miss the train.

- A. didn't B. won't C. shouldn't D. mustn't

25. You _____ talk loudly in public as it is impolite.

- A. shouldn't B. hadn't better C. had better not D. Both A & C

26. You _____ fly to London this afternoon if you don't mind changing planes in Paris.

- A. must B. have to C. can D. ought to

27. There are many mistakes in this exercise. I _____ go over it again.

- A. will have to B. am able to C. would D. could

28. _____ I open the door for you?

- A. Would you like that B. Do you want that
C. Will D. Shall

29. There's the waitress. I _____ ask her for the bill.

- A. will B. shall C. am able to D. could

30. His eyesight was so poor that he _____ read the signposts.



A. Shouldn't

B. Hadn't to

C. Couldn't

D. Can't

Choose the underlined part that need correcting in each sentence below.

31. In (A) Japan, you should (B) always to remove (C) your shoes when entering (D) a private house. => remove

32. As (A) a child, I must (B) go to sleep (C) before 10 p.m, after finishing (D) all my homework. => had to

33. You don't have (A) to worry(B) so(C) much as everything will (D) be ok. => too

34. Must (A) I carry the(B) bag for you? It looks (C) heavy (D). => Shall

35. In your country, you have (A) to clean the (B) house very carefully (C) to welcome Tet holiday, haven't (D) you? => don't

IV. READING

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

The meaning of a kiss depends on where you are. A kiss means "I love you" in many countries. In some countries, a kiss can be friendly greeting, or a goodbye. South Americans and Europeans say hello with kisses much more often than North Americans. They also sometimes say goodbye by kissing their own fingertips and then "blowing" the kiss away. In these regions, men at business meeting even greet each other with a kiss on the cheek, instead of a handshake.

Then there are beliefs that kissing has a special meaning. In ancient Rome, the groom at a wedding must kiss the bride as a legal agreement. And did your mother ever kiss your hurt finger to make the pain stop? English used to think that kisses have magical powers.

Not everyone in the world kisses though. Eskimos couples rubbed their noses together, and so did some African tribes and Pacific Islanders. The Ainu of Japan preferred to bite their loved one's cheek.

These days, kissing is mostly a sign of romance. Thanks to international travel and sharing customs, that meaning has become universal.

(Source: Adapted from Essay Content Reading 3)



		<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>
36.	<i>The meaning of kisses is different in different places.</i>	✓	
37.	<i>North Americans greet each other by kissing more frequently than South Americans.</i>		✓
38.	<i>South Americans sometimes kiss their own fingertips and then blowing the kiss away as a way to say greet each other.</i>	✓	
39.	<i>Some African tribes say "I love you" by biting the cheek.</i>		✓
40.	<i>People worldwide now often see a kiss as a sign of love.</i>	✓	

Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.

SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW

Although there various wedding styles in America, most weddings still follow certain traditions. One of those is an old saying that dates back to 19th century England about what a bride should wear or carry: "Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue."

A bride wears **something old** to remind her of her family and the past. Some brides wear their mother's wedding dress or a piece of her jewelry. **Something new** means good luck and hope for a happy future with her new husband. Again, this item may be the dress, but often **it** is a pair of new shoes. **Something borrowed** such as a friend's handkerchief a married friend's bridal veil means the bride has friends and family who are willing to help her. **Something blue** is a symbol of trust and faith between the couple. These days, some brides are creative with this item by painting their fingernails a light blue color or wearing a garter on the their leg. Another tradition says that the groom should take the garter after the ceremony and throw it to the single men. The man who catches it will be the next one to get married.

(Source: Adapted from Power Content Reading 1)

41. Which of the following is a good title for the text?

- A. Various types of weddings.
- B. A wedding tradition and its meaning.
- C. What should be worn on your wedding day.
- D. How to plan a traditional wedding.



