**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KÌ 1**

**TIẾNG ANH 11**

**VOCABULARY**: A long and healthy life, Generation Gap, Independent Life, Việt Nam and ASEAN, Global Warming

**GRAMMAR**: \* Past Simple and Present Perfect \* Modal verbs \* Gerunds \* Present and Past Participle \* Cleft sentence

**1. PAST SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH** | | **QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN** |
| **Usage** | | |
| *Hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng có thể còn kéo dài tới hiện tại và tương lai* | | *Hành động đã xảy ra và đã kết thúc trong quá khứ* |
| *Hành động đã xảy ra nhưng không xác định rõ thời gian*  *Một trải nghiệm đã làm cho đến hiện tại* | | *Hành động đã xảy ra và không còn liên hệ gì với hiện tại* |
| **Form** | | |
| (+) | *S + have/ has + VpII*  Eg: I have watched “Iron Man” several times.  (Tôi đã xem Người Sắt vài lần.) | *\* Tobe: S + was/ were + ……*  *\* Verb: S + Ved + ……*  Eg: I watched “Iron Man” yesterday.  (Hôm qua tôi đã xem Người Sắt.) |
| (-) | *S + have/ has + not + VpII*  Eg: She hasn’t come up to now.  (Đến giờ cô ấy vẫn chưa đến.) | *\* Tobe: S + wasn’t/ weren’t + ……*  *\* Verb: S + didn’t + Vinf + ……*  Eg: She didn’t go to school last week.  (Tuần trước cô ấy đã không đi học.) |
| (?) | *(Từ để hỏi) + have/ has + S + VpII?*  Eg: How long have you lived there?  (Bạn sống ở đó bao lâu rồi?) | *\* Tobe: (Từ để hỏi) + was/ were + S + .....?*  *\* Verb: (Từ để hỏi) + did + S + Vinf + .....?*  Eg: When did you buy that book?  (Bạn đã mua cuốn sách đó khi nào vậy?) |
| **Dấu hiệu nhận biết** | | |
| • Since + mốc thời gian  • For + khoảng thời gian  • Already (rồi)  • Yet (chưa)  • Before (trước đây)  • Just (vừa mới)  • So far (cho đến bây giờ)  • Recently, lately (gần đây)  Eg: He has just flown from New York.  (Anh ấy vừa mới bay từ New York.) | | • last night/ year/ month  • yesterday  • ... ago  • in + năm  Eg: She bought the bike 2 years ago.  (Cô ấy mua chiếc xe đạp 2 năm trước.) |

**2. MODEL VERBS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **I. So sánh must và have to**  **1. Dạng khẳng định**   * **Must:** Diễn tả sự cần thiết hay bắt buộc mang tính chủ quan (do người nói quyết định)   **S+ must + V**  Ví dụ: I must finish the exercises. (Tôi phải hoàn thành bài tập.)   * **Have to:** Diễn tả ý bắt buộc mang tính khách quan (do luật lệ, quy tắc hay người khác quyết định)   **S+ have to/ has to/ had to/ ... + V**  Ví dụ: I have to finish the exercises. (Tôi phải hoàn thành bài tập.)  **2. Dạng phủ định**   * **Must not:** Diễn tả ý cấm đoán   **S+ must not (mustn't) + V**  Ví dụ: You must not eat that. (Bạn không được phép ăn cái đó.)  Tình huống: It's already stale. (Nó đã bị thiu rồi.)   * **Not have to:** Diễn tả ý không cần phải làm gì   **S+ do not (don't)/ does not (doesn't) did not (didn't)/ will not (won't)/ ... + have to + V**  Ví dụ: You do not have to eat that. (Bạn không cần phải ăn thứ đó.) | **II. Should**  **1. Dạng thức**  **1.1 Dạng khẳng định: S+ should + V**  Ví dụ: You should see a doctor if your cough gets worse. (Ông nên đi khám bác sĩ nếu bị ho nặng hơn.)  **1.2 Dạng phủ định: S+ (shouldn't) + V**  Ví dụ: Mrs. Smith shouldn't keep complaining. (Bà Smith không nên tiếp tục phàn nàn nữa.)  **1.3 Dạng nghi vấn: Should +S+V ?**  Ví dụ: Should we care about the environment? (Chúng ta có nên quan tâm tới môi trường không?) |

**3. GERUND (V-ING)**

\* Danh động từ có thể được dùng làm:

