

PHẦN MỘT: NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP

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| A. TÓM TẮT KIẾN THỨC | Trang 6 |
| B. CÂU HỎI VÀ BÀI TẬP | Trang 40 |
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PHONETICS

I. VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS (Nguyên âm và nguyên âm đôi)

There 20 vowel sounds in the English language.

+ 12 vowels: /ɪ/, /i:/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ:/, /ʊ/, /u:/, /ɒ/, /ɔ:/, /ʌ/, /ɑ:/, /æ/

+ 8 diphthongs: /ɪə/, /eə/, /eɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /aɪ/, /əʊ/, /aʊ/, /ʊə/

1. VOWELS

i:	ɪ	ʊ	u:
e	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:
æ	ʌ	ɑ:	ɒ

VOWELS	EXAMPLES
/i:/	th <u>e</u> me, k <u>e</u> y, p <u>ee</u> ple, p <u>olice</u> , b <u>ea</u> ch
/ɪ/	b <u>u</u> sy, h <u>i</u> t, r <u>i</u> ng, l <u>i</u> nk, f <u>i</u> lm
/ʊ/	c <u>oo</u> k, p <u>u</u> t, l <u>oo</u> k, f <u>u</u> ll, w <u>o</u> man
/u:/	s <u>oo</u> n, r <u>em</u> ov <u>e</u> , bamb <u>oo</u> , f <u>oo</u> d, t <u>o</u> mb
/e/	b <u>e</u> d, p <u>e</u> t, t <u>e</u> n, <u>e</u> gg, h <u>ea</u> d
/ə/	v <u>e</u> nd <u>o</u> r, doct <u>o</u> r, pop <u>u</u> lar, broth <u>e</u> r, banan <u>a</u>
/ɜ:/	b <u>ir</u> d, w <u>o</u> rm, b <u>u</u> rn, b <u>ir</u> thday, <u>e</u> arth
/ɔ:/	m <u>o</u> re, d <u>oo</u> r, w <u>a</u> lk, w <u>o</u> rm, b <u>a</u> ll
/æ/	f <u>a</u> n, b <u>a</u> t, <u>a</u> pple, f <u>a</u> shion, bl <u>a</u> ck
/ʌ/	c <u>u</u> t, b <u>u</u> tt <u>e</u> r, c <u>o</u> me, l <u>o</u> ve, m <u>o</u> ney
/ɑ:/	f <u>a</u> ther, h <u>ea</u> rt, st <u>a</u> rt, p <u>a</u> rk, f <u>a</u> r
/ɒ/	h <u>o</u> t, b <u>o</u> x, c <u>o</u> ugh, w <u>a</u> ch, d <u>o</u> g

UNVOICED SOUNDS	EXAMPLES	
/f/	cough /kɒf/	coughed /kɒft/
/k/	walk /wɔ:k/	walked /wɔ:kt/
/p/	stop /stɒp/	stopped /stɒpt/
/s/	miss /mɪs/	missed /mɪst/
/θ/	bath /bæθ/	bathed /bæθt/
/ʃ/	push /pʊʃ/	pushed /pʊʃt/
/tʃ/	watch /wɒtʃ/	watched /wɒtʃt/

2. /d/ sound: When the base verb ends in a voiced sound like /b/, /v/, /g/, /z/, /m/, /n/, /l/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/, /ð/, the -ed ending is pronounced as /d/. Vowel sounds and diphthongs are all voiced as well.

VOICED SOUNDS	EXAMPLES	
/b/	grab /græb/	grabbed /græbd/
/v/	move /mu:v/	moved /mu:vd/
/g/	hug /hʌg/	hugged /hʌgd/
/z/	raise /reɪz/	raised /reɪzd/
/m/	calm /kɑ:m/	calmed /kɑ:md/
/n/	listen /'lɪsn/	listened /'lɪsnd/
/l/	cancel /'kænsəl/	canceled /'kænsld/
/dʒ/	judge /dʒʌdʒ/	judged /dʒʌdʒd/
/ð/	bathe /beɪð/	bathed /beɪðd/
/aʊ/	allow /ə'laʊ/	allowed /ə'laʊd/
/eɪ/	play /pleɪ/	played /pleɪd/

3. /ɪd/ sound: When the base verb ends in /t/ or /d/ sounds, the -ed ending is pronounced as /ɪd/.

ENDING SOUNDS	EXAMPLES	
/t/	start /stɑ:t/	started /'stɑ:tɪd/
	want /wɒnt/	wanted /'wɒntɪd/
/d/	need /ni:d/	needed /'ni:dɪd/
	decide /dɪ'saɪd/	decided /dɪ'saɪdɪd/

V. -s AND -es ENDINGS

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In the English language, the -s and -es endings typically occur for plural noun forms, third-person singular present tense verb forms, and possessive forms. Phonetically speaking, the final sound of the base word affects how the -s and -es endings are pronounced.

1. /s/ sound: When the base word ends in an unvoiced sound like /p/, /k/, /f/, /t/, /θ/, the -s ending is pronounced /s/.

UNVOICED SOUNDS	EXAMPLES	
/f/	cough /kɒf/	coughs /kɒfs/
/k/	book /bʊk/	books /bʊks/
/p/	cup /kʌp/	cups /kʌps/
/t/	cat /kæt/	cats /kæts/
/θ/	unearth /ʌn'ɜ:θ/	unearths /ʌn'ɜ:θs/

2. /z/ sound: When the base word ends in a voiced sound like /b/, /d/, /g/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /v/, /ð/, the -s ending is pronounced /z/.

VOICED SOUNDS	EXAMPLES	
/b/	grab /græb/	grabs /græbz/
/d/	brood /bru:d/	broods /bru:dz/
/g/	bag /bæg/	bags /bægz/
/l/	bell /bel/	bells /belz/
/m/	come /kʌm/	comes /kʌmz/
/n/	earn /ɜ:n/	earns /ɜ:nz/
/ŋ/	thing /θɪŋ/	things /θɪŋz/
/v/	love /lʌv/	loves /lʌvz/
/ð/	clothe /kləʊð/	clothes /kləʊðz/

3. /ɪz/ sound: When the base word ends in a sibilant sound /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, the -es ending is pronounced /ɪz/.

SIBILANT SOUNDS	EXAMPLES	
/s/	bus /bʌs/	buses /'bʌsɪz/

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/z/	quiz /kwɪz/	quizzes /'kwɪzɪz/
/ʃ/	wish /wɪʃ/	wishes /'wɪʃɪz/
/ʒ/	massage /mə'sɑ:ʒ/	/mə'sɑ:ʒɪz/
/tʃ/	watch /wɒtʃ/	watches /'wɒtʃɪz/
/dʒ/	lozenge /'lə:zɪndʒ/	lozenges /'lə:zɪndʒɪz/

VI. WORD STRESS (Trọng âm từ)

1. Two-syllable nouns and adjectives

When a noun or an adjective has two syllables, the stress is usually on the first syllable.

Examples: starter /'stɑ:tər/

money /'mʌni/

pretty /'prɪti/

clever /'klevər/

Exceptions: hotel /həʊ'tel/

correct /kə'rekt/

okay /,əʊ'keɪ/

2. Two-syllable verbs and prepositions

When a verb or a preposition contains two syllables, the stress is generally on the second syllable.

Examples: connect /kə'nekt/

update /ʌp'det/

away /ə'weɪ/

between /bi'twi:n/

Exceptions: follow /'fɒləʊ/

happen /'hæpən/

under /'ʌndər/

over /'əʊvər/

3. Words that function as both nouns (n) and verbs (v)

In English, some words serve as both nouns and verbs. When used as nouns, the stress is placed on the first syllable, while as verbs, the stress shifts to the second syllable.

Examples: a present /'prezənt/ (= a gift)

to present /prɪ'zent/ (= to give something formally)

an increase /'ɪnkri:s/ (= a rise in amount, number or degree)

to increase /ɪn'kri:s/ (= to become bigger in amount, number or degree)

Exceptions: answer (n, v) /'ɑ:nsər/

copy (n, v) /'kɒpi/

offer (n, v) /'ɒfər/

visit (n, v) /'vɪzɪt/

4. Words with various suffixes

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When a word with the following suffixes, the stress is on the syllable right before the suffix.

SUFFIXES	EXAMPLES		
-able	available /ə'veɪləbəl/	timetable /'taɪmteɪbəl/	suitable /'su:təbəl/
-ial	social /'səʊʃəl/	special /'speʃəl/	financial /faɪ'nænʃəl/
-cian	musician /mju:'zɪʃən/	magician /mə'dʒɪʃən/	politician /ˌpɒlɪ'tɪʃən/
-ery	bakery /'beɪkəri/	scenery /'si:nəri/	gallery /'gæləri/
-ian	durian /'dʒʊəriən/	librarian /laɪ'breəriən/	guardian /'gɑ:diən/
-ible	impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbəl/	terrible /'terəbəl/	horrible /'hɒrəbəl/
-ic	topic /'tɒpɪk/	public /'pʌblɪk/	basic /'beɪsɪk/
-ics	electronics /ˌelek'trɒnɪks/	physics /'fɪzɪks/	mathematics /ˌmæθ'mætɪks/
-ion	onion /'ʌnjən/	region /'ri:dʒən/	million /'mɪljən/
-tion	action /'ækʃən/	question /'kwestʃən/	decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/
-ient	patient /'peɪjənt/	ancient /'eɪnfənt/	ingredient /ɪn'ɡri:diənt/
-ious	anxious /'æŋkʃəs/	various /'veəriəs/	obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/
-ish	English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	punish /'pʌnɪʃ/	selfish /'selfɪʃ/

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5. Words with the suffixes **-ade, -ee, -eer, -ese, -que, -ette, -oon**

Words ending in the suffixes **-ade, -ee, -ese, -eer, -que, -ette, or -oon** always have the primary stress placed on the suffix, regardless of the number of syllables in the word.

SUFFIXES	EXAMPLES		
-ade	lemonade /ˌleməˈneɪd/	parade /pəˈreɪd/	invade /ɪnˈveɪd/
-ee	agree /əˈɡriː/	degree /dɪˈɡriː/	disagree /ˌdɪsəˈɡriː/
-eer	career /kəˈrɪər/	engineer /ˌendʒɪˈnɪər/	volunteer /ˌvɒlənˈtɪər/
-ese	Vietnamese /ˌvjɛtnəˈmiːz/	Japanese /ˌdʒæpənˈiːz/	Chinese /tʃaɪˈniːz/
-ette	cassette /kəˈset/	baguette /bægˈet/	laundrette /ˌləʊnˈdret/
-que	unique /juːˈniːk/	technique /tekˈniːk/	boutique /buːˈtiːk/
-oon	cartoon /kɑːˈtuːn/	balloon /bəˈluːn/	afternoon /ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/

6. Compound nouns

In most compound nouns, the word stress is on the first noun.

Examples: classmate /ˈklɑːsmet/ armchair /ˈɑːmtʃeər/
goldfish /ˈɡəʊldfɪʃ/

7. Compound adjectives

In most compound adjectives, the stress is on the stressed syllable of the second word.

Examples: old-fashioned /ˌəʊldˈfæʃənd/ rock-solid /ˌrɒkˈsɒlɪd/

GRAMMAR

I. TENSES: PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PRESENT PERFECT, PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS, PAST PERFECT, FUTURE SIMPLE, *BE GOING TO*, FUTURE CONTINUOUS

1. Present simple tense (Thì hiện tại đơn)

a. Forms

	VERB TO BE	OTHER VERBS
Affirmative (khẳng định)	S + <i>am / is / are</i> + ...	S + V (s / es)
Negative (phủ định)	S + <i>am / is / are</i> + NOT + ...	S + <i>don't / doesn't</i> + V (bare-infinitive)
Interrogative (nghi vấn)	<i>Am / Is / Are</i> + S + ...?	<i>Do / Does</i> + S + V (bare-infinitive)?

b. Uses

– General truths

Example: Water **covers** 71% of the earth's surface.

– Habits or routines

Example: My father always **takes** a bus to work every day.

– Future events such as timetables, arrangements, and programs

Example: What time **does** their flight to Seoul **leave**?

– True facts or situations that are permanent

Example: His family **lives** in Switzerland.

c. Time expressions

We often use present simple tense with adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom / rarely, never...*), *every on day, every year, every week, in the morning / afternoon / evening, at noon / night, on the weekend.*

2. Present continuous tense (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

a. Forms

Affirmative (khẳng định)	S + <i>am / is / are</i> + V-ing
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Negative (phủ định)	S+ <i>am / is / are</i> + NOT + V- <i>ing</i>
Interrogative (ngghi vấn)	<i>Am / Is / Are</i> + S + V- <i>ing</i> ?

b. Uses

- For actions happening now

Example: She **is cooking** a special meal for the whole family right now.

- For future plans or arrangements

Example: Mary **is having** an important interview at ABC Company this week.

c. Time expressions

We use present continuous tense with *now, right now, at the moment, at present, these days, tomorrow, tonight, next (week / month / year)*.

Note: We do not normally use the continuous with stative verbs (*believe, dislike, know, like, love, want, prefer, wish, understand, think ...*).

3. Present perfect tense (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

a. Forms

Affirmative (khẳng định)	S+ <i>have / has</i> + V (past participle)
Negative (phủ định)	S+ <i>have / has</i> + <i>not</i> + V (past participle)
Interrogative (ngghi vấn)	<i>Have / Has</i> + S + V (past participle)?

b. Uses

- For past actions or states which started in the past and continue up to the present

Example: They **have taught** English at a primary school for 4 years.

- For someone's experience

Example: My sister **has tried** some special Vietnamese cuisines.

- For an action that has recently / just finished and its results are visible in the present

Example: The students **have picked** up all the trash in the schoolyard. It looks clean and green now.

c. Time expressions

We use present perfect tense with

- *just, recently / lately*

Examples: My mother has just cooked lunch.

Mandy and her sister have found a new apartment down town recently.

– already, still, ever, never ... before, not ... yet

Examples: I have **already** had lunch but I'll join you for coffee.

She has **not** finished her report **yet**.

My classmate has **never** traveled by plane **before**.

– since, for

since + a point of time

for + a length of time

Examples: I have known him **since** he was a young boy.

Scientists have done some research to find out the cure for cancer **for** years.

4. Past simple tense (Thì quá khứ đơn)

a. Forms

	VERB TO BE	OTHER VERBS
Affirmative (khẳng định)	S + <i>was / were</i> + ...	S + V (past simple)
Negative (phủ định)	S + <i>wasn't / weren't</i> + ...	S + <i>didn't</i> + V(bare-infinitive)
Interrogative (ngghi vấn)	<i>Was / Were</i> + S + ... ?	<i>Did</i> + S + V(bare-infinitive)?

b. Uses

For actions or events that happened and completed in the past

Examples: I **was** a student at this school 3 years ago.

He **stayed** up late to finish his homework last night.

c. Time expressions

We use past simple tense with *yesterday, last week, last month, last night, ago, in the past*.

5. Past continuous tense (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

a. Forms

Affirmative (khẳng định)	S + <i>was / were</i> + V-ing
Negative (phủ định)	S + <i>wasn't / weren't</i> + V-ing
Interrogative (ngghi vấn)	<i>Was / Were</i> + S + V-ing?

b. Uses

– For actions and states in progress (happening) around a particular time in the past

Example: I **was eating** dinner at 7 p.m. last night.

- For actions that were in progress and were interrupted by others in the past

Example: They **were playing** video games when the phone **rang**.

- For two or more actions that were in progress at the same time in the past

Example: While my father **was planting** flowers in the garden, my mother **was feeding** the chicken.

c. Time expressions

- Specific time references: *at 7 last night, at 9 o'clock this morning ...*
- *when, while, during, as, at that time ...*

6. Past perfect tense (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

a. Forms

Affirmative (khẳng định)	S + <i>had</i> + V (past participle)
Negative (phủ định)	S + <i>had</i> + <i>not</i> + V (past participle)
Interrogative (ngghi vấn)	<i>Had</i> + S + V (past participle)?

b. Uses

For an action that happened before another action in the past

Examples: My boss **had left** by the time she **arrived**.

I **called** his office but he **had** already **left**.

c. Time expressions

We use past perfect with *before, after, by the time, until, already, yet*.