42. To remind her of the past, the bride might
- A. wear a pair of new shoes.
 - B. carry a friend's handkerchief.
 - C. wear her mother's wedding dress.
 - D. paint her fingernails a light blue color.
43. For good luck and hope for a good future with her partner, the bride might wear
- A. a piece of new jewelry or a new dress.
 - B. a bridal veil and a new dress
 - C. a new dress and a pair of new shoes
 - D. a pair of new shoes or a new dress
44. The word "it" refers to
- A. a pair of shoes
 - B. luck
 - C. item
 - D. future
45. Why do some brides wear a blue garter on their leg?
- A. Because too many brides paint their fingernails a light blue color.
 - B. Because it is a symbol of trust and faith between the bride and the groom.
 - C. To show how the couple can be lucky in their marriage.
 - D. To show how popular something blue is in a wedding.

V. WRITING

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is closest in meaning to the root sentence or the best combines the two given sentences.

46. You shouldn't point at others while talking because it is impolite.
- A. It's better for you to point at others while talking although it is impolite.
 - B. It isn't better for you to point at others while talking because it is impolite.
 - C. You had better not point at others while talking because it is impolite.
 - D. You don't need to point at others while talking because it is impolite.
47. We must finish all the homework by Thursday to meet the deadline.
- A. We are obliged to finish all the homework on Thursday to meet the deadline.
 - B. It is obligatory for us to finish all the homework before Thursday to meet the deadline.
 - C. We have to complete almost all the homework by Thursday to meet the deadline.



D. The deadline is Thursday so we need to finish almost all the homework then.

48. Be on time! The water puppet show starts at 7 pm sharp.

A. Be on time! The water puppet show starts at around 7 pm.

B. **Be on time! The water puppet show starts at exactly 7 pm.**

C. Be on time! The water puppet show starts at approximately 7 pm.

D. Be on time! The water-puppet show starts before 7 pm.

49. You're kidding! His current job is too good for him to quit.

A. Are you kidding me? His current job is too good for him to quit.

B. You're joking! His current job is too good for him to quit.

C. You're winding me up! His current job is too good for him to quit.

D. **All are correct.**

50. All workers are asked to follow the safety rules at the construction site.

A. **All the workers must follow the safety rules at the construction site.**

B. All the workers should follow the safety rules at the construction site.

C. Not all the workers are obliged to follow the safety rules at the construction site.

D. Not all workers are asked to break with the safety rules at the construction site.

The end

UNIT 5: FESTIVALS IN VIETNAM

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. lantern

B. emperor

C. scenery

D. **defeat**

2. A. competition

B. production

C. **suggestion**

D. celebration

3. A. **worship**

B. performance

C. oriental

D. fortune

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.

4. A. musician

B. confusion

C. companion

D. **competition**

5. A. **procession**

B. politcian

C. competition

D. preservation



II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

6. Panda must be very happy too see all of hẻ family at her graduation _____.
A. ceremonious B. **ceremony** C. ceremonial D. ceremonially
7. I must say the _____ of a two-week vacation in America is so tempting to me.
A. **offer** B. offered C. offerings D. offertory
8. It was a/an _____ reunion of all the family.
A. joy B. joyless C. **joyful** D. overjoyed
9. Boracay is well-known as an area of outstanding _____ beauty in the Philippines.
A. scene B. scenery C. **scenic** D. scenario
10. That machine with cutting-edge technology is able _____ many tasks at the same time.
A. perform B. performance C. performer D. **to perform**
11. Tet is a great occasion for family _____.
A. unite B. **reunion** C. union D. reunification
12. Several _____ games such as rope skipping or the making are introduced at the walking street at weekends.
A. **folk** B. past C. childish D. childlike
13. Hung Temple Festival officially became a _____ holiday in Vietnam in 2007.
A. **public** B. popular C. common D. social
14. Red envelopes are believed to bring good _____ on Tet holiday.
A. luck B. love C. fortune D. **Both A and C**
15. He _____ the champion in just 2 sets.
A. ruined B. broke C. **defeated** D. conquered

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

16. Language preservation is the effort to prevent languages from bring unknown.
A. storage B. **protection** C. safeguard D. safety
17. Sonkran, which is Laos famous festival, is held annually in April.
A. monthly B. **yearly** C. usually D. frequently
18. Loy Krathong, also known as the Festival of Light, is a time for Thai people to pay their



respect to the Godness of Water.