***- Chủ từ của câu***: Swimming is my favourite sport.

***- Bổ ngữ của động từ***: My hobby is collecting stamps.

***- Tân ngữ của động từ***: I enjoy traveling.

***- Là 1 tân ngữ sau một số động từ sau***:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. allow (cho phép)  2. avoid (tránh )  3. admit (thừa nhận )  4. advise (khuyên nhủ )  5. appreciate (đánh giá )  6. complete ( hoàn thành )  7. consider ( xem xét, cân nhắc )  8. continue = go on  = keep on = carry on ( tiếp tục)  9. delay ( trì hoãn )  10.deny ( từ chối ) ≠ give up (từ bỏ)  11.discuss ( thảo luận )  dislike ( không thích ) = hate  13. enjoy ( thích ) = like = feel like  = love = fancy = prefer  14. encourage  15. forbid: cấm  16. finish ( hoàn thành )  17. imagine (tưởng tượng) | 18. involve (bao gồm)  19. include (bao gồm)  20. mention (đề cập )  21. mind ( phiền , ngại )  22. miss (nhớ , bỏ lỡ )  23.permit + Ving: cho phép  postpone ( trì hoãn )  25. practice (luyện tập )  26. quit (nghỉ , thôi ) = give up  27. recall ( nhắc nhở , nhớ )  28. recollect ( nhớ ra )  29. recommend (gợi ý)  30.regret + Ving (tiếc đã làm gì)  31.risk ( liều)  32.stop + Ving: dừng làm gì  33.stop + O +(from) + Ving: ngăn cản  34.spend (sử dụng thời gian)  35. suggest (đề nghị ) |

***- Là 1 tân ngữ sau các (v) + (giới từ* in, on, at, of, with, by, about, from, for…*)***:

***- Sau các liên từ***: after, before, when, while, since,… dùng V-ing Ex: After finishing his homework, he went to bed.

- ***Là tân ngữ sau các cụm từ*:**

1. can’t help + Ving (ko thể tránh / nhịn được )

2. can’t stand + Ving ( ko thể chịu đựng đc )

= can’t bear + Ving ( ko thể chịu đựng đc )

3. would you mind + Ving (có làm phiền...k)

4. to be/ get used to + Ving ( quen với )

= to be / get accustomed to + Ving (dần quen với)

to be busy + Ving ( bận rộn )

6. to be (not) worth + Ving (đáng/ không đáng làm gì )

7. it’s no use = it’s no good + Ving: vô ích khi làm gì…

8. there’s no point (in) + Ving: k có lý do để…

9. to have difficulty/ fun / trouble (in) + Ving

MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC CẦN LƯU Ý

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cấu trúc | Nghĩa |
| Try to do st  Try doing st | cố gắng làm gì  thử làm gì |
| Remember to do st  Remember doing st | nhớ phải làm gì  nhớ đã làm gì |
| Forget to do st  Forget doing st | quên phải làm gì  quên đã làm gì |
| Regret to do st  Regret doing st | rất lấy làm tiếc khi phải làm gì  hối tiếc vì đã làm gì |
| Advise sb to do st  Advise doing st | khuyên ai đó làm gì  khuyên làm gì |
| Allow/permit sb to do st  Allow/permit doing st | cho phép ai đó làm gì  cho phép làm gì |
| Encourage sb to do st  Encourage doing st | khuyến khích ai đó làm gì  khuyến khích làm gì |
| V(tri giác) + 0 + V(o)  V(tri giác) + 0 + Ving | khi chứng kiến toàn bộ sự việc  khi chứng kiến một phần sự việc/ hoặc sự việc đang diễn ra |
| Stop to do st  Stop doing st | dừng lại để làm gì  dừng hẳn việc gì |
| Start/ begin/ like/ prefer + to V  Start/ begin/ like/ prefer + Ving | Bắt đầu/ thích làm gì |

**4. HIỆN TẠI PHÂN TỪ VÀ QUÁ KHỨ PHÂN TỪ**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HIỆN TẠI PHÂN TỪ** | **QUÁ KHỨ PHÂN TỪ** |
| **Hình thức:** Ving   * mang nghĩa **chủ động** * có chức năng như một **tính từ** | **Hình thức:** Ved/ V3   * mang nghĩa **bị động** * có chức năng như một **tính từ** |
| **Cách dùng:**   1. Dùng để miêu tả **tính chất** của vật, sự việc, **bản chất** của con người   *Eg: This is an* ***interesting*** *film*  *He is an* ***interesting*** *person*   1. Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại**, giải thích **lý do** của một hành động nào đó   *Eg:* ***Seeing*** *the fire, the kid called the police (Bởi vì nhìn thấy đám cháy, đứa trẻ đã gọi cảnh sát)*   1. Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại**, chỉ 2 hành động **xảy ra đồng thời**   *Eg:* ***Standing*** *there, she cried*  (Cô ta đứng đó và khóc) | **Cách dùng:**   1. Dùng để miêu tả **cảm xúc** của người   *Eg: She is* ***interested*** *in the film*   1. Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ quá khứ**, giải thích **lý do** của một hành động nào đó   *Eg:* ***Worried*** *about global warming, children planted more trees*  *(****Bời vì*** *lo lắng về nóng lên toàn cầu, những đứa trẻ trồng nhiều cây hơn)*   1. Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại**, thể hiện một điều kiện   *Eg:* ***Burnt*** *for energy, fossil fuels release CO2 into the atmosphere.*  *(****Nếu*** *được đốt cháy để tạo thành năng lượng, nhiên liệu hoá thạch thải ra CO2 vào bầu không khí)* |
| Chú ý: Hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ hình thành lên mệnh đề phân từ: có **chung chủ ngữ** *với động từ ở mệnh đề chính* trong câu  *Eg: Walking on the beach, they pick up litter (chủ ngữ của walking là THEY)*  *Eg: Produced in large amounts, carbon dioxide cause air pollution*  *(chủ ngữ của produced – bị động là carbon dioxide)* | |