Examples: **After** the exams had finished, they had a party.

The party couldn't start **until** Kate had arrived.

7. Future simple tense (Thì tương lai đơn)

a. Forms

Affirmative (khẳng định)	S + <i>will</i> + V (bare infinitive)
Negative (phủ định)	S + <i>will</i> + <i>not</i> + V (bare infinitive)
Interrogative (ngghi vấn)	<i>Will</i> + S + V (bare infinitive)?

b. Uses

- For decisions on the spot

Example: It's hot outside. I **will open** the air conditioner.

- For predictions based on what you think, believe, or imagine

Example: I think it **will snow** heavily tonight.

- For promises

Example: He promises he **will not come** home late any longer.

c. Time expressions

We use future simple tense with *tomorrow, next (time, year, month, week), in the future, in a few days / months / years*.

8. *be going to* (Thì tương lai gần)

a. Forms

Affirmative (khẳng định)	S + <i>am / is / are</i> + <i>going to</i> + V (infinitive)
Negative (phủ định)	S + <i>am / is / are</i> + <i>not</i> + <i>going to</i> + V (infinitive)
Interrogative (ngghi vấn)	<i>Am / Is / Are</i> + S + <i>going to</i> + V (infinitive)?

b. Uses

- For future actions that are planned, intended, or likely to happen in the near future

Example: My sister **is going to start** her new job next week.

- For predictions based on evidence

Example: Don't drive so fast. We **are going to have** an accident!

c. Time expressions

We use *be going to* with *tomorrow, tonight, next, soon ...*

9. Future continuous tense (Thì tương lai tiếp diễn)

a. Forms

Affirmative (khẳng định)	S + <i>will be</i> + V-ing
Negative (phủ định)	S + <i>will</i> + <i>not</i> + <i>be</i> + V-ing
Interrogative (ngghi vấn)	<i>Will</i> + S + <i>be</i> + V-ing?

b. Uses

For an action that we think we are in progress at a specific point in the future

Example: Next week our family **will be flying** to Australia from Beijing.

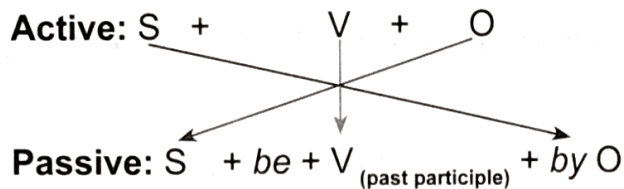
c. Time expressions

We use future continuous tense with *at this time tomorrow, this time next week / month / year, tonight*

II. PASSIVE VOICE (Thể bị động)

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1. Structure



The dog bit me.
I was bitten by the dog.

2. Note: We normally omit *by me, by you, by us, by it, by him, by her, by them, by people ...*

Example: You sent me a letter.

→ A letter was sent to me (~~by you~~).

3. Passive voice in different tenses

TENSES	FORMS	EXAMPLES
Present Simple	S + <i>am / is / are</i> + V _(past participle) + <i>by O</i>	I am taken to school by my parents every day.
Present Continuous	S + <i>am / is / are</i> + <i>being</i> + V _(past participle) + <i>by O</i>	The chickens are being fed by the farmer now.
Present Perfect	S + <i>have / has</i> + <i>been</i> + V _(past participle) + <i>by O</i>	The area has been polluted for 3 years.
Past Simple	S + <i>was / were</i> + V _(past participle) + <i>by O</i>	This book was written by J.K. Rowling many years ago.
Past Continuous	S + <i>was / were</i> + <i>being</i> + V _(past participle) + <i>by O</i>	The machine was being fixed at 2 a.m. yesterday.
Past Perfect	S + <i>had</i> + <i>been</i> + V _(past participle) + <i>by O</i>	This shirt had been carefully washed before you wore it.
Future Simple	S + <i>will</i> + <i>be</i> + V _(past participle) + <i>by O</i>	These trees will be cut down soon.
Near future	S + <i>am / is / are</i> + <i>going to be</i> + V _(past participle) + <i>by O</i>	Our house is going to be decorated with flowers.
Modal Verb	S + modal verb + <i>be</i> + V _(past participle) + <i>by O</i>	Masks must be worn at any time.

III. CONDITIONALS (TYPE 1, TYPE 2, **UNLESS**) (Câu điều kiện loại 1 và 2)

Conditional sentences have two parts: the **if clause** and the **main clause**.

The *If* clause can come before or after the main clause. If it comes after, we don't use a comma.

1. The first conditional: A possible condition and its probable result in the future

If + S + V (present simple), S + *will / can (not)* + V-inf

Examples: If the weather **is** fine tomorrow, we **will go** picnicking together.

You **can go** home early if you **don't feel** well.

2. The second conditional: Unreal condition in the present (imaginary situations)

If + S + V (past simple), S + *would / could (not)* + V-inf

Example: If I **became** an inventor, I **would create** a time machine.

Note: Giving advice: use past subjunctive: If I **were** you

Example: If I **were** you, I **wouldn't apply** for that position.

3. Unless = if ... not

Examples: I don't want to stay in London **unless** I get a well-paid job.

Unless my sister studied harder, she would fail the final exam.

IV. WISH

1. Wishes about the present

Form: *wish* + (that) + Past simple tense

Usage: to talk about things that are impossible or unlikely

Examples: I wish that I **had** a big garden.

(I don't have a big garden, but it's a nice idea!)

I wish that John **wasn't / weren't** busy today.

(He is busy, unfortunately.)

2. Wishes about the past

Form: *wish* + (that) + Past perfect tense

Usage: to talk about the past regrets

Examples: I wish that I **had done** my homework last night.

(I didn't do my homework, and now I'm sorry about it.)

I wish that I **hadn't behaved** like that yesterday! **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

(But I behaved badly yesterday. Now I think it wasn't good at all.)

3. Wishes about the future

Form: **wish + (that) + could / had to**

Usage: to talk about a future event or something difficult or impossible

Examples: I wish that we **could go** to the theater tonight.

(Unfortunately, we're busy so we can't go.)

I wish that I could drive.

(I'm only 15. I'm too young to drive.)

I wish I **didn't have to work** on the weekends.

(I have to work on the weekends and I don't want that.)

4. Wishes with would

Form: **wish + (that) + would**

Usage: to complain about a bad habit or to talk about something you would like to happen

Examples: I wish that my neighbors **would be** quiet!

(They are not quiet and I dislike the noise.)

I wish that John **wouldn't chew** gum in class.

(John chews gum in class all the time and I want him to stop it.)

5. Other uses of wish

Wish + to + infinitive

We can use *wish* followed by the infinitive to indicate *would like*. This is very formal. We don't usually use a continuous form with *wish* in this case.

Examples: I wish **to meet** my old teacher. (= *I would like to meet my old teacher.*)

I wish **to go** now.

Wish + object + to + infinitive

Similarly, we can use *wish* with an object and an infinitive.

Examples: I do not wish **you to buy** this book.

I wish **these people to leave**.

Wish + somebody + something

This is used mostly in set phrases.

Examples: I wished **her a happy birthday**.

We wish **you every success** in the future.

V. BARE INFINITIVES, INFINITIVES, GERUNDS

1. Gerunds (verb + -ing) can be used

– as a subject or an object of a sentence.

Example: **Riding a bike** is my hobby.

– after a preposition.

Example: I'm interested in **drawing** pictures.

– after certain verbs.

Example: I dislike **smoking**.

2. Infinitives (to + verb) can be used

– as a subject or an object of a sentence.

Example: **To travel around the world** is my dream.

– after adjectives.

Example: It's nice **to see** you.

– to show purposes.

Example: I want a book **to read**.

– after certain verbs.

Example: I need **to buy** a calculator.

3. Bare infinitives (verbs without to) can be used

– after modal verbs.

Example: I can **cook**.

– after expressions with *why*.

Example: Why **not go out** for dinner?

– after *have / make / let / help* + Object

Examples: Will her parents **let her go** out?

(= Will her parents allow her to go out?)

She **made her kids tidy** their rooms.

(She forced her kids to tidy their rooms.)

I **had the tailor make** a dress for me.

(I instructed the tailor to make the dress.)

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a. Verbs followed by gerunds

avoid, admit, be worth, can't help, consider, deny, dislike, enjoy, fancy, imagine, keep, mind, miss, practice, risk, recollect, recommend, report, suggest

Examples: You should **practice speaking** English more.

Do you **enjoy spending** time outdoors?

b. Verbs followed by infinitives

afford, agree, appear, arrange, ask, choose, decide, demand, desire, expect, fail, happen, help, hope, long, learn, manage, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, tend, threaten, wait, want, wish

Examples: I can't **afford to buy** that book.

Tom **agreed to help** with the project.

c. Verbs followed by gerunds or infinitives, with no difference in meaning

attempt, begin, bother, can't bear, can't stand, cease, continue, fear, hate, intend, like (= enjoy), love, prefer, start.

Examples: I **intend staying / to stay** long.

I **can't bear having / to have** cats in the house.

The forms *would like, would love, and would prefer* are followed by an infinitive.

Example: I'd **like to come** to your birthday party, but I'll be away then.

d. Verbs followed by gerunds or infinitives, with a change in meaning

VERBS	+ GERUND	+ TO INFINITIVE
<i>forget / remember</i>	= forget / remember an earlier action I'll never forget traveling to Ha Nam. I don't remember signing the contract.	= forget / remember to perform a future action Don't forget to lock the door. Did you remember to do the shopping?

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<i>go on</i>	= continue He said nothing but just went on working .	= change to another action After finishing his degree, he went on to work at a prestigious law firm.
<i>mean</i>	= involve or will result in This new job means living abroad.	= intend to do something I didn't mean to upset you.
<i>regret</i>	= feel sorrow about the past I regret leaving school so young.	= announce bad news I regret to say that the result is disappointing.
<i>stop</i>	= finish an action Stop shouting – you're giving me a headache!	= complete one action to start another We stopped to get gas.
<i>try</i>	= do something to see the outcome Just try getting a plumber on the weekend!	= attempt to do something She tried to finish her homework before dinner.

e. Verbs followed by gerunds or bare infinitives

Verbs of perception: *feel, hear, listen to, notice, see, watch*

Verbs of perception + Object + gerund

Usage: you can see or hear an ongoing or continuous action.

Example: I **felt** the train **moving**. (one continuing action)

Verbs of perception + Object + bare infinitive

Usage: you can see or hear the whole action from beginning to end.

Example: I **felt** the train **move**. (one completed action)

VI. REPORTED SPEECH (Lời nói gián tiếp)

Reported speech is defined as a report of what somebody has said that does not use their exact words.

Rule: When transforming a sentence from direct speech into reported speech, you have to change **the pronouns, tenses, adverbs of time** and **adverbs of place** used by the speaker. Let's have a look at the following tables.

Table 1 – Changes in Pronouns

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DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
I	he, she
me	him, her
we	they
us	them
you	he, she, they, I
you	him, her, them, me
my	his, her
mine	his, hers
our	their
ours	theirs
your	his, her, their, my
yours	his, hers, theirs

Table 2 – Changes of Adverbs of Place and Adverbs of Time

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
this	that
these	those
Adverbs of Place	
here	there
Adverbs of Time	
now	then
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
yesterday	the previous day
tonight	that night
last week	the week before
next week	the week after / the following week
last month	the previous month
next month	the month after / the following month
last year	the previous year
next year	the year after / the following year
ago	before

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Table 3 – Changes in Tenses

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Simple Present Alice said, “ I make soup.”	Simple Past Alice said that she made soup.
Present Continuous Alice said, “ I am making soup.”	Past Continuous Alice said that she was making soup.
Present Perfect Alice said, “ I have made soup.”	Past Perfect Alice said that she had made soup.
Present Perfect Alice said, “ I have been making soup.”	Past Perfect Continuous Alice said that she had been making soup.
Simple Past Alice said, “ I made soup.”	Past Perfect Alice said that she had made soup.
Past Continuous Alice said, “ I was making soup.”	Past Perfect Continuous Alice said that she had been making soup.
Past Perfect Alice said, “ I had made soup by 10 a.m. yesterday .”	Past Perfect (No change) Alice said that she had made soup by 10 a.m. the day before .
Past Perfect Continuous Alice said, “ I had been making soup by 10 a.m. yesterday .”	Past Perfect Continuous (No change) Alice said that she had been making soup by 10 a.m. the day before .

Table 4 – Changes of Modal Verbs

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
will	would
may	might
can	could
shall	should
must	had to

1. Reported Statements

Subject + *said (that)* + clause

Subject + *told* + Object (*that*) + clause

Example: She said, "My favorite subject is English."

→ She told me / said that **her favorite subject was English.**

2. Reported Questions

– Yes / No Questions: Subject + *asked / wanted to know* + *if / whether* + clause

Example: She said, "Are you free tonight?"

→ She asked me **if / whether I was free that night.**

– *Wh*-Questions: Subject + *asked / wanted to know* + *wh*-word + clause

Example: She said, "Where are you from?"

→ She asked me **where I was from.**

3. Reported Commands

Subject + *asked / told / ordered ...* + Object + (*not*) *to* infinitive

Examples: She said, "Open your book, please."

→ She **told me to open** my book.

She said, "Don't meet him again."

→ She **told me not to meet** him again.

VII. RELATIVE CLAUSES (DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES)

1. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses. Relative pronouns such as *who*, *whom*, *which*, *whose*, and *that* are chosen based on the antecedent.

	SUBJECTS	OBJECTS	POSSESSION
Nouns of things	which	which	whose
Nouns of people	who	who / whom	

Examples: It's good to do something **which** challenges you.

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You'll be with people **who** have similar interests.

That's the girl **whose** mother is my teacher.

I called my sister, **whom** I hadn't met for 2 years.

The relative pronoun *that* is used instead of *who*, *whom*, or *which* in relative clauses to refer to people, animals, and things. We only use it to introduce defining relative clauses and usually after superlatives. *That* is not as formal as *who*, *whom*, or *which*.

Example: She is the smartest student **that** I've ever taught.

2. Relative Adverbs

We often use *where*, *when*, or *why* to introduce relative clauses instead of *at which*, *on which*, or *for which*.

RELATIVE ADVERBS		EXAMPLES
Adverbs of place	where	I love Ho Chi Minh City, where (in which) I was born. This is the school where (at which) we first met.
Adverbs of time	when	I remember the day when (on which) we graduated. 2010 was the year when (in which) I was born.
Adverbs of reason	why	Do you know the reason why (for which) I love Ho Chi Minh City?

3. Defining or Non-defining relative clauses

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES
– They give important information about the nouns or pronouns they modify.	– They add extra information about the nouns they modify such as proper names, nouns with demonstrative pronouns (<i>this</i> , <i>these</i> ...), and nouns with possessive adjectives (<i>my</i> , <i>his</i> , <i>our</i> ...).
– They have no comma.	– They have a comma at the start.
– We can use the relative pronoun <i>that</i> .	– We cannot use the relative pronoun <i>that</i> .
– The relative pronoun can be removed if it is the object of the clause.	– The relative pronoun cannot be removed.
The book (which / that) you gave me is interesting.	<i>Cinderella</i> , which you gave me, is interesting.

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VIII. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF RESULT, ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AND PHRASES OF PURPOSE, ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AND PHRASES OF REASON, ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AND PHRASES OF CONCESSION

1. Adverbial clauses of result

Forms:

... so + Adj / Adv + that ...
... so many / few + Plural Noun + that ...
... so much / little + Uncountable Noun + that ...
... such + (a / an) + Adj + Noun + that ...

Usage: To show the result of a situation or an action

Examples: Jane is **so** clever **that** everyone admires her.

Jane is **such** a clever girl **that** everyone admires her.

The lecturer talked **so** fast **that** no one could understand him.

My cousins had **so many** exercises **that** they couldn't attend my son's birthday party.

My cousins had **so much** homework **that** they couldn't attend my son's birthday party.