- A. **worship** B. attention C. defeated D. conquered

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

19. By floating candles and joss-sticks, people believe that good luck will be share**D**.

- A. **misfortune** B. future C. health D. wealth

20. Come and join us at our local festival this weeken**D**. I'm sure you won't regret it.

- A. **international** B. cultural C. traditional D. ritual

III. GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

21. The house was destroyed in the fire, _____ fortunately, the whole family was save**D**.

- A. and B. however C. **but** D. so

22. Our family love Thai food, _____ we order it once a week.

- A. so B. and C. **for** D. because

23. Jill should show up on time, _____, he can't enter.

- A. however B. **otherwise** C. even though D. nevertheless

24. We should be careful not to break anything during Tet holiday _____ it is believed to bring bad luck.

- A. **because** B. yet C. so D. nonetheless

25. I have to be on time, _____ my boss will be annoyed if I'm late.

- A. and B. nor C. but D. **for**

26. I'm afraid of heights, _____ I appreciate the view from the top of this building.

- A. and B. nor C. **yet** D. for

27. Linh wanted to make some pies but didn't have apples; _____, she decided to bake a cake.

- A. **therefore** B. in contrast C. namely D. so

28. Auther is a weak leader; _____, he has a lot of supporters.

- A. otherwise B. moreover C. additionally D. **nevertheless**

29. We were working hard _____ Jack and Jerry were enjoying the sunshine on the



beach now.

A. while B. instead C. but D. therefore

30. _____ hard the teacher tried to explain, I couldn't understand a word of it.

A. While B. However C. Otherwise D. If

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.

31. Unless(A) you win(B) first(C) place, you will receive(D) a prize. => If

32. This is(A) the hotel where(B) we stayed(C) in during(D) our trip to Hue last year. => which

33. I plan(A) to take(B) my vacation to Phu Yen with my friends either(C) in May nor(D) June. => or

34. Dark chocolate isn't(A) only delicious, but(B) it also does(C) your health good(D). => is not

35. Jill told(A) the stories about(B) all the people and the places where(C) he met during(D) that long journey. => that

IV. READING

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

Sa Pa's love market has become unique in the culture of the Mong and Dao ethnic groups for a long time. Due to the distance between the villages, the market meets once a week on Sunday.

On the Saturday night, guys and girls from all villages come to Lao Cai to meet one another. They talk, sing and play different games according to their ethnic groups tradition. After the night, many couples become intimate and promise to see each other again on the following morning. Many of them become husbands and wives in the spring. That is why the poets in Lao Cai called the market Sa Pa's Love Market.

Since Saturday afternoon, many girls show up in colorful costumes. The little bells on their outfits add to the festive atmosphere of the city. They look for the guys dressing in traditional clothes of the same colors who hold in their hand small radio blaring cheerful songs. People stand in groups, singing and dancing their traditional dances until the night comes.

The most popular Love Market in Lao Cai is organized in nowhere else but Sa Pa, where it is gaining more and more attention of not only the ethnic people but also the travelers from



many places in the world.

(Source: Adapted from Vietnam Online)

		T	F
36.	Love Market is a weekly tradition of Mong and Dao peoples.	✓	
37.	All girls and boys from all villages come to Love Market in Lao Cai on the Saturday night.		✓
38.	The little bells on the boys' outfits are for adding the festive atmosphere of the city.		✓
39.	Singing and dancing are part of Love Market's activities.	✓	
40.	Sapa is the only place in Vietnam to have Love Market.		✓

Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.

Pancake Day, or Shrove Tuesday is a special day celebrated in many countries around the world. It is celebrated in English-speaking countries. On this day, many people eat pancakes, a thin, flat cake made in a pan.