CÁCH NỐI 2 VẾ CÂU CÓ CÙNG CHỦ NGỮ => TẠO THÀNH MỆNH ĐỀ PHÂN TỪ HIỆN TẠI

**Điều kiện: 2 mệnh đề trong câu có chung chủ ngữ:**

B1: Xác định mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân, thời gian … bằng cách **gạch chân các liên từ: because, since, as, when** …

B2: Bỏ liên từ, bỏ chủ ngữ (nếu chủ là 1 danh từ thì chuyển ra sau thay thế đại từ ở mệnh đề chính),

B3: **Biến** **động từ** trong mệnh đề nguyên nhân, thời gian … **thành Ving**. *Giữ nguyên các thành phần còn lại trong câu*

*Eg: Because my sister hoped to pass the exam, she worked hard (chuyển my sister ra sau, thay thế she)*

* ***Hoping*** *to pass the exam, my sister worked hard*

**Cách nối 2 vế câu có cùng chủ ngữ => tạo thành mệnh đề phân từ quá khứ**

**Điều kiện: 2 mệnh đề trong câu có chung chủ ngữ:**

B1: Xác định mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân, điều kiện… bằng cách **gạch chân các liên từ: because, since, as, if…**

B2: Bỏ liên từ, bỏ chủ ngữ (nếu chủ là 1 danh từ thì chuyển ra sau thay thế đại từ ở mệnh đề chính),

B3: Biến động từ trong mệnh đề nguyên nhân, điều kiện … thành **Ved/ V3**. Giữ nguyên các thành phần còn lại trong câu

*Eg: Because dwellers was warned about the danger, they moved to other places (chuyển dwellers ra sau, thay thế they)*

* *Warned about the danger, dwellers moved to other places*

**5. CÂU CHẺ**

**1. Câu chẻ nhấn mạnh vào chủ ngữ.**

It + (be) + S + who/that + V…

Ex: Lan is the best dancer. (Lan là người nhảy giỏi nhất).

➔ It is Lan who is the best dancer. (Đây là Lan người mà nhảy giỏi nhất).

**2. Câu chẻ nhấn mạnh vào tân ngữ.**

It + be + (tân ngữ) + that/whom + S + V.

Ex:

I gave her a pen last night. (Tôi đã tặng cô ấy một chiếc bút tối qua).

➔ It was her whom I gave a pen last night.

(Cô ấy người mà tôi đã tặng một chiếc bút tối qua).

**3. Câu chẻ nhấn mạnh vào các thành phần khác của câu.**

It + be + (thành phần câu cần được nhấn mạnh) + that + S + V.

Ex: She lives in a small house. (Cô ấy sống trong một ngôi nhà nhỏ).

➔ It is a small house that she lives in.

(Nó là một ngôi nhà nhỏ nơi mà cô ấy sống).

**EXERCISES**

**UNIT 1**

***Choose the correct answer***

7. I haven’t met him again since we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school ten years ago.

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

8. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them since we left school.

A. don’t meet B. haven’t met C. hasn’t met D. didn’t meet

9. My father \_\_\_\_ late at work this month. He feels exhausted.

A. is staying B. stayed C. has stayed D. will stay

10. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two miles and a half, and now she feels exhausted.

A. will have run B. was running C. has run D. ran

11. This room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_since I was born.

A. has been painted B. was painted

C. painted D. has painted

13. I like working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the gym.

A. up B. on C. over D. out

14. Watching too much television is not good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your eyes.

A. at B. for C. with D. to

15. About 50,000 bicyclists suffer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_serious head injuries each year.

A. on B. from C.at D. about

16. Some can cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diseases such as tuberculosis and food poisoning.

A. infect B. infection C. infectious D. infectiously

17. Remember that even simple \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes can boost our immune system.

A. diet B. dietary C. dieting D. diets

18. Seasonal vaccines are used to protect against \_\_\_\_viruses.

A. differ B. different C. differently D. difference

19. Vaccines are often used to prevent the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of diseases caused by viruses.

A. development B. increase

C. decrease D. spread

20. The smallest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are about 0.4 micron in diameter.

A. animals B. species C. bacteria D. diseases

21. Start by looking at food labels, paying attention to ingredients and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as vitamins and

minerals

A. nutrients B. features C. types D. drinkables

22. The screens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blue light that can prevent you from sleeping well.

A. give away B. give out C. give in D. give off

23.Living in a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_will provide you immense delight and the support of family members from many

generations.

A.nuclear family B. extended family C.traditional family D. close family

24. To stay healthy, you need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for at least 30 minutes a day.

A. run out B. run on C. work on D. work out

25. I have received treatment for my health problem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. just B. ago C. since D. recently

26. I haven’t heard from him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Is he getting better?

A. just B. ever C. last month D. yet

27. How long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a headache? I think you should see a doctor.

A. have you had B. did you have C. will you have D. do you have

28. Many of the diseases that can be cured today \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ likely to cause death in the past.