2. Adverbial clauses and phrases of purpose

Forms:

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PURPOSE	ADVERBIAL PHRASES OF PURPOSE
... so that + S + V + (O)	... to + bare infinitive
... in order that + S + V + (O)	... so as (not) to + bare infinitive
	... in order (not) to + bare infinitive

Usage: To describe goals or intended outcomes of actions

Examples:

Adverbial clauses of purpose	I'm going early so that I can find a good seat. I take an umbrella in order that I won't get wet.
Adverbial phrases of purpose	I'm going early to find a good seat. I'm going early in order to find a good seat. I'm going early so as to find a good seat. I take an umbrella in order not to get wet. I take an umbrella so as not to get wet.

3. Adverbial clauses and phrases of reason

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Forms:

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF REASON	ADVERBIAL PHRASES OF REASON
... <i>because / since / as</i> + S + V + (O)	... <i>because of</i> + Noun / V-ing

Usage: To give a reason or an explanation for something

Examples:

Adverbial clauses of reason	They got high marks in the final because / since / as they worked hard.
Adverbial phrases of reason	They got high marks in the final because of working hard. They got high marks in the final because of their hard work.

4. Adverbial clauses and phrases of concession

Forms:

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION	ADVERBIAL PHRASES OF CONCESSION
... <i>although</i> + S + V + (O) ... <i>even though</i> + S + V + (O) ... <i>though</i> + S + V + (O)	... <i>in spite of</i> + Noun / V-ing ... <i>despite</i> + Noun / V-ing

Usage: To indicate a surprising or an unexpected contrast between what happened in the main clause and what happened in the adverbial clause

Examples:

Adverbial clauses of concession	They got high marks in the final although / even though / though they didn't work hard.
Adverbial phrases of concession	They got high marks in the final in spite of not working hard. They got high marks in the final despite not working hard.

IX. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME AND PLACE

1. Prepositions of time

IN	2024
	June
	the 1980s
	the 21 st century
	(the) winter, summer, spring, autumn
	the morning, the afternoon, the evening
	a minute, an hour, two weeks

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ON	Monday
	Monday morning
	June 20 th
	my birthday
	Christmas Day, Easter Day
	the weekend (U.S)
AT	night, noon
	midday, midnight
	8.30
	bedtime
	sunrise = dawn , sunset = dusk
	Christmas, Easter
	the weekend (U.K)
BEFORE / BY	sunset, midnight, 8.30, ...
UNTIL	sunset, midnight, 8.30, ...
DURING	winter, July, the weekend, the holiday, ...
FOR	two hours, a long time, years, ages, ...
SINCE	8.30, last year, 1990, yesterday, ...
NO preposition	last year, next month, every evening, tomorrow evening, yesterday morning.

2. Prepositions of place

IN	England
	the desert, the drawer, the living room ...
	a car, a taxi, a bus, a plane ...
	the article, the magazine, the newspaper
ON	a bus, a plane, ...
	a horse
	the phone
	the Internet, the television
	page 20
	the table, the wall ...
	the left, the right
	London Street

AT	the North Pole
	26 London Street
	the cinema, the party, the ceremony
	the entrance, the exit
	the crossroads, the T-junction
ABOVE	the mountain, average, sea level, the clouds, my knee, the age of 10, ...
OVER	the mountain, my head, the river, ...
BELOW	our flat, sea level, zero, ...
UNDER	our flat, the sofa, the table, ...
BETWEEN	Asian and Europe, you and me, meals, ...
AMONG	the countries of Western Europe, the crowd, the three of you, ...

X. COMPARISONS

1. Equatives

Usage: To say that a person / a thing / an action is similar (or not) to another in some way

Forms:

... **as** + Adj / Adv + **as** ...
 ... **not as** / **not so** + Adj / Adv + **as** ...

Examples: He is **as** tall **as** his father.

His new book is **not as** / **not so** interesting **as** his other one.

We didn't do the test **as** well **as** we had hoped.

2. Comparatives

Usage: To compare people / things / actions that are different

Forms:

SHORT ADJ / ADV + **-er** + **than**
more / **less** + LONG ADJ / ADV + **than**

Short adjectives / adverbs

- One-syllable adjectives, two-syllable adjectives ending with -y, -ow, -er, -et, -le
- One-syllable adverbs

- Other two-syllable adjectives and more-than-two-syllable adjectives
- Adverbs with two or more than two syllables.

Examples:

This book is **longer than** I suppose. (Short form)

The final test is **more / less difficult than** the midterm one. (Long form)

3. Superlatives

Usage: To compare one member of a group of people / things / actions with the whole group

Forms:

the + SHORT ADJ / ADV + -est

the most / the least + LONG ADJ / ADV

Examples:

Her brother is **the tallest** in her family. (Short form)

Her brother is **the most / the least skillful** man I've ever met. (Long form)

4. Irregular comparatives and superlatives

ADJECTIVES / ADVERBS	COMPARATIVES	SUPERLATIVES
good / well	better	the best
bad / badly	worse	the worst
many / much	more	the most
little	less	the least
far	farther / further	the farthest / furthest

XI. TAG QUESTIONS

Usage:

- To ask someone to agree with us

This film is interesting, **isn't it?**

- To check whether something is true

Lan hasn't been to Paris, **has she?**

Forms:

If the statement is **positive**, the tag is usually **negative**, and vice versa.

Personal pronouns are used in tag questions.

Main verbs:

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Examples:

John studies at this school, **doesn't he?**

You are studying English, **aren't you?**

His parents haven't moved to England, **have they?**

Modal verbs:

Examples:

You won't be late for class, **will you?**

Minh should clean the floor after meals, **shouldn't he?**

Exceptions:

I am right, **aren't I?**

Let's go fishing, **shall we?**

Open the door, **will you?**

Don't talk in the library, **will you?**

There are lots of oranges in the fridge, **aren't there?**

Everyone has secrets, **don't they?**

No one is perfect, **are they?**

Everything is here, **isn't it?**

Nothing was available, **was it?**

XII. COMMON PHRASAL VERBS

❖ A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and one or more particles (adverbs or prepositions) that together give a distinct meaning. These particles can change the original meaning of the verb; i.e., The meaning cannot be easily guessed from their parts as exemplified in.

1. **Look after:** to take care of someone or something

Example: Can you **look after** all my pets while I'm away on a business trip to Europe?

2. **Look up:** to find information in a reference source (like a dictionary or online)

Example: Dictionaries are a big help in case you don't know the meaning of a word. Just **look it up** in the dictionary!

3. **Bring up:** to mention or introduce a topic

Example: She **brought up** the conflict for a resolution during the meeting.

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4. Bring about: to cause something to happen

Example: The new policy **brought about** significant changes in the company.

5. Look forward to: to anticipate something with pleasure

Example: I'm **looking forward to** the weekend.

6. Put up with: to tolerate or endure something unpleasant

Example: She has been **putting up with** noisy karaoke nearby for weeks.

❖ Phrasal verbs are mainly classified as *separable* and *inseparable*.

– In **separable phrasal verbs**, the object as a noun can be put after the particle OR between the verb and the particle.

Examples: Turn on **the lights**. OR Turn **the lights** on.

He picked up **the trash**. OR He picked **the trash** up.

– In case the object is replaced with a pronoun, the object as a pronoun must go between the verb and the particle.

Examples: Turn the lights on. Turn **them** on. (NOT ~~Turn on them.~~)

He picked the trash up. He picked **it** up. (NOT ~~He picked up it.~~)

– In **inseparable phrasal verbs** (non-separable), the separation between the verb and the particle is not allowed; i.e., the object must come after both the verb and the particle.

Example: They look after **their children** wholeheartedly.

(NOT ~~They look their children after wholeheartedly.~~)

XIII. CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are indispensable tools for connecting words, phrases, or clauses in the English language. As linking words, they are functioned to illustrate the connections between ideas in a sentence. Conjunctions are classified into 3 types.

1. Coordinating conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions are words used to connect two or more words, phrases, or clauses that have equivalent meanings and are grammatically equal.

Coordinating conjunctions include *for*, *and*, *nor*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, and *so*.

For: Showing the relationship between two main clauses by indicating that one clause is the reason for the other's happening

Example: She wanted to go for a walk, **for** the weather was beautiful.

And: Showing additional information to that provided in the first clause

Example: They went to the store, **and** they bought some groceries.

Nor: Showing the connection between two clauses that have negative modifiers

Example: I saw no sign of him. He neither emailed **nor** texted me.

But: Preceding the information that contradicts the first main clause in some way

Example: Last weekend, I wanted to stay home, **but** my friends insisted on going out for a change.

Or: Showing the difference between two equal options

Example: We have a wide variety of drinks. You can have tea **or** coffee for breakfast.

Yet: Showing the introduction of a new idea that contradicts the main clause

Example: He was tired, **yet** he continued to work late into the night.

So: Used to join two equally weighted thoughts that imply cause and effect

Example: He forgot his raincoat, **so** he got drenched in the rain.

2. Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions introduce and connect subordinate clauses (or dependent clauses) to main clauses (independent clauses), creating a relationship between the ideas expressed in each clause.

Some common subordinating conjunctions are listed as *because, although, though, while, if, when, since, unless, until, after, as ... as, as long as, as soon as, before, so that, until, when, where, while, whenever, wherever, whether, etc.*

Subordinating conjunctions function to show:

Cause and effect

Example: She missed the bus **because** she overslept.

Time

Example: She finished her homework **after** she returned from school.

Condition

Example: She will go for a walk **if** the weather is nice.

Contrast

Example: She is kind of studious. She studied day and night **although** the exam was quite easy.

Purpose

Example: He worked hard **so that** he could earn a promotion.

Comparison

Example: The dancer could not dance **as** charmingly **as** the audience expected.

3. Correlative conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions join words, phrases, or clauses of equal importance and they always come in pairs.

Some common correlative conjunctions include *either ... or*, *neither ... nor*, *both ... and*, *not only ... but also*, *whether ... or*, etc.

Correlative conjunctions function to show:

Joining words

Example: Phuong is **not only** a lawyer **but also** a teacher.

Joining phrases

Example: It's late at night. You can **either** study for your exam **or** go to bed.

Joining clauses

Example: **Either** you confess you stole the money, **or** I'll have to report it to the police.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS	EXAMPLES
both ... and: Emphasizing that two things are true together	She is both intelligent and kind.
either ... or: Displaying a choice between two alternatives	You can either come with us or stay at home.
neither ... nor: Indicating that both alternatives are not true	He neither called nor texted me.
not only ... but also: Emphasizing additional information	They serve not only pizza but also pasta.
whether ... or: Introducing two possible choices or alternatives	<i>I don't know</i> whether to laugh or cry.

XIV. MODAL VERBS

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As helping verbs or auxiliary verbs, modal verbs are employed in conjunction with main verbs to indicate a subject's obligation, permission, ability, possibility, and probability to perform an action and to highlight the necessity of such an action. Modal verbs are often used with the base form of the main verb (bare infinitive) since they help to express nuances of meaning, mood, or attitude.

Below are some examples of modal verbs as well as their functions.

MODAL VERBS	FUNCTIONS	EXAMPLES
Can	Used to express ability, possibility, or permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – She can speak Italian fluently if she practices it regularly. (<i>Ability</i>) – Technical problems can arise if you skip regular software updates. (<i>Possibility</i>) – Can I leave the AI class 15 minutes earlier than usual? (<i>Permission</i>)
Could	Used to indicate past ability, past possibility, or polite requests (formal contexts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – When I was 15, I could run 100 meters in 10 seconds. (<i>Past ability</i>) – He could have caught the earliest shuttle bus to work. (<i>Past possibility</i>) – Could you kindly forward this email to the entire team? (<i>Polite request</i>)
May	Used to express permission, possibility, or a wish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – You may leave the room now. (<i>Permission</i>) – It may rain later. (<i>Possibility</i>) – May you and your beloved have many happy returns of the day! (<i>Wish</i>)
Might	Similar to may , used to express possibility or permission more tentatively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – She might come with us for the holiday if she finishes her work in due time. (<i>Possibility</i>) – I might allow you to join the consulting team for the project, but I need to check first with our CEO and project manager. (<i>Permission</i>)
Must	Indicates necessity, strong recommendation, or logical deduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – According to the traffic rules, you must wear a helmet when riding a motorcycle. (<i>Necessity</i>) – You must join this training course; it's interesting and instructive! (<i>Strong recommendation</i>)

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		<p>– The roads are wet; it must have rained recently or plants along the streets must have been watered by water tanker trucks. (<i>Logical deduction</i>)</p>
Should	Indicates advice, expectation, or obligation	<p>- You should go to bed early and be an early bird to catch the worm. (<i>Advice</i>)</p> <p>- Participants in the training workshop should arrive at least 15 minutes early. (<i>Expectation</i>)</p> <p>- Everyone should devote time and effort to demonstrate full cooperation in completing the project on time. (<i>Obligation</i>)</p>
Ought to	Similar to should , used for giving advice or making recommendations	<p>- You look pale. You ought to eat more vegetables for a balanced diet. (<i>Advice</i>)</p> <p>- They ought to read over all these documents and think twice before signing them. (<i>Recommendation</i>)</p>
Shall	Used mainly in British English to indicate future action or intention (often with 'I' and 'we')	<p>- We shall meet again. (<i>Future action</i>)</p> <p>- I shall do my best to support the building of this volunteer program. (<i>Intention</i>)</p>
Will	Used to express future intention, willingness (stress on 'will'), or prediction	<p>- She will visit her grandmother next week. (<i>Future intention</i>)</p> <p>- I will help you with the building of this volunteer program. (<i>Willingness</i>)</p> <p>- It will rain late into the night. So, prepare warm blankets. (<i>Prediction</i>)</p>
Would	Used to indicate past habits, polite expression of preference, or hypothetical situations	<p>- She would always volunteer to assist with community projects during her tenure. (<i>Past habits</i>)</p> <p>- I would appreciate it if you could provide feedback on the draft proposal. (<i>Polite expression of preference</i>)</p> <p>- If the weather were better, we would schedule the outdoor event. (<i>Hypothetical situations</i>)</p>

PHONETICS

I. VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

1. 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.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> lower | B. cha <u>o</u> s | C. co <u>n</u> tent | D. docto <u>r</u> |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> ar | B. sta <u>r</u> | C. wa <u>r</u> | D. ca <u>r</u> |
| 3. A. de <u>n</u> y | B. be <u>n</u> efit | C. ce <u>n</u> ter | D. me <u>n</u> tion |
| 4. A. <u>r</u> ight | B. un <u>w</u> ind | C. <u>t</u> iny | D. fi <u>z</u> zy |
| 5. A. mi <u>d</u> dle | B. pi <u>z</u> za | C. wi <u>n</u> dy | D. bi <u>n</u> |
| 6. A. <u>u</u> mbrella | B. mu <u>s</u> cle | C. <u>u</u> nfit | D. comp <u>u</u> ter |
| 7. A. sh <u>o</u> p | B. n <u>o</u> t | C. lo <u>s</u> e | D. clo <u>c</u> ck |
| 8. A. <u>t</u> axi | B. ma <u>t</u> ching | C. co <u>n</u> siderate | D. ma <u>n</u> |
| 9. A. de <u>t</u> est | B. ve <u>n</u> ding | C. str <u>e</u> ngth | D. de <u>n</u> tist |
| 10. A. bu <u>s</u> y | B. bu <u>s</u> es | C. bu <u>t</u> ter | D. bu <u>b</u> ble |
| 11. A. <u>l</u> ater | B. ha <u>t</u> e | C. sta <u>y</u> | D. tha <u>t</u> |
| 12. A. ingre <u>d</u> ient | B. athle <u>t</u> e | C. be <u>t</u> ter | D. co <u>m</u> pete |
| 13. A. si <u>l</u> ver | B. fossi <u>l</u> | C. ill <u>n</u> ess | D. mi <u>l</u> k |
| 14. A. <u>n</u> ew | B. <u>e</u> nding | C. fri <u>e</u> ndly | D. te <u>n</u> t |
| 15. A. <u>o</u> x | B. <u>s</u> ome | C. clo <u>c</u> ck | D. ro <u>c</u> k |
| 16. A. wa <u>l</u> k | B. da <u>r</u> k | C. cha <u>l</u> k | D. ta <u>k</u> |
| 17. A. rea <u>l</u> ity | B. acco <u>r</u> ding | C. ki <u>s</u> s | D. pri <u>n</u> ter |
| 18. A. <u>u</u> seful | B. su <u>c</u> cess | C. su <u>b</u> mit | D. su <u>p</u> port |
| 19. A. mo <u>r</u> e | B. the <u>r</u> efore | C. wo <u>r</u> ry | D. cho <u>r</u> us |
| 20. A. su <u>n</u> ny | B. bu <u>t</u> cher | C. cru <u>n</u> chy | D. pron <u>u</u> nciation |