Pancake Day is always on a Tuesday in February or March. It is the day before start of Lent. Lent is a period of 40 days before Easter when people often give up or stop eating things that are bad for them like chocolate or fast food. Traditionally, during Lent, people didn't eat rich foods like butter and eggs, so they made pancakes.

Another tradition on Pancake Day in the UK is pancake racing. People run in a race with a pancake in a pan. As they run, they have to toss the pancake (throw the pancake in the air and catch it in the pan) several times. In some pancake races, people dress up in fancy dress costumes. The most famous pancake race takes place in a town called Olney, in the middle of England. People say that Olney has been celebrating pancake races since 1445.

(Source: Adapted from Learn English Teens)

41. Which of the following is a good title for the text?



- A. How to make a pancake
- B. Pancake racing
- C. A brief introduction about Pancake Day**
- D. Pancake Day in the UK

42. During Lent, people don't go light on

- A. chocolate
- B. low fat food**
- C. butter
- D. eggs

43. What can people do in a pancake race?

- A. Wear fancy clothes
- B. Eat pancakes
- C. Run in a race with a pancake in a pan
- D. All A, B & C are correct**

44. What does the word "it" refer to?

- A. Pancake**
- B. Pan
- C. Air
- D.

Race

45. What is NOT TRUE about Pancake Day?

- A. Pancake Day originated from the UK.**
- B. Many English speaking countries celebrated Pancake Day.
- C. As its name suggests, a pancake is made in a pan.
- D. Pancake racing is a famous activity on Pancake Day in the UK.

V. WRITING

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is closest in meaning to the root sentence or best combines the two given sentences.

46. Scientists wonder if chocolate is addictive, for many people can't seem to live without it.

- A. Scientists wonder if chocolate is addictive; however, many people can't seem to live without it.
- B. For many people who can't seem to live without chocolate, scientists wonder if it is addictive.
- C. Because many people can't seem to live without chocolate, scientists wonder if it is addictive.**
- D. Although many people can't seem to live without chocolate, scientists wonder if it is



addictive.

47. Thu had a bad experience shopping at that store. She decided never to shop there again.

A. Thu had a bad experience shopping at that store; consequently, she decided never to shop there again.

B. Thu had a bad experience shopping at that store. As a consequent, she decided never to shop there again.

C. Thu decided not to shop at that store again meanwhile she had a bad experience there.

D. When Thu decided not to shop at that store again, she had a bad experience there.

48. You had better buy these shoes while they're on sale. You'll have to pay full price next week.

A. Despite the fact that you buy these shoes while they're on sale, the price will be full next week.

B. If you don't buy these shoes while they're on sale, you'll have to pay full price next week.

C. In spite of the full price next week, you had better buy these shoes while they're on sale.

D. You had better buy these shoes while they're on sale otherwise, you'll have to pay full price next week.

49. The party became quite boring after Toby left. Everyone went home soon afterwards.

A. The party became quite boring after Toby left because everyone went home soon afterwards.

B. Everyone went home soon so the party became quite boring after Toby left.

C. The party became quite boring after Toby left; therefore, everyone went home soon afterwards.

D. Although the party became kind of boring after Toby left, everyone didn't go home soon.

50. I was not confident of winning. Nevertheless, I decided to give it a try.

A. I was not confident of winning, nonetheless, I decided to give it a try.

B. I was not confident of winning, however, I decided to give it a try.

C. I decided to give it a try even though I was not confident of winning.

D. Though I decided to give it a try I was not confident of winning.

 The end



UNIT 6: FOLK TALES

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>evil</u> | B. <u>e</u> vent | C. <u>e</u> lectric | D. <u>re</u> fect |
| 2. A. wick <u>ed</u> | B. defeat <u>ed</u> | C. invad <u>ed</u> | D. <u>re</u> lax <u>ed</u> |
| 3. A. kick <u>k</u> | B. <u>k</u> nigh <u>t</u> | C. pick <u>k</u> | D. <u>k</u> ind |