A. are B. were C. have been D. will be

29. My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late at work this month. He feels exhausted.

A. is staying B. stayed C. has stayed D. will stay

30. The doctors have discussed his treatment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours but haven’t made a final decision.

A. for B. in C. since D. ago

31. I wash the dishes yesterday, but I have nothad the time yet to do it today.

A B C D

32. The children have put away their toys but they didn’t make their beds yet.

# A B C D

33. She spoke in a very low voice, but I can understand what she said a few minutes ago.

A B C D

34. I haven’t played football when I was at school but I was very good at it then.

### A B C D

**UNIT 2.**

***Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.***

1. It is impossible to avoid daily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you live with your extended family.

A. arguments B. views C. attitudes D. characteristics

2. Older generations often have very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about how people should live.

A. common characteristics B. traditional views

C. generational conflicts D. cultural values

3. We should respect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that have been passed down from the previous generations.

A. family conflicts B. generational differences

C. cultural values D. common behaviours

4. Educational games can help bridge the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between children, parents, and grandparents.

A. nuclear family B. extended family

C. common behaviour D. generation gap

5. Older generations can cope with difficulties because they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many changes in their lives.

A. experienced B. refused C. looked for D. influenced

6. My little brother always asks questions and is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find out all the answers.

A. strange B. curious C. experienced D. responsible

7. Gen Zers are very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as they always come up with new ideas or things.

A. experienced B. curious C. creative D. traditional

1. I will lend you some money, but you must \_\_\_\_ it back to me next week.

A. pay B. pays C. to pay D. paying

2. Those audiences have to \_\_\_\_ their tickets before entering the concert hall.

A. showing B. show C. shows D. To show

3. This drink isn't beneficial for health. You \_\_\_\_ drink it too much.

A. should B. ought to

C. ought not to D. mustn't

4. I think you \_\_\_\_ do exercise regularly in order to keep your body in good shape.

A. must B. should

C. ought not to D. shouldn’t

5. All students \_\_\_\_ wear uniforms at school because it is a rule.

A.should B. have to

C. ought to D. must

6. This warning sign indicates that you \_\_\_\_ step on the grass.

A.shouldn't B. mustn't C. don't have to D. ought not to

1. I was tired and couldn't concentrate \_\_\_\_ doing my research project properly.

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

3. She lives with grandparents who have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ views.

A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditionalize

4. My parents always complain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my clothes and hairstyle.

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

5. Bob used to completely rely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his parents.

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

6. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in God gave him hope during difficult times.

A. believe B. believable C. believably D. belief

regard

8. Living in three- or four-generational families, commonly referred to as "\_\_\_ families," has both benefits and drawbacks.

A. single-parent B. extended C. nuclear D. crowded

9. Four generations living in the same roof will have different \_\_\_\_ of lifestyle.

A. gaps B. rules C. manners D. viewpoints

10. After graduating from university, I want to \_\_\_\_ my father's footsteps.

A. follow in B. succeed in C. go after D. keep up

12. Older generations often have very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about how people should live.

A. common characteristics B. traditional views

C. generational conflicts D. cultural values

13. We should respect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that have been passed down from the previous generations.

A. family conflicts B. generational differences C. cultural values D. common behaviours

***Error correction:***

2. You have to made sure that children don't play outside alone.

A B C D

3. You mustn't uses the motorbike without a driver's license. It's against the law

A B C D

4. Drivers haven't to stop at yellow traffic lights.

A B C D

6. The school regulations say that students don’t have to fight each other.

A B C D

**UNIT 4**

1. I need to reply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that email from the Asian business partner about our upcoming meeting.

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

2. I think they may consider \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Asian markets for future growth.

A. invested B. to invest C. investing D. being invested

3. Vietnam always values its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with neighboring Asian countries.

A. youths B. regions C. relations D. issues

4. Vietnam is typically divided into three main \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Northern, Central and Southern Vietnam.

A. regions B. relations C. religious D. reasons

5. It’s no use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about politics; we have different viewpoints.

A. to argue B. arguing C. to arguing D. argued

6. The seminar on Asian business strategies was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the participants.

A. eye-opening B. current C. proposed D. relative

7. To expand their market reach, Asian companies often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ permits to export their products.

A. contribute to B. qualify to C. make sure D. apply for

1. I do not have enough money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this book.

A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. bought

2. It is no use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work hard.

A. going / do not ready B. to go / do not ready  
C. going / are D. go / are not ready

3. They spent all day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the beach.

A. to swim / sunbathing B. to swim / to sunbathe  
C. swimming / to sunbathe D. swimming / sunbathing

5. We regret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you that you have exceeded your overdraft facility.

A. to inform B. informing C. to tell to D. telling

6. Why don’t you try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the key anti-clockwise?

A. to turn B. on turning C. turning D. turn

8. I really must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on with my work now.

A. to get B. getting C. get D. to getting

9. Why don’t you do what you’re told, instead of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a song and dance about it?