2. 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.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. cl <u>o</u> udy | B. fo <u>u</u> nding | C. deli <u>c</u> ious | D. playgro <u>u</u> nd |
| 2. A. he <u>i</u> ght | B. we <u>i</u> ght | C. ha <u>t</u> e | D. wa <u>i</u> t |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 3. A. <u>near</u> | B. <u>wear</u> | C. <u>dear</u> | D. <u>tear</u> |
| 4. A. <u>break</u> | B. <u>great</u> | C. <u>bear</u> | D. <u>steaks</u> |
| 5. A. <u>boy</u> | B. <u>noise</u> | C. <u>go</u> | D. <u>toy</u> |
| 6. A. <u>photo</u> | B. <u>no</u> | C. <u>glow</u> | D. <u>now</u> |
| 7. A. <u>practice</u> | B. <u>family</u> | C. <u>amber</u> | D. <u>paper</u> |
| 8. A. <u>beard</u> | B. <u>ear</u> | C. <u>rear</u> | D. <u>cheap</u> |
| 9. A. <u>sound</u> | B. <u>mountain</u> | C. <u>hour</u> | D. <u>would</u> |
| 10. A. <u>brain</u> | B. <u>paint</u> | C. <u>snail</u> | D. <u>air</u> |
| 11. A. <u>cow</u> | B. <u>bowl</u> | C. <u>growl</u> | D. <u>power</u> |
| 12. A. <u>lie</u> | B. <u>tie</u> | C. <u>cookie</u> | D. <u>die</u> |
| 13. A. <u>weight</u> | B. <u>neighbor</u> | C. <u>receipt</u> | D. <u>eight</u> |
| 14. A. <u>weather</u> | B. <u>feature</u> | C. <u>eagle</u> | D. <u>ice-cream</u> |
| 15. A. <u>nice</u> | B. <u>river</u> | C. <u>kite</u> | D. <u>knife</u> |
| 16. A. <u>achieve</u> | B. <u>thief</u> | C. <u>cashier</u> | D. <u>chief</u> |
| 17. A. <u>say</u> | B. <u>pay</u> | C. <u>cake</u> | D. <u>can</u> |
| 18. A. <u>rough</u> | B. <u>tough</u> | C. <u>cough</u> | D. <u>plough</u> |
| 19. A. <u>how</u> | B. <u>crow</u> | C. <u>tow</u> | D. <u>mow</u> |
| 20. A. <u>issue</u> | B. <u>fuel</u> | C. <u>statue</u> | D. <u>rescue</u> |

II. CONSONANTS

Mark the letter (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>chorus</u> | B. <u>cherish</u> | C. <u>chaos</u> | D. <u>scholarship</u> |
| 2. A. <u>pub</u> | B. <u>club</u> | C. <u>climb</u> | D. <u>sob</u> |
| 3. A. <u>thirteen</u> | B. <u>thanks</u> | C. <u>think</u> | D. <u>father</u> |
| 4. A. <u>while</u> | B. <u>which</u> | C. <u>who</u> | D. <u>white</u> |
| 5. A. <u>hour</u> | B. <u>honest</u> | C. <u>heir</u> | D. <u>hospital</u> |
| 6. A. <u>gem</u> | B. <u>general</u> | C. <u>geese</u> | D. <u>genius</u> |
| 7. A. <u>facet</u> | B. <u>decay</u> | C. <u>recent</u> | D. <u>cent</u> |
| 8. A. <u>costumes</u> | B. <u>ceases</u> | C. <u>forces</u> | D. <u>decreases</u> |
| 9. A. <u>promise</u> | B. <u>devise</u> | C. <u>surprise</u> | D. <u>rise</u> |

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 10. A. <u>helped</u> | B. <u>crashed</u> | C. <u>cooked</u> | D. <u>pulled</u> |
| 11. A. <u>skated</u> | B. <u>counted</u> | C. <u>ended</u> | D. <u>moved</u> |
| 12. A. <u>remembered</u> | B. <u>happened</u> | C. <u>pronounced</u> | D. <u>verified</u> |
| 13. A. <u>ships</u> | B. <u>books</u> | C. <u>laughs</u> | D. <u>jeans</u> |
| 14. A. <u>potatoes</u> | B. <u>eyelashes</u> | C. <u>churches</u> | D. <u>dishes</u> |
| 15. A. <u>scissors</u> | B. <u>aspects</u> | C. <u>desires</u> | D. <u>appeals</u> |
| 16. A. <u>suit</u> | B. <u>sugar</u> | C. <u>seven</u> | D. <u>sun</u> |
| 17. A. <u>enough</u> | B. <u>cough</u> | C. <u>though</u> | D. <u>rough</u> |
| 18. A. <u>accurate</u> | B. <u>accept</u> | C. <u>accident</u> | D. <u>success</u> |
| 19. A. <u>myth</u> | B. <u>breath</u> | C. <u>tooth</u> | D. <u>with</u> |
| 20. A. <u>ache</u> | B. <u>orchestra</u> | C. <u>charity</u> | D. <u>character</u> |

III. CONSONANT CLUSTERS

Underline the words that contain consonant clusters.

- The strong wind whistled through the trees.
- She found a quaint cottage hidden in the woods.
- His abrupt departure surprised everyone.
- They climbed the steep mountain with ease.
- The splashing waves crashed against the shore.
- He fixed the broken handle on the door.
- The chirping birds woke me up early.
- We heard a distant rumble of thunder.
- The majestic eagle soared high above the mountains.
- They planted colorful flowers in the garden.
- They explored the ancient ruins in silence.
- His backpack was heavy with books.
- The kitten purred softly in her lap.
- He found a lost wallet in the street.
- She cooked a delicious meal for her family.
- The mechanic fixed the faulty engine in no time.
- They hiked through the dense forest for hours.

18. She wrapped the fragile vase in thick bubble wrap.
19. The helicopter hovered above the busy city streets.
20. The ancient artifact was carefully preserved in a museum.

IV. -ed ENDING

1. In which word does the -ed ending have a pronounced /d/ sound?
 - A. talked
 - B. missed
 - C. learned
 - D. walked
2. How is the -ed ending pronounced in the word **worked**?
 - A. /ɪd/
 - B. /t/
 - C. /d/
 - D. /əd/
3. Which word has the -ed ending pronounced as /d/?
 - A. watched
 - B. wanted
 - C. kissed
 - D. loved
4. The -ed ending in **started** is pronounced as _____.
 - A. /t/
 - B. /ɪd/
 - C. /d/
 - D. /əd/
5. How is the -ed ending pronounced in the word **hoped**?
 - A. /t/
 - B. /ɪd/
 - C. /d/
 - D. /əd/
6. In the word **waited**, the -ed ending is pronounced as _____.
 - A. /t/
 - B. /ɪd/
 - C. /d/
 - D. /əd/
7. Which option represents the correct pronunciation of the -ed ending in **asked**?
 - A. /t/
 - B. /ɪd/
 - C. /d/
 - D. /əd/
8. How is the -ed ending pronounced in the word **blessed**?
 - A. /t/
 - B. /ɪd/
 - C. /d/
 - D. /əd/
9. The -ed ending in **played** is pronounced as _____.
 - A. /t/
 - B. /ɪd/
 - C. /d/
 - D. /əd/
10. Which word has the -ed ending pronounced as /ɪd/?
 - A. shared
 - B. cleaned
 - C. watched
 - D. painted

V. -s AND -es ENDINGS

1. In which word does the -s ending have a pronounced /s/ sound?
 - A. dogs
 - B. cats
 - C. eggs
 - D. beds
2. How is the -s ending pronounced in the word **rubs**?
 - A. /s/
 - B. /z/
 - C. /ɪz/
 - D. /əz/

3. Which word has the -s ending pronounced as /ɪz/?

- A. laughs B. plays C. misses D. barks

4. The -s ending in **cups** is pronounced as _____.

- A. /s/ B. /z/ C. /ɪz/ D. /əz/

5. How is the -s ending pronounced in the word **hisses**?

- A. /s/ B. /z/ C. /ɪz/ D. /əz/

6. In which word does the -s ending have a pronounced /s/ sound?

- A. tasks B. rods C. hens D. bins

7. Which option represents the correct pronunciation of the -s ending in **fixes**?

- A. /s/ B. /z/ C. /ɪz/ D. /əz/

8. How is the -s ending pronounced in the word **charges**?

- A. /s/ B. /z/ C. /ɪz/ D. /əz/

9. Which word has the -s ending pronounced as /s/?

- A. cars B. pits C. bells D. gloves

10. Which word has the -s ending pronounced as /z/?

- A. packs B. rocks C. jumps D. moves

VI. WORD STRESS

Mark the letter (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the word which has a different stress pattern from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. bother | B. admire | C. invade | D. compose |
| 2. A. rescue | B. publish | C. reduce | D. panic |
| 3. A. survive | B. value | C. review | D. avoid |
| 4. A. relax | B. tidy | C. inspire | D. destroy |
| 5. A. damage | B. convince | C. persuade | D. pollute |
| 6. A. adopt | B. adapt | C. attend | D. access |
| 7. A. lifestyle | B. spacewalk | C. handmade | D. website |
| 8. A. battle | B. survey | C. angle | D. success |
| 9. A. result | B. problem | C. compass | D. chorus |
| 10. A. shelter | B. receipt | C. figure | D. concert |
| 11. A. passport | B. service | C. cuisine | D. panel |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 12. A. except | B. over | C. about | D. reserve |
| 13. A. heavy | B. solar | C. giant | D. extinct |
| 14. A. cruel | B. instant | C. reserved | D. bossy |
| 15. A. unique | B. upset | C. extreme | D. social |
| 16. A. metal | B. turbine | C. gadget | D. disgust |
| 17. A. muscle | B. technique | C. bully | D. keyboard |
| 18. A. boycott | B. retire | C. campaign | D. account |
| 19. A. gossip | B. release | C. award | D. support |
| 20. A. athletics | B. anecdote | C. telescope | D. galaxy |
| 21. A. parachute | B. sacrifice | C. media | D. emoji |
| 22. A. satellite | B. departure | C. terminal | D. vehicle |
| 23. A. universe | B. annoyance | C. victory | D. average |
| 24. A. inventor | B. astronaut | C. producer | D. detective |
| 25. A. creative | B. enormous | C. brilliant | D. fantastic |
| 26. A. ambitious | B. sociable | C. confident | D. practical |
| 27. A. amazing | B. relaxing | C. frightening | D. rewarding |
| 28. A. classical | B. obvious | C. absolute | D. apparent |
| 29. A. celebrate | B. exhibit | C. develop | D. recycle |
| 30. A. benefit | B. graduate | C. volunteer | D. concentrate |
| 31. A. tournament | B. general | C. adventure | D. luxury |
| 32. A. studio | B. genius | C. quality | D. assistant |
| 33. A. adventure | B. opponent | C. alpaca | D. rainforest |
| 34. A. military | B. emoticon | C. certificate | D. proficiency |
| 35. A. bodybuilder | B. astronomer | C. pedestrian | D. psychologist |
| 36. A. communicate | B. accommodate | C. collaborate | D. carbohydrate |
| 37. A. experienced | B. memorable | C. incredible | D. competitive |
| 38. A. economic | B. simultaneous | C. imperative | D. energetic |
| 39. A. disposable | B. renewable | C. affordable | D. valuable |
| 40. A. alternative | B. discovery | C. exhibition | D. reality |

I. TENSES: PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PRESENT PERFECT, PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS, PAST PERFECT, FUTURE SIMPLE, BE GOING TO, FUTURE CONTINUOUS***Present simple tense*****1. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets using the present simple tense.**

1. On the weekend, Daisy (spend) _____ time with her family and friends.
2. Gareth Bale (be) _____ a great footballer. He usually (get) _____ up early and (go) _____ to the gym.
3. This workshop (take place) _____ in the Art Gallery every Sunday.
4. My sister never (help) _____ with my homework.
5. The flowers in the garden (be) _____ beautiful in spring.
6. _____ (Linda / go) to work early on the weekend?
7. Mario and his brother (not enjoy) _____ watching horror films at night.
8. The new restaurant in town (not be) _____ popular to the neighbors.
9. My father and his colleagues sometimes (play) _____ chess when they are not busy.
10. What time _____ (the party / start) tonight?

2. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. I ____ interested in reading. My sister and I usually ____ in a book club on Sunday.
A. is – join B. am – joins C. are – joining D. am – join
2. My best friend often ____ breakfast with an omelet. That ____ his favorite.
A. has – is B. have – are C. has – are D. have – is
3. Normally, lions ____ dangerous, but that one over there ____ friendly.
A. is – am B. are – is C. is – are D. am – am
4. Their father ____ a doctor and he ____ good care of his patients.
A. am – take B. is – take C. is – takes D. are – take

- ### **Present continuous tense**

1. Listen! Someone (cry) _____ in the next room.
2. _____ (Your brother / sit) next to the beautiful girl over there at present?
3. It's noon! His parents (cook) _____ lunch in the kitchen.
4. We (meet) _____ Susan and Danny at 3 p.m. tomorrow.
5. Now Michelle (lie) _____ to her mother about her bad marks.
6. When I get home, the children (do) _____ their homework.
7. I (work) _____ in London for the next two weeks.
8. These days, most people (use) _____ email instead of writing letters.

9. What type of clothes _____ (teenagers / wear) nowadays? **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

10. My friend and I (not submit) _____ our homework to the teacher now.

4. Reorder the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. we / our grandparents / now / visiting / are / in the countryside / . /

→ _____

2. again / the cat / sleeping / is / on the couch / ? /

→ _____

3. Joey / the piano / with / is / practicing / music teacher / his / . /

→ _____

4. are / why / in class / you / talking / loudly / ? /

→ _____

5. My mom / at / on TV / the moment / watching / a comedy / is / . /

→ _____

6. Luis / his dad / fixing / at / the wardrobe / and / aren't / present / . /

→ _____

7. are / happily / shopping / at the store / The students / right now / . /

→ _____

8. at the moment / having / a special / prepared by / are / We / meal / our mother / . /

→ _____

9. tomorrow morning / to New York / They / with their family / are flying / . /

→ _____

10. with your boss / dinner / you / having / after work / Are / tonight / ? /

→ _____

Present perfect tense

5. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. There (be) _____ a lot of changes in Viet Nam since 2000.

2. She (never / read) _____ the book about life on other planets before.

3. We (not meet) _____ each other for a long time.

4. He (try) _____ Italian food at that restaurant several times this month.
5. How long _____ (your children / learn) English?
6. The children (not finish) _____ their homework yet.
7. Your hair looks nice. _____ (you / go) to the hairdresser's?
8. My mother (already / visit) _____ some schools in the remote areas.
9. Tommy (catch) _____ a bad cold since he came back from school.
10. The charity (just / give) _____ tents, clothes and food to the refugees.

6. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given. Remember to keep the meaning unchanged.

1. The last time I met Tom was 6 months ago.
→ I have _____.
2. He began to study English when he was young.
→ He has _____.
3. I have never met such a kind girl before.
→ This is _____.
4. My father started working in this company ten years ago.
→ My father has _____.
5. It's five weeks since she last contacted her son.
→ She hasn't _____.
6. When did your sister start to learn French?
→ How long _____?
7. The last time I saw John was when he was leaving for Edinburgh.
→ I haven't _____.
8. John's career as a television presenter began five years ago.
→ John has _____.
9. How long have your family read the Tuổi Trẻ Newspaper?
→ When did your family _____?
10. My old friend started working on that farm in 2005.
→ Since 2005, _____.

7. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets

1. Mr Reece _____ married when he was twenty. (get)
2. We _____ math and science lessons yesterday morning. (have)
3. When we were younger, we _____ in this lake every day. (swim)
4. Neil _____ a lot of beautiful photos on his last trip to Da Nang. (take)
5. My mom _____ this dress for me a week ago. (make)
6. She _____ her house and went to her friend's house last night. (leave)
7. My team _____ two gold medals in the last competition. (win)
8. The shooting stars _____ in the sky last night. (appear)
9. My brother and I _____ an interesting video game two days ago. (play)
10. He was born and _____ up in this town. (grow)
11. Henry _____ this present to his parents last month. (give)
12. We _____ some old paper for recycling last semester. (collect)

8. Complete the text using the past simple form of the verb.

go	feel	live	buy	enjoy
take	reach	want	eat	choose

My last vacation was a four-day trip to Da Nang – one of the most worth-living cities in Viet Nam. I love Viet Nam because my family (1) _____ there when I was a little kid.

During my vacation, I (2) _____ to stay at one of the best hotels on Tran Phu Street. It was so much fun. On the first day, my family and I (3) _____ to My Khe beach. It was very nice with a fresh and cool atmosphere. We (4) _____ swimming, building sandcastles and playing sports. We went jogging along the rows of coconut trees and sunbathing on the beach in the afternoon. I (6) _____ lots of beautiful photos there to show to my friends when I came back. Besides, we also (5) _____ various kinds of seafood. On the next day, we (7) _____ Ba Na Hills and experienced amazing moments there. We (8) _____ some souvenirs for

our relatives and neighbors at a local store. When I got home, I (9) _____ very happy but also a bit regretful because I (10) _____ to stay there longer. What a great trip! I hope that we can go back to Da Nang again in the near future.

Past continuous tense

9. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I saw the department store when I _____ on the bus. (sit)
2. We _____ out at a restaurant all evening. (eat)
3. Josh and Kim _____ English lessons when they heard the alarm. (have)
4. Anna _____ tennis at that time. (play)
5. They _____ homework as the teacher walked in. (do)
6. While she _____ dinner, he arrived home. (prepare)
7. I _____ to my father at 2 p.m. yesterday. (talk)
8. At this time last year, we _____ to Phu Quoc. (travel)
9. What _____ you _____ at 8 p.m. last Sunday. (drink)
10. _____ your brother _____ math at this time last week? (study)

10. Complete the sentences, using Past continuous tense or Past simple tense.

1. She _____ her dog when she _____ me. (walk – saw)
2. When I _____ home, my sister _____ a shower. (arrive – not take)
3. They _____ the sound while they _____ dinner. (hear – have)
4. He _____ at the bus stop when he _____ his aunt. (wait – meet)
5. My parents _____ when the phone _____. (cook – ring)
6. She _____ down while she _____ in the park. (fall – run)
7. We _____ an accident while we _____. (see – drive)
8. They _____ when the teacher _____ into the class. (not study – come)
9. He _____ when he _____ something strange. (sleep – smell)
10. While I _____ my bike, my mom _____ me to stop. (fix – tell)

Past perfect tense

11. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I went to visit her when she (just / move) _____ to Berlin.
2. My sister (learn) _____ French before she moved to France.
3. Before Nam came home, he (go) _____ shopping with his colleagues.
4. Mrs Nancy (not finish) _____ her work by the time I called her.
5. When Jimmy arrived at the party, they (already / start) _____ dancing.
6. Bob suddenly realized that he (leave) _____ his laptop on the subway.
7. Why didn't you want to watch the film? _____ (you / see) it before?
8. The girl (tidy) _____ the house when the visitors arrived.
9. When they arrived at the airport, her flight (take off) _____.
10. My brother was late for the flight because he (forget) _____ his passport.

12. Reorder the words to make complete sentences.

1. party / had / They / left / arrived. / the / by / time / already / we / the /
2. them / Mandy / her / keys / couldn't / find / as / way / home. / had / lost / on / the / she /
3. the / concert / by / had / already / that / time / started / They /
4. the / had / The / plane / already / taken / when / off / reached / airport. / I /
5. the / cleaned / had / the / They / before / house / guests / arrived. /
6. your / phone / the / you / by / time / Had / disappeared / woke up? /
7. the / The team / very / because / happy / they / match. / was / had won /
8. advance. / booked / Tom / so / glad / that / in / he / was / tickets / had / the /
9. you / there? / Had / before / you / moved / ever / Italy / visited /
10. annoyed. / my / because / I / was / Mom / cleaned / room / not / had /

Future simple tense

13. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. _____ (they / come) to my birthday party next Sunday?
2. I promise I _____ (study) harder for the next semester.
3. Because of the flood, the meeting _____ (not take) place at 8 o'clock.

4. Mom: Go and tidy your room.

Son: I _____ (not do) it!

5. If it rains, Daisy _____ (not go) picnicking with her friends.

6. In my opinion, she _____ (not pass) the exam.

7. Linda: I'm driving to work, would you like a lift?

Tom: Okay, I _____ (not catch) the train, I'll go with you.

8. If she comes to Ha Noi, I _____ (take) her to Ba Dinh Square.

9. Sam: Do you think it _____ (rain) tomorrow?

Mark: No, it won't. I think it _____ (be) very cold, though.

10. According to the weather forecast, it _____ (not snow) tomorrow.

11. Mai: I'm really hungry.

Nam: We _____ (make) you a sandwich.

14. Write full sentences using the prompts.

1. We / have / great / time / the beach / next week.

2. If / you / not / study / hard, / you / not / pass / final / exam.

3. You / look / unhappy, / so / I / take / you / out / lunch.

4. you / please / give / me / lift / office?

5. They / hope / that / Sue / come / party / tonight.

6. Daniel / want / become / pilot / in the future.

7. We / cancel / match if / it / rain / tonight.

8. your sister / start / new / job / next Monday?

9. I / student / middle school / now. / In / future, / I / think, / I / become / doctor. **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

10. I / believe / that / 10 years / now / more / people / enjoy / do / gardening.

Be going to

15. Match the questions to the answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What are you going to do this summer? | a. She is going to stay in her grandma's house. |
| 2. Where is Anna going to stay? | b. My dad is going to visit Hoi An because he wants to. |
| 3. What time are John and Kate going to leave the party? | c. They are going to celebrate a party in June. |
| 4. How many books is he going to buy? | d. She is going to go there by plane. |
| 5. Why is your dad going to visit Hoi An? | e. I am going to travel around Viet Nam. |
| 6. When are his parents going to celebrate a party? | f. I am going to meet my uncle. |
| 7. How is Ms Johnson going to go to New York? | g. He is going to buy 10 books. |
| 8. Who are you going to meet? | h. They are going to leave the party at about 7 o'clock. |

16. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. _____ ?
She is going to have breakfast at school.
2. _____ ?
They are going to ask their teacher for help.
3. _____ ?
I am going to bring an umbrella with me.
4. _____ ?
Scott is going to buy a lot of milk.

5. _____ **PHẠM DU Ý LÂN**

Kenny is going to visit his hometown by subway train.

6. _____ ?

The students are going to relax after school because they are tired.

7. _____ ?

My father is going to take me to the zoo on the weekend.

8. _____ ?

Yes, Mike is going to learn how to play a musical instrument.

9. _____ ?

No, he isn't going to write any letters.

10. _____ ?

Kate is going to buy a new car.

17. Complete the text with the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

Tommy is really interested in sports and usually goes to the sports center five times a week. However, he (1) _____ (not do) any sport for a while because he (2) _____ (take) some important exams at school soon. He (3) _____ (not watch) TV either and he and his friends (4) _____ (not hang out) at the park. Instead, Peter (5) _____ (stay) at home in the evenings, and he (6) _____ (study) hard for the exams. In class, he (7) _____ (pay) attention to all the lessons and he (8) _____ (take) notes more carefully. His mom said that she would reward him if he did well in the exams, so he (9) _____ (try) his best.

Future continuous tense

18. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. The match _____ (start) at one of the largest stadiums at 9 p.m. tomorrow.
2. What do you think you _____ (do) on Sunday morning?
3. Do you think humans _____ (live) longer in fifty years' time?
4. At this moment next year, my son _____ (graduate) from university.
5. They _____ (go) on vacation this time next month

6. _____ (your parents / cook) dinner for us tonight?
7. At this time tomorrow, she _____ (fly) to Hawaii.
8. I _____ (work) as a teacher assistant at a language center next week.
9. _____ (your father / come) home this weekend?
10. At this moment next month, I _____ (camp) with my family in the national park.

19. Reorder the words to make complete sentences.

1. coming / What / will / be / your mother / home / tonight / time / ?

2. Peter / party / the / inviting / Who / be / will / to / next week / ?

3. be / will / leaving / teacher / month / Why / next / our / ?

4. seeing / you / tomorrow / be / Will / Joshua / ? /

5. match / will / the / be / in / you / Who / supporting / ?

6. concert / for / will / Jessica / her next / be / the piano / practicing / .

7. Tomorrow at 7 p.m., my wife / be / dinner / together / and / I / having / will / .

8. This time / I / sitting / the sun / on / the / next week, / and / beach / will / enjoying / be / .

9. At 8 p.m. / they / be / their / will / dinner / at / having / restaurant / tonight, / favorite / .

10. She / week / will / for / exam / be / studying / her / this time / next / .

II. PASSIVE

1. Supply the correct form and tense of the verb in brackets.

1. The children _____ in this house since they were born. (raise)
2. He _____ to become a bodybuilder by his father every day. (train)
3. The wedding party _____ next Sunday near a river. (hold)
4. My cat _____ to the vet when my mom called me. (take)
5. A lot of solar panels _____ on the roof at the moment. (install)
6. The singer _____ to a five-star hotel last night by her guards. (escort)
7. The diamond _____ before the exhibition took place. (steal)
8. Amazingly, he _____ as the most effective activist. (nominate)
9. The cats _____ by Anna before she went to the cinema. (feed)
10. All her homework must _____ before the next class. (finish)

2. Rewrite the sentences, using Passive voice.

1. People are going to build a new library in the area.
→ A new library _____.
2. You must do your homework before 9 o'clock.
→ Your homework _____.
3. He opened the windows to make the room cooler.
→ The windows _____.
4. We have grown these plants for 4 years.
→ These plants _____.
5. Is your grandmother going to buy that house?
→ Is that house _____?
6. She is making a birthday cake for her son.
→ A birthday _____.
7. Who will look after the children when you are on business?
→ By whom will _____?

8. When he got home, he found that someone had burgled his flat. **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

→ When he got home, he found that his flat _____.

9. Mrs Sophie might throw a baby shower to reveal the baby's gender.

→ A baby _____.

10. Tom always cleans up his room carefully on Sundays.

→ Tom's room _____.

III. CONDITIONALS (TYPE 1, TYPE 2, *UNLESS*)

1. Supply the correct form and tense of the verb in brackets.

1. If you (find) _____ a wallet in the street, what would you do with it?

2. If I see Sarah, I (tell) _____ her to call you.

3. What will happen if somebody (press) _____ that button?

4. If I (know) _____ his number, I would call him.

5. If I were you, I (not wait) _____ for him.

6. If we had the choice, we (live) _____ in the country.

7. If she (study) _____ hard, she can pass the exam.

8. If our population grows more, we (need) _____ a new place to live.

9. I (help) _____ you if I didn't have to do much homework like this.

10. If her mother knew the truth, she (be) _____ shocked.

2. Rewrite the sentences so that the meanings stay the same.

1. Place more garbage bins around here or people will throw trash on the ground.

Unless _____.

2. We have to clean our bedroom, or our mother will be unhappy.

If we _____.

3. Do morning exercise regularly or you will be overweight.

If you _____.

4. Listen to the teacher carefully or you won't understand the lesson.

If you _____.

5. Unless my brother apologizes to me, I won't talk to him.

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If my brother _____.

6. I won't be able to call her because I don't have her phone number.

I could _____.

7. Tom can't give you a ride because he doesn't have a motorbike.

If Tom _____.

8. She can't buy you a lot of clothes because she doesn't have much money.

She would _____.

9. I advise you to go to bed early to have good health.

If I were _____.

10. You don't do any exercise and that's why you put on weight.

If you _____.

IV. WISH

1. Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I wish we _____ (not have) a PE lesson today.

2. I wish the assignments _____ (not be) so difficult.

3. I'm so nervous. I wish I _____ (review) well for the mid-term test.

4. Do you ever wish you _____ (can go) on a trip to Australia?

5. I wish I _____ (be) better at math.

6. I wish you _____ (not leave) your clothes all over the floor.

7. I sometimes wish I _____ (can travel) more.

8. I wish we _____ (meet) before you left.

9. I feel cold. I wish I _____ (bring) my pullover with me.

10. I wish I _____ (not live) far away from the city center.

2. Choose the correct answers.

1. He likes swimming. He wishes he _____ near the pool.

A. lives

B. lived

C. had lived

D. would live

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2. It's cold today. I wish it _____ warmer.

- A. is B. has been C. were D. had been

3. They wish they _____ on time, but they didn't.

- A. arrive B. arrived C. had arrived D. would arrive

4. She wishes she _____ dimples.

- A. has B. had C. had had D. would have

5. She wishes she _____ a pop star.

- A. were B. is C. will be D. would be

6. I have to work on the weekend. I wish I _____ have to work on the weekend.

- A. don't B. didn't C. won't D. wouldn't

7. Minh wishes you _____ borrow his belongings without asking for his permission.

- A. don't B. won't C. shouldn't D. wouldn't

8. He wishes he _____ have a larger bedroom.

- A. could B. might C. should D. would

9. She misses her son. She wishes he _____ her a message.

- A. has sent B. will send C. would send D. would have sent

10. I wish I _____ help you.

- A. can B. would C. will D. could

3. Make a wish.

1. I didn't do my homework yesterday.

_____.

2. I can't play the guitar.

_____.

3. I'm at the evening class.

_____.

4. It's summer.

_____.

5. I was ill last week.

_____.

6. I don't have new shoes.

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7. I can't afford a new watch.

8. I don't have time to finish the project.

9. I can't ride a motorbike.

10. I didn't try my best in the competition.

V. BARE INFINITIVES, INFINITIVES, GERUNDS

1. Supply the correct verb form of the verb in brackets.

1. I don't enjoy _____ (listen) to classical music.

2. Do you wish _____ (stop) now?

3. We expect _____ (see) him tomorrow.

4. My doctor recommends _____ (go) to a mountain resort.

5. She finished _____ (read) the book last night.

6. It's difficult _____ (solve) this problem.

7. I sometimes go _____ (fish) on Sundays.

8. He helped me _____ (lay) the table.

9. They agreed _____ (play) with us.

10. Could you _____ (open) the door?

2. Underline the correct form in bold.

1. He regrets **eating** / **to eat** so much chocolate.

2. She tried **calling** / **to call** him again.

3. A suspicious man was seen **entering** / **to enter** the building shortly before the incident.

4. We noticed local women **washing** / **to wash** their clothes as we drove over the river.

5. We stopped **admiring** / **to admire** the scenery.

6. Take care, and don't forget **writing** / **to write**.

7. I won't go on **working** / **to work** in this job forever.

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8. Do you remember **seeing / to see** that film last month?

9. I'd like to try **parachuting / to parachute**.

10. Stop **shouting / to shout**. You're so rude!

VI. REPORTED SPEECH

1. Choose the correct answers.

1. Daisy said, "I may leave tomorrow."

A. Daisy said that she might leave the next day.

B. Daisy asked if she might leave tomorrow.

C. Daisy asked if she should leave the next day.

D. Daisy told me to leave tomorrow.

2. The teacher said, "You are correct!"

A. The teacher said that I am correct.

B. The teacher told me to be correct.

C. The teacher told that I was correct.

D. The teacher told me that I was correct.

3. He said, "I've never traveled alone."

A. He said that he never traveled on his own.

B. He told me that he ever traveled alone.

C. He said that he'd never traveled alone.

D. He said that he's never traveled alone.

4. Sushi said, "We went on a summer trip."

A. Sushi said that we went on a summer trip.

B. Sushi said that they were on a summer trip.

C. Sushi said they had gone on a summer trip.

D. Sushi said they went on a summer trip.

5. Suri said, "I am going out tonight."

A. Suri told she was going out that night.

B. Suri said that she was going out that night.

C. Suri said that she is going out tonight.

D. Suri said she would be going out that night.

6. The man asked, "Who are you?"
- A. The man asked who you were.
 - B. The man asked me who he was.
 - C. The man asked me who was he.
 - D. The man asked me who I was.
7. Bob said, "The film ended yesterday."
- A. Bob said that film had ended yesterday.
 - B. Bob said that the film ended the day before.
 - C. Bob said the film had ended the previous day.
 - D. Bob said that the film ended yesterday.
8. She said, "Bring a coat, please."
- A. She tells me to bring a coat.
 - B. She asked me to bring a coat.
 - C. She asked me to brought a coat.
 - D. She told me not to bring a coat.
9. Mary asked, "Are you interested in art?"
- A. Mary said that if I was interested in art.
 - B. Mary said that if I were interested in art.
 - C. Mary asks if I am interested in art.
 - D. Mary asked me if I was interested in art.
10. The monitor said, "Don't talk in class."
- A. The monitor told us not to talk in class.
 - B. The monitor said to us not to talk in class.
 - C. The monitor asked us not talk in class.
 - D. The monitor orders not to talk in class.