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 4. A. giant | B. cruel | C. princess | D. ogre |
| 5. A. heritage | B. distinguish | C. delicious | D. imagine |

II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

6. This arrogant and evil character used _____ and fear to control his whole family.
A. cruelly B. cruel C. **cruelty** D. cruelties
7. Martin grinned _____ and vanished in the fog.
A. wick B. **wickedly** C. generosity D. generosity
8. Her friends took advantage of her _____.
A. generous B. generously C. generosity D. **generosity**
9. The singer is regarded as a typical _____ of the youth of her generation.
A. **representative** B. representation C. represent D. representational
10. Once _____ a time, there lived a ferocious lion in the forest.
A. in B. **upon** C. of D. off
11. The prince did not know that he actually fell _____ a cunning witch.
A. in love to B. off love with C. **in love with** D. off love to
12. According to _____, salt was first manufactured in Maldon by accident nearly 2,000 years ago.
A. **legend** B. story C. past D. history
13. Diana Princess of Themyscira is the main _____ of the famous superhero film Wonder Woman (2017).
A. person B. girl C. human D. **character**
14. Parents often enjoy _____ about their children's achievements.
A. asking B. telling C. **boasting** D. saying



15. When the rich man died, he left his three sons a great _____.
A. money B. **fortune** C. cash D. payment

Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

16. It was so brave of him to rescue the child from being downed. **D.**
A. intelligent B. **courageous** C. kind D. cruel
17. In "Harry Potter" films, does the evil wizard, Voldemort, ever actually appear?
A. **wicked** B. legendary C. magic D. mean
18. Look! I have never seen such giant mushroom. We look as tiny as an ant under it.
A. small B. beautiful C. **huge** D. evil

Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

19. Keeping animals in these poor conditions is unbelievable cruel.
A. friendly B. legendary C. bad D. **kind-hearted**
20. That old man is famous for being so mean. You can hardly take a penny from him.
A. **generous** B. curious C. annoying D. money-saving

III. GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.

21. When you rang, I _____ out.
A. went B. used to go C. **was going** D. go
22. When I was at the former company, we _____ training every Friday for 2 hours.
A. having B. **used to have** C. were having D. have
23. I really _____ the music that was played last weekend. **D.**
A. was liking B. am liking C. like D. **liked**
24. We _____ to the beach every day when we were on holiday.
A. used to going B. **went** C. go D. were going
25. I broke my arm when we _____ basketball at school yesterday.
A. **were playing** B. played C. used to practicing D. are practicing
26. Jack lost his job because he _____ too many mistakes.
A. make B. makes C. **made** D. was making



27. Do you remember the time we _____ to Japan for holiday?
A. was coming B. was going C. came D. **went**
28. My neighbor _____ to complain while I _____ the drum last night.
A. came – played B. **was coming – was playing**
C. came – was playing D. was reading – was played
29. I saw that Susan _____ a books as I _____ past the window.
A. **was reading – walked** C. was coming – was playing
B. read – was walking D. was reading – was walking
30. We quickly ran to the house because it _____ heavily.
A. rain B. rained C. **was raining** D. rains

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.

31. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while(A) I was having(B) breakfast, my father did(C) the(D) gardening. => was doing
32. Tom usually(A) cries(B) a lot at night when(C) he was(D) small. => cried
33. All of us were enjoying(A) spending(B) time on the beach during(C) our holiday last(D) month. => enjoyed
34. Fifty years ago, people weren't spending(A) as much(B) on cars as(C) they do(D) today. => didn't spend
35. I didn't(A) used(B) to like eating cauliflower, but now I eat(C) it almost everyday(D). => use

IV. READING

Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F)

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Every year on February 14th, couples exchange flowers, candy and cards to celebrate St. Valentine's Day. How did this tradition begin? No one knows for sure, but there are several legends that have been passed from generation to generation. The most popular one is about a Catholic saint who lived in the third century.