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

10. I rashly posted the parcel without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. weighing B. weigh C. weighed D. to weigh

11. Can you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a little about yourself?

A. to tell B. telling C. tell D. going to tell

12. How can you waste all that money on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. gamble B. to gamble C. gambling D. the gamble

1. The mail goals of the ASEAN Youth Volunteer Program are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ youth volunteering and helping the development of the ASEAN community

A. promoting B. reducing C. proposing D. selecting

1. Taking part in the program was an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he would never forget

A. experienced B. inexperienced C. experience D. inexperience

1. To become a volunteer, you must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the program

A. qualify B. qualified C. unqualified D. disqualified

1. Participating in this summer camp was an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience for me

A. forgetful B. forgettable C. forgetfully D. unforgettable

1. You need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a community project related to the theme for the year

A. reject B. reach C. approve D. propose

1. Ms Pang suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their website in order to find out the theme

A. checking B. examining C. inspecting D. investigating

1. Cultural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the best way for young people to understand other countries’ values and ideas

A. change B. exchange C. values D. shock

1. Singapore has made a huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to scholarships for ASEAN’s students

A. decision B. effort C. contribution D. arrangement

1. Students with good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skills usually communicate well and manage teamwork effectively

A. analytical B. critical thinking C. problem-solving D. leadership

1. The current \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relating to the environment is being discussed now

A. exchange B. contribution C. knowledge D. issue

11. Being told about cultures from other countries annually is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [experience](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/experience)

A. surprised B. eye-opening C. knowledge D. everyday

12. All participants agree that more opportunites should be given to women so that they can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their countries at internationa events

A. present B. propose C. represent D. apply

13. We seek ways to strengthen cooperative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between our two countries.

A. organisation B. relation C. experience D. program

14. The royal wedding achieved the largest audience ever for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ event. Everyone watched it on the Internet

A. dramatic B. social C. annual D. live-streamed

15. Each deputy should be \_\_\_\_ for one ASEAN community council, supported by a team of competent and able lawyers.

A. blamed B. capable C. in charge D. responsible

16. Vietnamese athletes compete regionally and internationally and \_\_\_\_ high ranks in many sports.

A. hold B. keep C. mark D. score

17. Lao PDR stands \_\_\_\_ Lao People's Democratic Republic

A. by B. for C. on D. with

18. ASEAN \_\_\_\_ of ten Southeast Asian countries, namely: Brunei. Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

A. consists B. contains C. includes D. involves

**UNIT 5.**

***Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.***

1. Global warming is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the earth’s temperature caused by greenhouse gases.

A. balance B. pollution C. increase D. heat

2. How do greenhouse gases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heat in the earth’s atmosphere?

A. trap B. burn C. melt D. cut

3. The greenhouse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the gradual warming of the earth’s surface.

A. effect B. gas C. pollution D. impact

4. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ global temperature rise to 1.5oC is possible?

A. cooling B. limiting C. achieving D. stopping

5. Countries should switch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clean sources of energy.

A. from B. on C. to D. off

6. Forests are useful as they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CO2 from the atmosphere and slow global warming.

A. release B. remove C. cut D. replace

7. Ending deforestation will be an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way to limit global warming.

A. useful B. unusual C. equal D. effective

8. Methane is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for more than 30 per cent of global warming from human activities.

A. responsible B. dirty C. powerful D. important

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the increase in the temperature on Earth

A, Greenhouse effect B, Global warming

C, Climate change D, Ecological balance

10. Although global warming is causing changes in weather patterns, it is only one aspect of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A, global warming B, ecological balance

C, climate change D, carbon footprint.

11. Certain \_\_\_\_\_\_in the atmosphere such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, block heat from escaping.

A. effects B. emission C. gases D. layers

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means changes in the earth’s weather, including changes in temperature, wind patterns and rainfall.

A, global warming B, ecological imbalance

C, greenhouse effect D, climate change

13. Greenhouse gas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from factories and vehicles can result in global warming

A, emit B, emissions C, effects D, causes

14. Most of the jungle was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get wood in order to produce paper products.

A, deforested B, threatened C, warned D, emitted

15. A large amount of carbon dioxide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are released into the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels.

A, emissions B, carbon footprint C, emit D, greenhouse gas

16. Oil spills are a great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the undersea world

A, threat B, threaten C, threatened D, threateningly

17. After we read the report on how the burning of petrol in cars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to climate change, we determined to reduce our carbon footprint.

A, devote B, contribute C, result D, cause

18. Too many greenhouse gases in the atmosphere may block heat from escaping into space and trap too much heat next to the Earth’s surface causing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A, another ice age B, global warming C, earthquakes D, volcanic eruptions

19. A strong greenhouse effect will warm the oceans, melt glaciers and increase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. temperature B. sea water C. sea level D. pollution

20. Carbon dioxide is one of the primary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that cause global warming.

A. greenhouse effect B. natural gas C. greenhouse gases D. natural resource

21. Computers have had a great impact \_\_\_\_\_ our lives since their appearance.

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

22. The crash resulted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the death of 10 passengers

A, to B, at C, into D, in

23. The primary causes of species extinction result \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_habitat destruction, commercial exploitation and pollution.