2. Rewrite the sentences, using reported speech.

1. Tim said, "I have an English test tomorrow."

2. Mary asked, "What's his job?"

3. Mai Anh said, "My sister is studying at Le Quy Don High School."

4. My friend said, "It is an interesting film!"

5. Tom said, "We are moving to our new house next week."

6. Martin asked, "Can you carefully explain the procedure?"

7. Anna said, "I look forward to meeting you."

8. The woman said, "Don't be late for your flight."

9. Bill said, "Join our dancing club."

10. Vy said, "We went shopping yesterday."

VII. RELATIVE CLAUSES (DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES)

1. Choose the correct answers.

1. Hoa is talking about the author _____ book is one of the best-sellers this year.

- A. whom B. whose C. that D. who

2. Her brother bought all the books _____ are necessary for the next exam.

- A. that B. what C. those D. whose

3. The children, _____ parents are famous professors, are taught well.

- A. who B. whom C. whose D. their

4. Do you know Mr Johnson, _____ we met at the party last night?

- A. which B. whose C. that D. whom

5. The exercise _____ Mai is doing is very easy.

- A. whose B. who C. which D. whom

6. His mother, _____ admires her parents, is a famous actress.

- A. who B. whom C. that D. whose

7. The new building _____ is in front of my house fell down.

- A. where B. which C. whose D. whom

8. We need a teacher _____ native language is English.

- A. who B. whose C. whom D. that

9. The man _____ was sitting in the meeting hall didn't seem friendly to us at all.

- A. which B. whom C. where D. that

10. We'll come in June _____ the schools are on holiday.

- A. whom B. where C. which D. when

2. Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns or adverbs.

1. I talked to the boy _____ bike had broken down on the way to school.

2. Paris, _____ Michelle was born, is the capital of France.

3. Tom lives in a house in Ho Chi Minh City, _____ is in Viet Nam.

4. The girl _____ you have just talked to is my old friend.

5. My brother, _____ has just arrived at the bus station, wants to meet our parents first.

6. Thank you very much for your document, _____ was very useful.

7. This woman, _____ son is a professor, forgot her umbrella.

8. The children _____ fought in the street are not from our school.

9. Sunday is the only day _____ I can relax.

10. Tell me the reason _____ you were late for class yesterday.

3. Combine the sentences, using relative clauses.

1. He is working for a woman. I spoke to her the other day.

2. The film is about a woman. Her son mysteriously disappears.

3. She sent an email to her brother. He lives in America.

4. The man was arrested yesterday. He stole a motorbike.

5. I broke the computer. I bought it last year.

6. My best friend invited many people. His house is huge.

7. The bag is heavy. It contains many books.

8. The small city is very peaceful. They grew up there.

9. Mr Honey is a good teacher. Everyone likes him.

10. I'll never forget the day. I could ride a bike then.

VIII. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF RESULT, ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AND PHRASES OF PURPOSE, ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AND PHRASES OF REASON, ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AND PHRASES OF CONCESSION

Adverbial clauses of result

1. Complete the sentences using **so** or **such**.

1. They were feeling _____ tired that they went to bed early.

2. We had _____ a wonderful time on the beach that we didn't want to go home.

3. There was _____ little milk in the fridge that we couldn't make good cakes.

4. The flu spread _____ quickly that more than 50 percent of local people were sick by the end of the week.

5. It was _____ an exciting show that I couldn't stop saying wow.

6. He spoke in _____ a low voice that few people could hear him.

7. It was _____ hot outside that we didn't go out.
8. She has _____ pretty eyes that everyone looks at her.
9. Kate had _____ much money that she went on holiday several times all year round.
10. Nam worked _____ well that he was nominated manager.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the word given and the structure so / such ... that Remember to keep the meaning unchanged.

1. The fog was so thick that you couldn't see your hands. (such)
→ It was _____.
2. I didn't have time to open all my birthday presents. (little)
→ I had _____.
3. They closed all the windows because it was very cold. (so)
→ It was _____.
4. The math problem was so difficult that she spent one hour working it out. (such)
→ It was _____.
5. The queue was so long that we decided to go home. (such)
→ It was _____.
6. I can't get into my trousers because I have put on a lot of weight. (so)
→ I have put on _____.
7. We had to stay in because it was raining hard. (so)
→ It was raining _____.
8. They couldn't go to the concert because there were not enough tickets. (so)
→ There were _____.
9. I didn't perform well at the interview because I was so nervous. (so)
→ I was _____.
10. I didn't hear the speech well because there was a lot of noise. (so)
→ There was _____.

3. Complete the sentences, using *so that* or *so as to*.

1. She studied hard _____ she could pass her exams with flying colors.
2. He woke up early _____ catch the first bus to work.
3. We bought groceries _____ we wouldn't run out of food over the weekend.
4. She exercised daily _____ improve her overall health.
5. They saved money _____ afford a vacation to Europe next year.
6. He worked overtime _____ earn extra income for his family.
7. She attended the seminar _____ gain new skills for her career.
8. They volunteered at the shelter _____ help homeless animals find loving homes.
9. He took extra classes _____ he could graduate early.
10. She learned to play the piano _____ she could perform at her sister's wedding.

4. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given. Remember to keep the meaning unchanged.

1. She applied for scholarships to fund her college education.
→ She applied for scholarships so that _____.
2. They installed security cameras to protect their home from burglars.
→ They installed security cameras in order that _____.
3. He avoided sugary snacks so that he wouldn't gain weight.
→ He avoided sugary snacks so as _____.
4. She set multiple alarms so that she wouldn't oversleep for her early morning flight.
→ She set multiple alarms so as _____.
5. She wrote a business plan to attract investors for her startup.
→ She wrote a business plan so that _____.
6. They planted trees in the park because they wanted to create a shaded area for picnickers.
→ They planted trees in the park in order _____.

7. He double-checked the address in order not to get lost on his way to the interview.

→ He double-checked the address so that _____.

8. She ignored the negative comments to stay focused on her goals.

→ She ignored the negative comments in order that _____.

9. She logged out of social media because she didn't want to be distracted while studying for finals.

→ She logged out of social media in order not _____.

10. He has stopped eating junk food to improve his overall health.

→ He has stopped eating junk food so that _____.

Adverbial clauses and phrases of reason

5. Complete the sentences, using *because* or *because of*.

1. Susan didn't attend the party _____ she had to finish her assignment.

2. They went for a walk in the park _____ the beautiful weather.

3. She bought a new phone _____ her old one was no longer working properly.

4. He didn't eat lunch _____ not being hungry.

5. They moved to a bigger house _____ they were expecting a baby.

6. She joined the gym _____ she wanted to improve her fitness level.

7. He wore a jacket _____ the cold outside.

8. They canceled the picnic _____ the forecast thunderstorm.

9. She read the book _____ it was recommended by her friend.

10. He took a day off from work _____ he felt unwell.

6. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given. Remember to keep the meaning unchanged.

1. She arrived late to the meeting because the traffic was heavy.

→ She arrived late to the meeting because of _____.

2. He missed the deadline because the computer crashed.

→ He missed the deadline because of _____.

3. They couldn't go on vacation because they had financial problems.

→ They couldn't go on vacation because of _____

4. She didn't go to the party because she had to study for her exams.

→ She didn't go to the party because of _____.

5. He missed the bus because he overslept.

→ He missed the bus because of _____.

6. They decided to cancel the trip because they disagreed with each other.

→ They decided to cancel the trip because of _____.

7. She was happy because she received good news from her doctor.

→ She was happy because of _____.

8. He couldn't attend the meeting because he was stuck in traffic.

→ He couldn't attend the meeting because of _____.

9. They laughed because the joke was incredibly funny.

→ They laughed because of _____.

10. She felt tired because she hadn't slept well the night before.

→ She felt tired because of _____.

Adverbial clauses and phrases of concession

7. Match the sentence halves and make meaningful sentences using *although*.

1. it was raining heavily

a. she continued working on her novel.

2. she faced many obstacles

b. they stayed up late to finish the project.

3. he didn't receive good feedback

c. she respected my choice.

4. they were tired

d. she eventually agreed to go on the trip with the class.

5. he is old

e. they decided to go for a walk.

6. she was nervous

f. he left a good impression on the interviewers with his confidence.

7. Jane had her family summer plans

g. she delivered a flawless presentation.

8. he was injured

h. he continues to pursue new hobbies and interests.

9. my mother was not easy-going i. they rarely spoke nowadays.
10. they had known each other for years j. he insisted on completing the marathon.

8. Rewrite the sentences in Exercise 7, beginning with *despite* or *in spite of*.

1. Despite _____.
2. Despite _____.
3. Despite _____.
4. Despite _____.
5. Despite _____.
6. In spite of _____.
7. In spite of _____.
8. In spite of _____.
9. In spite of _____.
10. In spite of _____.

IX. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME AND PLACE

Underline the correct preposition.

1. We held hands and sang together **at / on** midnight **at / on** New Year's Eve.
2. I'm meeting Andy **in / at** the cinema **in / for** an hour.
3. My new job starts **in / on** the first day of July.
4. There seems to be someone **in / at** the door. I'll go and check.
5. My sister has worked as a teacher in Bangkok **since / in** 2003.
6. Alan won't get there **since / until** 6:30.
7. Are there any onions **in / at** the fridge?
8. The puppy likes to hide **under / over** the sofa.
9. **Between / Among** the advantages of private schools are small classes and more individual attention.
10. The article is **on / in** page 24.

11. What do you want to do **on / in** the morning?
12. My family usually go to the park **on / in** Saturday morning.
13. My cousin is living **at / on** 123 High Ave.
14. The American Declaration of Independence was signed **in / on** the 4th of July **in / by** 1776.
15. Because it was so cold, I didn't sleep well **at / on** night **on / in** the winter.
16. You can either stand **at / on** the bar or sit **at / on** a table **in / at** most pubs **in / at** Britain.
17. I have been waiting **since / for** an hour to have a minute with the boss **before / until** his next meeting.
18. I have appointments **in / X** every morning this week. But I can't see you **on / X** next Monday morning.
19. We hope to meet the pianist **at / on** the exit door **after / during** the concert.
20. Stratford is just a small town **on / in** the river Avon **on / in** the way to Birmingham.

X. COMPARISONS

1. Supply the comparative form of the words in brackets.

1. You look _____ (pretty) when you wear your glasses.
2. I think these cakes are _____ (nice) than the ones you made last week.
3. Yesterday was _____ (cold) than today.
4. His watch is much _____ (expensive) than yours.
5. Mary studies English _____ (well) than her twin sister.

2. Supply the superlative form of the words in brackets.

1. "Why did you go by bus?" "It was the _____ (cheap)."
2. John's the _____ (humorous) of my three brothers.
3. It was the _____ (far) route to my hometown.
4. Winning the 1st prize, Tony is the _____ (lucky) at the party.
5. Among his classmates, he usually reads the instructions the _____ (carefully).

3. Supply the correct form of the words from the box.

simple	bad	exciting	carelessly	spectacular
delicious	early	far	difficult	beautifully

1. This is the _____ dish I've ever tried! It's so terrible.
2. We organized a competition to see who would swim the _____.
3. Most students use a complex calculation, but we use a _____ one.
4. The houses here are better-equipped and _____ designed than those in my village.
5. It was the _____ panna cotta I had eaten.
6. The hotel enjoys the _____ setting on the south coast.
7. The film starts slowly but gets _____ after the first half hour.
8. Surprisingly, Jenny was the _____ to hand in the assignment.
9. Sarah was attentive in class but she did the test _____ than Josh.
10. Don't cry, Linh. Now tell me, what do you think is the _____ and time-consuming part of the test?

XI. TAG QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct tag questions

1. You have already seen Lord of the Rings, _____?
2. We can't keep pets in the hotel room, _____?
3. French women are beautiful, _____?
4. Lily doesn't smoke, _____?
5. These are new students, _____?
6. You don't know her, _____?
7. Don't run too fast, _____?
8. The party starts at eight o'clock, _____?
9. That was a very long movie, _____?
10. Mrs Smith lived in Washington, _____?

11. The dishes are dirty, _____?
12. I'm early, _____?
13. There aren't many shops in this town, _____?
14. My friend should study harder, _____?
15. The boy would like more milk, _____?
16. Mr Johnson, the new manager, will visit you, _____?
17. Let's finish the work by 8.30, _____?
18. Her teacher has very long hair, _____?
19. Mary has answered the teacher's questions, _____?
20. Clean these dishes, _____?

XII. COMMON PHRASAL VERBS

1. Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete each sentence.

1. She couldn't **put up with** / **put away** his constant complaining.
2. They were determined to **break up** / **break down** after months of quarreling.
3. The students need to **carry out** / **carry in** their research before the deadline.
4. He **brought up** / **brought down** the issue during the meeting.
5. She always **looks after** / **looks up** her friends whenever they need help.

2. Complete each sentence with the correct phrasal verb.

1. He _____ meeting his counterpart in tomorrow's meeting.
2. The meeting was _____ due to the CEO's illness.
3. Can you _____ the volume? It's too loud.
4. We need to _____ the journal paper before the deadline.
5. He always _____ his parents' expectations. They are satisfied with their son.

3. Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete each sentence.

1. The team needs to _____ a plan for the upcoming project.

A. come across with B. come up with C. come down with

2. She always _____ her little brother when their parents are away.
A. looks into B. looks up to C. looks after
3. The event was _____ due to the lack of participants.
A. called off B. called in C. called on
4. Could you _____ the stove before you leave the kitchen?
A. turn on B. turn off C. turn up
5. He needs to _____ his mistakes and apologize.
A. own off to B. own up to C. own with
6. They never _____ their parents' expectations.
A. fall short out B. fall short off C. fall short of
7. She always _____ her responsibilities seriously.
A. takes up B. takes on C. takes after
8. The company had to _____ the event due to logistical issues.
A. call off B. call out C. call for
9. Can you _____ the music? It's too distracting.
A. turn down B. turn up C. turn on
10. He tried to _____ a new approach to the problem.
A. bring out B. bring up C. bring in

XIII. CONJUNCTIONS

1. Choose the correct option that best fits each blank.

1. She wanted to go swimming _____ play tennis today.
A. and B. but C. nor D. yet
2. He likes to read books _____ he dislikes watching movies.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
3. She was tired, _____ she continued working late into the night.
A. yet B. so C. and D. into

4. I wanted to go for a walk in the woods, _____ it started raining.

- A. and B. but C. nor D. so

5. He likes tea _____ coffee.

- A. and B. but C. or D. yet

6. She wanted to travel, _____ she saved up money.

- A. but B. yet C. so D. for

7. They were hungry _____ tired after the long hike.

- A. and B. but C. nor D. so

8. He didn't study hard _____ he still passed the exam.

- A. and B. but C. nor D. so

9. John neither likes pizza _____ enjoys burgers.

- A. and B. or C. nor D. but

10. She wanted to go shopping, _____ her friends persuaded her to stay home.

- A. and B. but C. or D. yet

2. Choose the correct option that best fits each blank.

1. The team decided to postpone the meeting _____ the project wasn't ready.

- A. because B. while C. although D. therefore

2. She couldn't sleep _____ she had so much on her mind.

- A. despite B. since C. whereas D. until

3. I will go for a walk _____ it ceases snowing.

- A. if B. since C. whether D. while

4. Don't eat dessert _____ you finish the main course.

- A. until B. although C. even though D. but

5. _____ I attended all the class sessions and joined in all class activities, I passed the exam.