St. Valentine was a priest in Rome. The Roman Emperor of that time, Claudius II, believed that unmarried men were better soldiers than those with wives. He made marriage illegal for young men. Valentine strongly opposed this decision, so he continued to perform weddings for young couples in secret. After a while, Emperor Claudius learned of Valentine's actions and sent him to prison. According to the story, the priest then fell in love with a girl who visited him there!

In the end, Valentine was put to death on February 14th. Before he died, he had written



a letter to the girl he loved and signed it, "From your Valentine."

(Source: Adapted from Easy content reader
3)

		T	F
36.	The history of St. Valentine's Day is known by everyone.		✓
37.	St. Valentine is said to live in the third century.	✓	
38.	The priest believed that men without wives were not as good as those who are married.		✓
39.	Because weddings for young couples were held illegally by St. Valentine, he was imprisoned.	✓	
40.	St. Valentine wrote a letter to a girl who visited him on February 14 th .		✓

Read the following passage and choose the op (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.

EXCALIBUR

A long time ago, so the story goes, a young boy called Arthur became the King of England after he pulled a sword out of a stone.

The sword was Excalibur. It had a lot of power. The Lady of the Lake gave it to King Uther but asked him to give her his firstborn child. Uther became powerful. When his first child was born, Merlin, the magician came to take the baby. Uther tried to stop him, but thieves attacked him. Before he died, he put Excalibur into a stone and asked Merlin to make his son a king. Merlin promised that only someone with a pure heart could pull it out and become the next King of England.

When Arthur pulled the sword out, people were surprised. Merlin explained that Arthur as Uther's son and the people were happy.

Arthur was a good king. He built a big castle, Camelot, and ruled over England with his knights. He called them the Knights of the Round Table. Together they made England a strong country.

(Source: Adapted from Access 7)

41. Who was King Arthur?

A. He was King Uther's son.

B. He was Lady of the Lake's son.

C. He was Merlin's knight.

D. He was Merlin and King Uther's son.

42. What does the word "him" refer to?



- A. Merlin
- B. King Arthur**
- C. King Uther
- D. Excalibur

43. According to Merlin, who was able to pull Excalibur out of the stone?

- A. King Uther
- B. King Arthur
- C. A person with a pure heart**
- D. The knight

44. What is NOT TRUE about King Uther?

- A. He died because of the thieves.
- B. He wanted Arthur to be the next King of England.
- C. Excalibur gave him a lot of power.
- D. He was a good King who built a big castle, Camelot.**

45. What is NOT TRUE about Excalibur?

- A. It was a powerful sword.
- B. It was given to King Arthur by the Lady of the Lake.
- C. It was pulled out of the stone by King Uther.**
- D. It was originally owned by Lady of the Lake.

V. WRITING

Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is closest in meaning to the root sentence or best combines the two given sentences.

46. I began learning English five years ago.

- A. I have been learning English for five years.**
- B. I learned English for five years.
- C. I learned English for five years.
- D. It has been five years since I didn't learn English.

47. She hasn't phoned home for two weeks.

- A. She didn't phone home two weeks ago.
- B. The last time she phoned home was two weeks ago.**
- C. The last time she phoned home has been two weeks ago.
- D. It has been two weeks ago that she didn't phone home.

48. It's a long time since we last went to the cinema.

- A. We have been to the cinema for a long time.
- B. We haven't been to the cinema for a long time.**



C. We don't go to the cinema as we used to .

D. We wish we went to the cinema now.

49. He last had his eyes tested for ten months.

A. **He hasn't had his eyes tested for ten months.**

B. He had not tested his eyes for ten months then.

C. He had tested his eyes ten months before.

D. He has had his eyes tested for ten months.

50. This is the first time I visited Tokyo.

A. I have never gone to Tokyo before.

B. I haven't been to Tokyo for a long time.

C. I first came to visit Tokyo long time ago.

D. **I have never been to Tokyo before.**

_____ The end _____