**A.** in                                    **B.** of                             **C.** for                                      **D.** from

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is destroying larger areas of tropical rain forests

A, Afforestation B, Deforestation C, Reforestation D, Forestry

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you to the job, he felt calm.

A. Appointed B. Appoint C. Having appointed D. To appoint

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so much, the doll is still on the shelf.

A. Cost B. Costs C. to cost D. Costing

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at by everyone, he was disappointed.

A. laughed B. laugh C. laughing D. In laugh

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anxious to please us, they told us all we wanted to know.

A. Be B. To be C. Being D. In being

29. Weather\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we will start tomorrow.

A. permits B. will permit C. is permitting D. permitting

30. Dinner\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over, they returned home.

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

31. Since\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his new business, Bob has been working 16 hours a day.

A. open B. opening C. opened D. of opening

32. After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fight, the police arrested two men and a woman.

A. stopping B. stop C. to stop D. stopped

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one hand on the steering wheel, Ann opened a can of soda pop with her free hand.

A. To keep B. Keep C. In keeping D. Keeping

34. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to explain his mistake, the new employee cleared his throat nervously.

A. asking B. asked C. to be asked D. to be asking

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their work, they went home.

A. Finishing B. Having finished C. had finished D. Finished

**UNIT 8**

1. Paul is directly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the management of the football competitions between schools in our neighbourhood.

A. decisive B. responsible C. reliable D. creative

2. A good leader should have a talent for quick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ action.

A. independent B. confident C. decisive D. motivated

3. Now that their sons are more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they have more time for themselves.

A. independent B. advantageous C. decisive D. active

4. All the staff should be involved in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process.

A. decision-making B. loss-making C. mischief-making D. time-making

5. The staff members are hard-working and highly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reasonable B. motivated C. worthy D. decision-making

6. How can he fit everything into his busy ...?

A. freedom B. confidence C. management D. schedule

7. She felt her stress at work was caused by poor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. schedules B. time-management C. goals D. independence

8. Parents want to raise their child to be independent, and to help him make his own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. decisive B. decide C. decision D. decided

9. One \_\_\_\_\_ as a parent is to help the child become an independent adult.

A. goal B. routine C. chore D. limit

10. Try to … of your time well.

A. get around B. make use C. get into D. manage

11. He spent his summer vacation in Da Lat.

A. It is in Da Lat that he spent his summer vacation.

B. It was in Da Lat that he spent his summer vacation.

C. It is in Da Lat that he spends his summer vacation.

D. It was in Da Lat where he spends his summer vacation.

12. Candidates all over the world took part in the competition with great enthusiasm.

A. It is great enthusiasm that candidates all over the world took part in the competition.

B. It was great enthusiasm that candidates all over the world took part in the competition.

C. It was with great enthusiasm that candidates all over the world took part in the competition.

D. It is with great enthusiasm which candidates all over the world take part the competition.

13. He gains impressive achievements at the age of 20.

A. It is at the age of 20 that he gains impressive achievements.

B. It was at the age of 20 that he gains impressive achievements.

C. It is at the age of 20 that he gained impressive achievements.

D. It was at the age of 20 that he gained impressive achievements.

14. Mary made a great contribution to her husband's success.

A. It is Mary who made a great contribution to her husband's success.

B. It was Mary who makes a great contribution to her husband's success.

C. It was Mary who made a great contribution for her husband's success.

D. It was Mary who made a great contribution to her husband's success.

15. Most parents are willing to lend their ear to their children.

A. They are their children that most parents are willing to lend their ear to.

B. It is their children that most parents are willing to lend their ear to.

C. They are their children that most parents are willing to lend their ear.

D. It is their children that most parents are willing to lend their ear.

**READING**

1. **Read the passage and choose the best answer to fill in the blank.**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an organization of ten Southeast Asian countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, (1) \_\_\_\_ Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. It promotes political, economic, cultural and social cooperation (2) \_\_\_\_ its members. Although ASEAN works for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, it is not a defence organization.

The members of ASEAN cooperate in such fields (3) \_\_\_\_ population control, prevention of drug abuse, (4) \_\_\_\_ research and combating terrorism. Teachers, students and artists of the member nations exchange visits. In addition, the organization develops plans to promote tourism in ASEAN countries and to encourage programs of Southeast Asian studies. It works to (5) \_\_\_\_ trade barriers among the members.

1. **A.** the **B.** a **C.** an **D.** Ø
2. **A.** between **B.** through **C.** among **D.** from
3. **A.** like **B.** as **C.** alike **D.** that
4. **A.** scientific **B.** science **C.** scientist **D.** scientifically
5. **A.** increase **B.** prevent **C.** develop **D.** reduce
6. **Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks**

Global warming refers to the rise in average surface temperatures on Earth. An overwhelming scientific consensus maintains that climate change is due primarily to the human use of fossil fuels, which (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air. The gases trap heat within the atmosphere, which can have a range of effects on ecosystems, (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rising sea levels, severe weather events, and droughts that render landscapes more susceptible to wildfires.