- A. Because B. For C. Although D. While

6. _____ it rains or not, we will not cancel the volunteer trip. **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

- A. Even though B. Whether C. Whenever D. Despite

7. _____ she finished her report, she went out for a drink.

- A. Before B. Until C. Since D. Unless

8. _____ it was late, they finally showed up and finished the exam.

- A. Although B. Until C. Unless D. Because

9. I'll call you _____ I arrive at the meeting point as we agreed.

- A. when B. since C. but D. so

10. She took an umbrella with her _____ it started to rain.

- A. until B. so that C. in case D. when

3. Choose the correct sentence.

1.

- A. She not only enjoys swimming but also hiking.
B. Both Mai and Hoa did not attend the birthday party.
C. Either we can go now or wait until later.
D. Neither Sarah nor Tom are coming tomorrow.

2.

- A. Not only he likes stamp collecting but also drawing.
B. Neither the movie was moving nor it was well-acted.
C. Both my sister nor my brother are attending the concert.
D. Either you finish your dinner quickly or you can't go out sightseeing.

3.

- A. She is not both careful and meticulous.
B. Neither she nor her brother can play the piano.
C. Both he can play basketball and swim.
D. Either the car is red nor it's blue.

4.

- A. Both my brother and neither my sister are attending the wedding.
- B. Not only she sings but also dances well.
- C. We can either stay here or go to the beach.
- D. Neither the dog barked nor chased the cat.

5.

- A. Not only she is smart but also a hard worker.
- B. Both I did physical exercises at the gym every day and won the competition.
- C. Either you come with us nor stay home.
- D. Neither the cat nor the dog is of colorful fur.

6.

- A. Both they like poems and prose.
- B. Neither he can sing nor dance.
- C. Not only she reads books but also writes poems.
- D. Either the bus arrived late or you missed it.

7.

- A. Both she plays the piano and sings.
- B. Not only he dances but also plays the guitar.
- C. She doesn't know whether to tell her teacher the truth or not.
- D. Neither the book was interesting nor the movie.

8.

- A. Both he and not his brother went to the store.
- B. He not only sings but also plays the guitar.
- C. Either the cat nor the dog is hungry.
- D. Neither she is tired or he is.

9.

- A. Both you finish your homework or you can't watch TV.
- B. Neither they came nor left early.
- C. Either the concert was canceled or postponed.
- D. She not only studied hard but also behaved well.

10.

- A. Both the little girl is good-tempered and sociable.
- B. The movie was neither boring nor exciting.
- C. Either you come early nor late.
- D. Not only he likes sports but also to read.

11.

- A. Both the book is long and interesting.
- B. Not only they play soccer but also basketball.
- C. Either you finish now or you won't have time later.
- D. Neither she dances nor sings.

12.

- A. Both Jim and Jane are coming to the party.
- B. Not only I like poem writing but also poem reciting.
- C. You can either drive or I will.
- D. Neither they went nor they stayed.

13.

- A. Both he likes badminton and plays golf.
- B. Not only the food was delicious but also spicy.
- C. You can call either now or tomorrow.
- D. Neither the cat meowed or chased the mouse.

14.

- A. Both she sings and dances well.
- B. He is not only tall but also strong.
- C. Either the restaurant is closed nor open.
- D. Neither she cooked dinner or washed dishes.

15.

- A. They like to play both soccer and basketball.
- B. Neither we could go to the beach nor to the mountains.
- C. You go either now nor later.
- D. Not only he dances but also sings.

16.

- A. Both the dog barked and chased the cat.
- B. She is not only beautiful but also kind-hearted.
- C. Either she is coming nor she will stay.
- D. Neither I like coffee or tea.

17.

- A. Both you can come now or later.
- B. Not only he plays the harp but also is a ballet dancer.
- C. Either they are going or staying.
- D. She neither danced nor sang.

18.

- A. Both I like pizza and also hamburgers.
- B. Not only the movie was long but also boring.
- C. Manny doesn't know whether to choose the yellow shirt or the blue shirt.
- D. Neither the car was red or blue.

19.

- A. Both she sings and dances well.
- B. The book is not only interesting but also suspenseful.
- C. Either they will come or won't she
- D. Neither the hamster bit or chased her babies.

20.

- A. Both he likes to collect stamps and to play chess.
- B. Not only she cooked dinner but also washed dishes.
- C. Either the cat nor the dog is hungry.
- D. I like neither coffee nor tea.

XIV. MODAL VERBS

1. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate modal verb.

1. I _____ finish this project before the deadline. (shall / must / can)
2. You _____ think of organic food. It is safer, healthier, and tastier than conventional food. (must / need / should)
3. You _____ handle the package with great care, it's very fragile. (may / must / can)
4. There's a chance it _____ snow early this afternoon. (might / ought to / will)
5. If I were you, I _____ not worry about such a trivial matter. (must / might / would)
6. We _____ submit the papers tomorrow if we want to meet the deadline. (may / can / should)
7. They promised they would come. They _____ arrive any minute now. (must / should / can)
8. Office workers _____ wear their uniforms on every Monday. (have to / may / could)
9. _____ you please pass me the salt? (Could / Should / Might)
10. I'm not sure if I _____ join the team for this year's summer vacation with my busy schedule. (will / can / could)

2. Identify the type of modal verbs used in the sentence.

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Ability Obligation Possibility Request Advice Permission

1. Researchers must adhere to ethical guidelines when conducting experiments involving human subjects.	_____
2. It may be possible to replicate these results in different cultural contexts.	_____
3. Research in this field can provide valuable insights into neurodegenerative diseases.	_____
4. Policymakers should prioritize sustainable development goals in urban planning.	_____
5. The new algorithm might offer a solution to the problem of data privacy in cloud computing.	_____
6. May I kindly ask for an extension on the submission deadline due to unforeseen circumstances?	_____
7. With appropriate training, students can develop proficiency in experimental design.	_____
8. Participants may withdraw from the study at any time without penalty.	_____
9. Students ought to engage critically with primary sources to enhance the rigor of their arguments.	_____
10. Shall I submit the revised manuscript to the journal editor by the end of this week?	_____

PHONETICS

I. VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

1.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. A
 11. D 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. A 19. C 20. B

2.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. D 9. D 10. D
 11. B 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. D 19. A 20. B

II. CONSONANTS

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. D
 11. D 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. D 20. C

III. CONSONANT CLUSTERS

1. The strong wind whistled through the trees.
2. She found a quaint cottage hidden in the woods.
3. His abrupt departure surprised everyone.
4. They climbed the steep mountain with ease.
5. The splashing waves crashed against the shore.
6. He fixed the broken handle on the door.
7. The chirping birds woke me up early.
8. We heard a distant rumble of thunder.
9. The majestic eagle soared high above the mountains.
10. They planted colorful flowers in the garden.
11. They explored the ancient ruins in silence.
12. His backpack was heavy with books.
13. The kitten purred softly in her lap.
14. He found a lost wallet in the street.
15. She cooked a delicious meal for her family.

16. The mechanic fixed the faulty engine in no time.
 17. They hiked through the dense forest for hours.
 18. She wrapped the fragile vase in thick bubble wrap.
 19. The helicopter hovered above the busy city streets.
 20. The ancient artifact was carefully preserved in a museum.

IV. -ED ENDINGS

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. D

V. -S AND -ES ENDINGS

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. D

VI. WORD STRESS

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 9. A | 17. B | 25. C | 33. D |
| 2. C | 10. B | 18. A | 26. A | 34. A |
| 3. B | 11. C | 19. A | 27. C | 35. A |
| 4. B | 12. B | 20. A | 28. D | 36. D |
| 5. A | 13. D | 21. D | 29. A | 37. B |
| 6. D | 14. C | 22. B | 30. C | 38. C |
| 7. C | 15. D | 23. B | 31. C | 39. D |
| 8. D | 16. D | 24. B | 32. D | 40. C |

GRAMMAR

I. TENSES: PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PRESENT PERFECT, PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS, PAST PERFECT, FUTURE SIMPLE, *BE GOING TO*, FUTURE CONTINUOUS

1.

1. spends
2. is – gets – goes
3. takes place
4. helps
5. are

6. Does Linda go
7. don't enjoy
8. is not
9. play
10. does the party start

2.

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A

3.

1. is crying
2. Is your brother sitting
3. are cooking
4. are meeting
5. is lying
6. are doing
7. am working
8. are using
9. are teenagers wearing
10. are not submitting

4.

1. We are visiting our grandparents in the countryside now.
2. Is the cat sleeping on the couch again?
3. Joey is practicing the piano with his music teacher.
4. Why are you talking loudly in class?
5. My mom is watching a comedy on TV at the moment.
6. Louis and his dad aren't fixing the wardrobe at present.
7. The students are shopping happily at the store right now.
8. We are having a special meal prepared by our mother at the moment.
9. They are flying with their family to New York tomorrow morning.
10. Are you having dinner with your boss after work tonight?

5.

1. have been
2. has never read
3. have not met
4. has tried
5. have your children learned
6. have not finished
7. Have you gone
8. has already visited
9. has caught
10. has just given

6.

1. I have not met Tom for 6 months.
2. He has studied English since he was young.
3. This is the kindest girl I have ever met.
4. My father has worked in this company for ten years.
5. She hasn't contacted her son for five weeks.
6. How long has your sister learned French?
7. I haven't seen John since he left for Edinburgh.
8. John has worked as a television presenter for five years.
9. When did your family start reading the Tuổi Trẻ Newspaper?
10. Since 2005, my old friend has worked on that farm.

7.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. got | 7. won |
| 2. had | 8. appeared |
| 3. swam | 9. played |
| 4. took | 10. grew |
| 5. made | 11. gave |
| 6. left | 12. collected |

8.

1. lived
2. chose
3. went
4. enjoyed
5. took

6. ate
7. reached
8. bought
9. felt
10. wanted

9.

1. was sitting
2. were eating
3. were having
4. was playing
5. were doing

6. was preparing
7. was talking
8. were traveling
9. were – drinking
10. Was – studying

10.

1. was walking – saw
2. arrived – wasn't taking
3. heard – were having
4. was waiting – met
5. were cooking – rang

6. fell – was running
7. saw – were driving
8. weren't studying – came
9. was sleeping – smelled (smelt)
10. was fixing – told

11.

1. had just moved
2. had learned
3. had gone
4. had not finished
5. had already started
6. had left
7. Had you seen
8. had tidied
9. had taken off
10. had forgotten

12.

1. They had already left the party by the time we arrived.
2. Mandy couldn't find her keys as she had lost them on the way home.
3. They had already started the concert by that time.
4. The plane had already taken off when I reached the airport.
5. They had cleaned the house before the guests arrived.
6. Had your phone disappeared by the time you woke up?
7. The team was very happy because they had won the match.
8. Tom was so glad that he had booked the tickets in advance.
9. Had you ever visited Italy before you moved there?
10. Mom was annoyed because I had not cleaned my room.

13.

1. Will they come
2. will study ('ll study)
3. won't take
4. won't do
5. won't go
6. won't pass
7. won't catch
8. will take ('ll take)
9. will rain ('ll rain) -- will be ('ll be)
10. won't snow
11. will make ('ll make)

14.

1. We will have a great time at the beach next week.
2. If you don't study hard, you won't pass the final exam.
3. You look unhappy, so I will take you out for lunch.
4. Will you please give me a lift to the office?
5. They hope that Sue will come to the party tonight.

6. Daniel wants to become a pilot in the future.
7. We will cancel the match if it rains tonight.
8. Will your sister start her new job next Monday?
9. I'm a student in middle school now. In the future, I think I will become a doctor.
10. I believe that 10 years from now, more people will enjoy doing gardening.

15.

1. e 2. a 3. h 4. g 5. b 6. c 7. d 8. f

16.

1. Where is she going to have breakfast?
2. What are they going to do?
3. What are you going to bring with you?
4. How much milk is Scott going to buy?
5. How is Kenny going to visit his hometown?
6. Why are the students going to relax after school?
7. When is your father going to take you to the zoo?
8. Is Mike going to learn how to play a musical instrument?
9. Is he going to write any letters?
10. Who is going to buy a new car?

17.

1. isn't going to do
2. is going to take ('s going to take)
3. isn't going to watch
4. aren't going to hang out
5. is going to stay ('s going to stay)
6. is going to study ('s going to study)
7. is going to pay ('s going to pay)
8. is going to take ('s going to take)
9. is going to try ('s going to try)

18.

1. will be starting
2. will be doing
3. will be living
4. will be graduating
5. will be going
6. Will your parents be cooking
7. will be flying
8. will be working
9. Will your father be coming
10. will be camping

19.

1. What time will your mother be coming home tonight?
2. Who will Peter be inviting to the party next week?
3. Why will our teacher be leaving next month?
4. Will Joshua be seeing you tomorrow?
5. Who will you be supporting in the match?
6. Jessica will be practicing the piano for her next concert.
7. Tomorrow at 7 p.m., my wife and I will be having dinner together.
8. This time next week, I will be sitting on the beach and enjoying the sun.
9. At 8 p.m. tonight, they will be having dinner at their favorite restaurant.
10. She will be studying for her exam this time next week.

II. PASSIVE

1.

1. have been raised
2. is trained
3. will be held
4. was being taken
5. are being installed

6. was escorted
7. had been stolen
8. was nominated
9. had been fed
10. be finished

2.

1. A new library is going to be built in the area.
2. Your homework must be done before 9 o'clock.
3. The windows were opened to make the room cooler.
4. These plants have been grown for 4 years.
5. Is that house going to be bought by your grandmother?
6. A birthday cake is being made for her son.
7. By whom will the children be looked after when you are on business?
8. When he got home, he found that his flat had been burgled.
9. A baby shower might be thrown to reveal the baby's gender by Mrs Sophie.
10. Tom's room is always cleaned up carefully on Sundays.

III. CONDITIONALS (TYPE 1, TYPE 2- UNLESS)

1.

1. found
2. will tell
3. presses
4. knew
5. would not wait
6. would live
7. studies
8. will need
9. would help
10. would be

2.

1. Unless we don't place more garbage bins around here, people will throw trash on the ground.
2. If we don't clean our bedroom, our mother will be unhappy.
3. If you don't do morning exercise regularly, you will be overweight.
4. If you don't listen to the teacher carefully, you won't understand the lesson.
5. If my brother doesn't apologize to me, I won't talk to him.
6. I could call her if I had her phone number.
7. If Tom had a motorbike, he could give you a ride.
8. She would buy you a lot of clothes if she had much money.
9. If I were you, I would go to bed early to have good health.
10. If you did more / some exercise, you wouldn't put on weight.

IV. WISH

1.

1. didn't have
2. weren't
3. had reviewed
4. could go
5. was / were
6. wouldn't leave
7. could travel
8. had met
9. had brought
10. didn't live

2.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 3. C | 5. A | 7. D | 9. C |
| 2. C | 4. B | 6. B | 8. A | 10. D |

3.

1. I wish I had done my homework yesterday.
2. I wish I could play the guitar.
3. I wish I wasn't / weren't at the evening class.
4. I wish it wasn't / weren't summer.
5. I wish I hadn't been ill last week.
6. I wish I had new shoes.
7. I wish I could afford a new watch.
8. I wish I had time to finish the project.
9. I wish I could ride a motorbike.
10. I wish I had tried my best in the competition.

V. BARE INFINITIVES, INFINITIVES, GERUNDS

1.

1. listening
2. to stop
3. to see
4. going
5. reading
6. to solve
7. fishing
8. lay / to lay
9. to play
10. open

2.

1. eating
2. to call
3. entering

4. washing
5. to admire
6. to write
7. working
8. seeing
9. parachuting
10. shouting

VI. REPORTED SPEECH

1.

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A

2.