While consensus among nearly all scientists, scientific organizations, and governments is (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climate change is happening and is caused by human activity, a small minority of voices questions the validity of such assertions and prefers to cast doubt on the preponderance of evidence. Climate change deniers often claim that recent changes (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to human activity can be seen as part of the natural variations in Earth’s climate and temperature, and that it is difficult or impossible to establish a direct connection between climate change and any single weather event, such as a hurricane. While the latter is generally true, decades of data and analysis support the reality of climate change and the human factor in this process. In any case, economists agree that acting to reduce fossil fuel emissions would be far less expensive than (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the consequences of not doing so.

*(http://www.takepart.com/flashcards/what-is-climate-change/index.html)*

1. **A.** returns **B.** repeats **C.** releases **D.** retakes
2. **A.** including **B.** making **C.** consisting **D.** containing
3. **A.** which **B.** what **C.** this **D.** that
4. **A.** attributed **B.** contributed **C.** believed **D.** talked
5. **A.** facing **B.** solving **C.** treating **D.** dealing

**IS THERE REALLY A GENERATION GAP?**

According to the results of a survey in USA WEEKEND Magazine, there isn't really a generation gap. The magazine's "Teens & Parents" survey shows that today's generation of young people generally get along well with their parents and appreciate the way they're being raised. Most feel that their parents understand them, and they believe their parents consider family as the No. 1 priority in their lives. Although more than a third of teens have something in their rooms they would like to keep secret from their parents, it is usually nothing more harmful than a diary or a CD.

Such results may seem surprising in the context of the violent events that people hear about in the media. Maybe because of the things they hear, parents worry that their own kids might get out of control once they reach the teenage years. However, the facts in the survey should make us feel better. The survey shows us that today's teens are loving and sensible. They are certainly happier than the angry people in the teenage stereotypes we all know about. True, some teenagers are very angry, and we need to recognize their needs, but the great majority of teens are not like that at all.

In contrast to some stereotypes, most teens believe they must be understanding about differences among individuals. Many of them volunteer for community service with disadvantaged people. When they talk about themselves, their friends and their families, they sound positive and proud. Generally, these are very nice kids.

Is this spirit of harmony a change from the past? Only a generation ago, parent-child relations were described as the "generation gap". Yet even then, things were not so bad. Most kids in the 1960s and 1970s shared their parents' basic values.

Perhaps, however, it is true that American families are growing closer at the beginning of this new millennium. Perhaps there is less to fight about, and the dangers of drug abuse and other unacceptable behavior are now well known. Perhaps, compared to the impersonal world outside the home, a young person's family is like a friendly shelter, not a prison. And perhaps parents are acting more like parents than they did 20 or 30 years ago.

1. What did the survey find out about teenagers in paragraph 1?

A. They get along well with their parents. B. They appreciate good CDs.

C. They keep secrets from their parents. D. They stay in their rooms.

2. What is the stereotype referred to in paragraph 2?

A. Teens are people who recognize their needs.

B. Teens are loving and sensible.

C. Teens are much happier than we think.

D. Teens are angry people.

3. What does the word **'them’** in paragraph 3 refer to?

**A.** stereotypes **B.** individuals **C.** teens **D.** families

4. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

**A.** Differences between teens. **B.** Stereotypes about teens.

**C.** The positive attitude of teens to others. **D.** Volunteering for disadvantaged people.

5. In the last paragraph, according to the writer, one reason why American families are closer is that \_\_\_

**A.** the dangers of drug abuse are less. **B.** there is no generation gap.

**C.** parents are friendlier to children. **D.** the world is an unfriendly place.

**WRITING**

***Rewrite the following sentences without changing their original meanings***

1. They have learned about Asian history for 3 years.

They started \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. It took Tam all his free time to create ideas for his presentation.

Tam spent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. It is necessary to know how a volunteer group function.

Knowing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Binh expected to receive the result of his application for Asian volunteer group.

Binh is looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. I am happy to for such a high demand job like this.

I don’t mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. He stopped smoking in 2010

He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged, using participles***

1. She was talking to her friend and forgot everything around her.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Since we watch the news every day we know what's going on in the world.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. They are vegetarians and don't eat meat.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The dog wagged its tail and bit the postman.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. While she was tidying up her room she found some old photos.  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. If we are elected, we will increase the value of pensions.

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

1. Unless it is destroyed, this material could have damaging consequences.

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

***Rewrite these sentences using cleft sentence***

* + 1. The pedestrian asked the policeman a lot of questions.

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

* + 1. The dog barked at the stranger.

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

* + 1. My mom is making some cakes for our dinner.

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

* + 1. We all saw her husband out side the theater last night.

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

* + 1. Mr. Hao repaired the roof yesterday morning.

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

* + 1. I met my wife when I was a student at teacher training college.

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

* + 1. My father usually complains about my students whenever they go to my house.

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

**Letter writing**

***A new fitness club has just opened near your school. Write a short message (80-100 words) to your friend.***

In your message, you should:

- tell him/her about the club.

- suggest that he/ she should join the club with you.

- ask if he/ she prefers to go with you in the morning or afternoon.

***Write an essay (120-150) words to express your opinion about living with extended family.***

In the essay, you should:

- write the advangates of living with extended family

- write the disadvantages of living with extended family

***Write an essay*** ***(120-150) words about the pros and cons of teens getting part-time jobs.***

You should:

- write the pros of doing part-time jobs (earning money, learn time-management skills, communication skills…)

- write the cons of doing part-time jobs (feel stressed, not get enough sleep, less time for schoolwork…)

**TEST**

**II. LANGUAGE FOCUS (2.0 points)**

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

9. A. energy B. treatment C. strength D. nutrient

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

10. A. label B. fitness C. healthy D. disease

***Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence.***

11. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ on fast food if we do not want to have heart diseases in the future.

A. move in B. reduce of C. cut down D. get up

12. The current generation heavily relies on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for communication, entertainment and accessing information.

A. music tastes B. screen time C. electronic devices D. competitions

13. ASEAN \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of ten Southeast Asian countries, namely: Brunei. Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

A. consists B. contains C. includes D. involves

14. Two friends are talking about homework.

Minh: “This exercise is quite difficult. Let me help you with it.”

Nam: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. Sure. Wait a minute, please. B. Thanks for your help.

C. Don’t mention it. D. You’re welcome.

15. Hoa \_\_\_\_ feed the cats because her mother has done it already.

A. has to B. doesn't have to C. must D. mustn’t

16. The nutritionists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to this kind of diet since the 1990s. This diet is extreme and is not good for your health.

A. opposed B. oppose C. have opposed D. am opposing

**III. READING (2.0 points)**

***Part 1. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.***

Viruses cause many human (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ranging from the common cold and the flu to more serious ones such as AIDS and Covid-19. On their own, viruses are not alive. They become active when they infect or enter our bodies. They can do that easily (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they are very small. Then, they start to act like living things and make copies of themselves. People have natural defenses against viruses. (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ example, a fever can make some viruses inactive. The body’s immune system also fights viruses.

Vaccines cannot treat diseases caused by viruses, but they can help prevent the spread of disease. Vaccines contain viruses (20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are weakened or dead, and help the body’s immune system make substances called antibodies, which fight disease. If the same virus enters our body later on, the immune system will recognize it and will know how to fight it off.

17. A. germs B. organisms C. diseases D. microbes

18. A. but B. because C. so D. although

19. A. For B. With C. On D. From

20. A. who B. when C. what D. which

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

The family dynamic evolves as a teen matures and can test the parent-teen relationship. With both sides feeling mixed emotions, this time can be challenging.

Puberty brings lots of emotions for teens and is a time of readjustment for the whole family. Parents have a huge influence on a young child’s values and interests, and so it can often feel hard for them to separate from their teen, who wants to develop their own identity and to have new freedoms. **This**may lead to conflict, as both parents and teens need time to figure out how to adapt the relationship.

As teens get older, it is important for them to take on responsibilities. This highlights the valuable contribution each family member makes to a home and teaches teens about what it’s like to be an adult. Setting clear rules about routine and home life helps teens to know what’s expected of them - even if they do complain or resist. Expectations go both ways, however, and so constant communication and flexibility, when necessary, will help avoid conflict.

 It is important for parents and teens to overcome life’s many distractions in order to spend quality time together. For parents, maintaining a close relationship with a teen who is preprogrammed to separate from them can be tricky, but it helps to be present and **willing**. Talking about the things that are going well is as helpful as discussing areasof conflict.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Puberty of teenagers B. Teens’ romantic relationship

C. Parent-teen relationship D. Teens’ responsibilities

22. The word **“this”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Puberty brings lots of emotions for teens

B. Parents have a huge influence on a young child’s values and interests

C. Both parents and teens need time to adapt the relationship

D. Parents cannot separate from their teens who want to be free

23. The word **“willing”**is CLOSET in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. shocked B. ready C. strict D. sympathetic

24. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the solution as teens get older?

A. Complain and resist B. Communicate constantly

C. Set rules about routine and home life D. Ask teens to take on responsibilities

**IV. WRITING (2.0 points)**

***Part 1.*** ***Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.***

25. She is afraid of the dentist, so she always puts off to going till the last possible moment.

A. is afraid of B. so C. to going D. possible

26. It was the app who Nam taught Mai how to use the app last weekend.

A. It was B. who C. how to use D. the app

***Part 2. Rewrite the sentences, using the cues below.***

27. Wilson earned more pocket money by helping his mom yesterday. *(Using cleft sentence)*

It ………………………………………………………………………his mom.

It was yesterday that Wilson earned more pocket money by helping his mom.

28. She was given a teddy bear on her birthday, so she felt very happy. *(Using past participle clause)*

………………………………………………………………, she felt very happy.

Given a teddy bear on her birthday, she felt very happy.

***Part 3. A new fitness club has just opened near your school. Write a short message (80-100 words) to your friend.***

In your message, you should:

- tell him/her about the club.

- suggest that he/ she should join the club with you.

- ask if he/ she prefers to go with you in the morning or afternoon.