1. Tim said that he had an English test the next day / the following day / the day after.
2. Mary asked me what his job was.
3. Mai Anh said that her sister was studying at Le Quy Don High School.
4. My friend said that it was an interesting film.
5. Tom said that they were moving to their new house the following week / the week after.
6. Martin asked me if I could carefully explain the procedure.
7. Anna said that she looked forward to meeting me.
8. The woman asked me not to be late for my flight.
9. Bill asked me / him / her / us to join their dancing club.
10. Vy said that they had gone shopping the day before / the previous day.

VII. RELATIVE CLAUSES (DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES)

1.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. D

2.

1. whose
2. where

3. which
4. who / whom / that
5. who
6. which
7. whose
8. who / that
9. when
10. why

3.

1. He is working for the woman (who / whom / that) I spoke to the other day.
2. The film is about a woman whose son mysteriously disappears.
3. She sent an email to her brother, who lives in America.
4. The man who / that stole a motorbike was arrested yesterday.
5. I broke the computer (which / that) I bought last year.
6. My best friend, whose house is huge, invited many people.
7. The bag which / that contains many books is heavy.
8. The small city where they grew up is very peaceful.
9. Mr Honey, whom / who everyone likes, is a good teacher.
10. I'll never forget the day when I could ride a bike.

VIII. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF RESULT, ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AND PHRASES OF PURPOSE, ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AND PHRASES OF REASON, ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AND PHRASES OF CONCESSION

1.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1. so | 2. such | 3. so | 4. so | 5. such |
| 6. such | 7. so | 8. such | 9. so | 10. so |

2.

1. It was such thick fog that you couldn't see your hands.
2. I had so little time that I couldn't open all my birthday presents.
3. It was so cold that they closed all the windows.

4. It was such a difficult math problem that she spent one hour working it out.
5. It was such a long queue that we decided to go home.
6. I have put on so much weight that I can't get into my trousers.
7. It was raining so hard that we had to stay in.
8. There were so few tickets that they couldn't go to the concert.
9. I was so nervous that I didn't perform well at the interview.
10. There was so much noise that I didn't hear the speech well.

3.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. so that | 2. so as to | 3. so that | 4. so as to | 5. so as to |
| 6. so as to | 7. so as to | 8. so as to | 9. so that | 10. so that |

4.

1. She applied for scholarships so that she could fund her college education.
2. They installed security cameras in order that they could protect their home from burglars.
3. He avoided sugary snacks so as not to gain weight.
4. She set multiple alarms so as not to oversleep for her early morning flight.
5. She wrote a business plan so that she could attract investors for her startup.
6. They planted trees in the park in order to create a shaded area for picnickers.
7. He double-checked the address so that he wouldn't get lost on his way to the interview.
8. She ignored the negative comments in order that she would / could stay focused on her goals.
9. She logged out of social media in order not to be distracted while studying for finals.
10. He has stopped eating junk food so that he would / could improve his overall health.

5.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. because | 2. because of |
| 3. because | 4. because of |

5. because

6. because

7. because of

8. because of

9. because

10. because

6.

1. She arrived late to the meeting because of the heavy traffic.
2. He missed the deadline because of the computer crash.
3. They couldn't go on vacation because of having financial problems.
4. She didn't go to the party because of having to study for her exams.
5. He missed the bus because of oversleeping.
6. They decided to cancel the trip because of disagreeing with each other / their disagreement.
7. She was happy because of receiving good news from her doctor.
8. He couldn't attend the meeting because of being stuck in traffic.
9. They laughed because of the incredibly funny joke.
10. She felt tired because of not having slept well the night before.

7.

1. Although it was raining heavily, they decided to go for a walk.
2. Although she faced many obstacles, she continued working on her novel.
3. Although he didn't receive good feedback, he left a good impression on the interviewers with his confidence.
4. Although they were tired, they stayed up late to finish the project.
5. Although he is old, he continues to pursue new hobbies and interests.
6. Although she was nervous, she delivered a flawless presentation.
7. Although Jane had her family summer plans, she eventually agreed to go on the trip with the class.
8. Although he was injured, he insisted on completing the marathon.
9. Although my mother was not easy-going, she respected my choice.
10. Although they had known each other for years, they rarely spoke nowadays.

1. Despite the heavy rain, they decided to go for a walk.
2. Despite facing many obstacles, she continued working on her novel.
3. Despite not receiving good feedback, he left a good impression on the interviewers with his confidence.
4. Despite being tired / Despite their tiredness, they stayed up late to finish the project.
5. Despite being old / Despite his age, he continues to pursue new hobbies and interests.
6. In spite of being nervous, she delivered a flawless presentation.
7. In spite of having her family summer plans, Jane eventually agreed to go on the trip with the class.
8. In spite of being injured / In spite of his injury (injuries), he insisted on completing the marathon.
9. In spite of not being easy-going, my mother respected my choice.
10. In spite of having known each other for years, they rarely spoke nowadays.

IX. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME AND PLACE

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. at – on | 2. at – in | 3. on | 4. at |
| 5. since | 6. until | 7. in | 8. under |
| 9. Among | 10. on | 11. in | 12. on |
| 13. at | 14. on – in | 15. at – in | 16. at – at – in – in |
| 17. for – before | 18. X – X | 19. at – after | 20. on – on |

X. COMPARISONS

1.

1. prettier	2. nicer	3. colder
4. more expensive	5. better	
2.

1. cheapest	2. most humorous	3. farthest / furthest
4. luckiest	5. most carefully	

3.

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- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. worst | 2. farthest / furthest |
| 3. simpler | 4. more beautifully |
| 5. most delicious | 6. most spectacular |
| 7. more exciting | 8. earliest |
| 9. more carelessly | 10. most difficult |

XI. TAG QUESTIONS

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. haven't you | 2. can we | 3. aren't they | 4. does she |
| 5. aren't they | 6. do you | 7. will you | 8. doesn't it |
| 9. wasn't it | 10. didn't she | 11. aren't they | 12. aren't I |
| 13. are there | 14. shouldn't he / she | 15. wouldn't he | 16. won't he |
| 17. shall we | 18. doesn't she | 19. hasn't she | 20. will you |

XII. COMMON PHRASAL VERBS

1.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. put up with | 2. break up | 3. carry out |
| 4. brought up | 5. looks after | |

2.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. looks forward to | 2. called off | 3. turn down |
| 4. finish off | 5. comes up to | |

3.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. B

XIII. CONJUNCTIONS

1.

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B

2.

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. D

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3.

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1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. B
11. C 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. D

XIV. MODAL VERBS

1.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. must | 2. should | 3. must | 4. might | 5. would |
| 6. should | 7. should | 8. have to | 9. Could | 10. can |

2.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Obligation | 2. Possibility |
| 3. Ability | 4. Advice |
| 5. Possibility | 6. Request |
| 7. Ability | 8. Permission |
| 9. Advice | 10. Request |

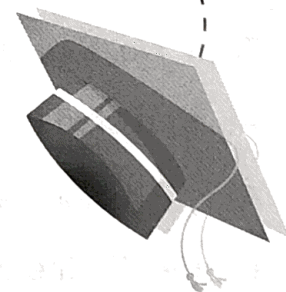
PHẦN HAI: ĐỀ ÔN LUYỆN

8 ĐỀ ÔN LUYỆN TRẮC NGHIỆM VÀ TỰ LUẬN

PRACTICE TEST 1	Trang 102
PRACTICE TEST 2	Trang 107
PRACTICE TEST 3	Trang 113
PRACTICE TEST 4	Trang 119
PRACTICE TEST 5	Trang 125
PRACTICE TEST 6	Trang 130
PRACTICE TEST 7	Trang 135
PRACTICE TEST 8	Trang 143

6 ĐỀ ÔN LUYỆN TRẮC NGHIỆM

PRACTICE TEST 9	Trang 148
PRACTICE TEST 10	Trang 155
PRACTICE TEST 11	Trang 162
PRACTICE TEST 12	Trang 169
PRACTICE TEST 13	Trang 177
PRACTICE TEST 14	Trang 184
ĐÁP ÁN CÁC ĐỀ ÔN LUYỆN	Trang 191



PRACTICE TEST 1

I. Choose the word / phrase / sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space given in each sentence or best answers the question. (3.5 pts)

1. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. practiced B. recognized C. happened D. praised

2. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. respect B. planet C. scheme D. behave

3. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. colorful B. interesting C. important D. comfortable

4. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. benefit B. commercial C. encourage D. creative

5. **Nancy:** The dance class is so hot. Do you want to try it?

Tom: No, thanks. I'm not _____ about dancing.

- A. interested B. mad C. nervous D. furious

6. **Amy:** You look so bad. What's wrong?

Hanah: By the time I arrived at the hospital, _____.

- A. my best friend has just left B. my best friend had already left
C. my best friend left early D. my best friend was leaving

7. **Nam:** What should I bring for my trip, Dad?

Mr Binh: The weather is very sunny there at this time of the year. You need to take some _____ with you.

- A. sunblock B. tents C. boots D. raincoats

8. **Thy:** Our planet is becoming more and more crowded now, Minh.

Minh: I think the world's population will _____ 11 billion by 2100.

- A. increase B. reach C. obtain D. change

9. **Lucy:** You look confident. What did the examiner ask you? **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

Ken: He asked me what I _____ with my English in the future.

- A. will do B. did C. would do D. could do

10. **Nga:** My friend, Nhan always does his work without any mistakes.

Vi: Amazing! He is such a _____ person.

- A. punctual B. careful C. flexible D. hard-working

11. **Sarah:** There was no one at your house last night, _____?

Mike: Yeah, our family went to a wedding party downtown.

- A. wasn't it B. was it C. was there D. wasn't there

12. **Mai:** Hi, Lan. I'm back from Hue now and I have some local _____ for you.

Lan: How cool! I guess you had a great time there.

- A. postcards B. memories C. experiences D. specialties

13. **Teacher:** Are you interested in voluntary activities?

Susan: Definitely! I love helping around, and _____ more people.

- A. getting into B. getting to know C. getting out of D. getting around

14. **Mandy:** What about this new patterned jacket?

Ethan: It's not really my _____

- A. style B. decision C. interest D. fashion

II. Look at the notice or the sign. Choose the best answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 15 and 16. (0.5 pt)

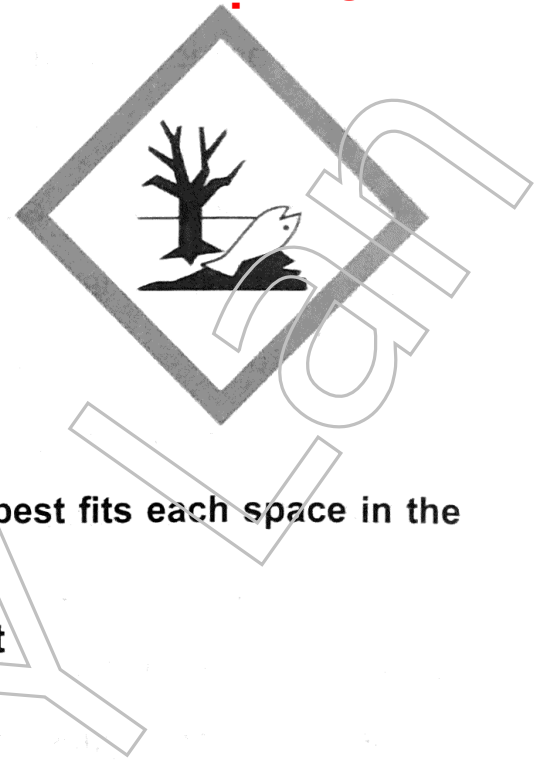
15. What do the customers have to do?

- A. Customers have to arrive earlier than normal to have a better discussion.
B. Customers have to book in advance at Holly Barber Shop.
C. Customers are asked to get to the Holly Barber Shop 5 minutes early.
D. If customers arrive 5 minutes late, they will lose their appointment.

Thank you for scheduling an appointment at Holly Barber Shop. Please arrive 5 minutes early so we can discuss your desired service.

16. What does the sign tell you?

- A. You are not allowed to enter this dangerous area.
- B. The marine life is terribly affected by the environmental pollution.
- C. The pollution causes little damage to the surroundings.
- D. A lot of dead fish are floating on the surface.



III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following announcement. (1.5 pts)

School Announcement

To: All students

We are excited to (17) _____ you that the school will be on holiday from Friday, November 8th to Sunday, November 10th.

During this break, the school has (18) _____ a fun-filled trip! We'll be heading to Terrytown, an outdoor center where you can try your hand at climbing, boating, fishing, and (19) _____ other exciting activities.

(20) _____, we'll be visiting Maya Castle and the surroundings, so there's no need to worry about being bored! The school covers all expenses, so the trip is (21) _____ free for all students.

Make sure to (22) _____ extra clothes, as the weather might be wet. If you're interested in joining, please see Mr Timmy in the teacher's office.

Best regards,

Vice Principal

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 17. A. inform | B. deliver | C. transform | D. indicate |
| 18. A. celebrated | B. organized | C. applied | D. designed |
| 19. A. a lot | B. much | C. such | D. many |
| 20. A. In conclusion | B. Additionally | C. Nevertheless | D. Whereas |
| 21. A. barely | B. quietly | C. completely | D. simply |
| 22. A. iron | B. change | C. pack | D. send |

IV. Read the following article on a bulletin board. Decide whether the statements from 23 to 26 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 27 and 28. (1.5 pts)

The environment is a vast, linked system that includes the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the plants and animals around us. It provides essential resources like clean air, water, and fertile soil. However, our environment is facing serious problems due to human activities. Pollution from factories and cars contaminates air and water, affecting plants, animals, and humans. Climate change leads to more extreme weather, like stronger storms, severe floods, year-long droughts, and widespread flooding which can affect agriculture and lead to food shortages. To help protect our environment, everyone can make a difference by adopting simple habits. Recycling helps reduce waste and conserve resources while saving energy by turning off lights and electronics when they're not in use. Supporting local and sustainable products, such as food grown without **harmful** chemicals, also benefits the environment. Additionally, participating in community clean-up events or tree-planting activities can help restore natural areas. By understanding the importance of the environment and taking small steps to care for it, we can all contribute to a healthier planet. Every action counts, and together we can make a positive impact on our world for ourselves and future generations.

23. The environment includes the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the plants and animals around us.
24. Pollution from factories and cars has no impact on plants and animals.
25. Recycling and saving energy are ways to help protect the environment.
26. Taking small steps to care for the environment has little effect on the health of our planet.
27. What is the main idea of the paragraph?
- A. The serious problems of the environment to wildlife
 - B. The greatest solution making the environment less polluted
 - C. The importance of the environment to our planet
 - D. Our positive impact on better future generations
28. The word **harmful** has the closest meaning to _____.
- A. worthless
 - B. dangerous
 - C. massive
 - D. helpless

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (5 pts)

29. The storm knocked out the power, leaving the entire neighborhood without _____ lights. (**electricity**)
30. It's important to wear clothes that fit _____ during long flights. (**comfort**)
31. The firefighter's _____ actions saved many lives during the rescue. (**fear**)
32. The company strictly regulates the use of _____ to ensure the safety of the environment. (**chemist**)
33. _____ hidden caves in the mountains can be an exciting adventure. (**explore**)
34. She kept a _____ diet by including a variety of fruits, vegetables, and proteins in her meals. (**balance**)

VI. Look at the entry of the word "skill" in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two words. (0.5 pt)

skill (noun) /skɪl/ /skɪl/

1 [uncountable] the ability to do something well

- *The job **requires skill** and an eye for detail.*
- ***skill at (doing) something** I admired her skill at catching fish.*
- *I enjoy playing squash, despite my **lack of skill**.*

2 [countable] a particular ability or type of ability

- ***communication / language / leadership skills***
- ***skill as something** She wants to **develop her skills** as a writer.*
- ***skill to do something** He lacks the necessary skills to run a farm.*
- ***skill of something** She trained him in the skills of navigation.*

(Source: Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

35. His _____ a manager has greatly improved the team's performance.
36. She has a remarkable _____ solving difficult puzzles quickly.

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.0 pt)

37. The council will change the date of the graduation ceremony again.

→ **The date** _____.

38. Ms Duyen asked Mr Giang "What do you want me to help you now?"

→ **Ms Duyen asked** _____.

39. Mastering English allows you to access global opportunities and advancements.

→ **If you** _____.

40. Mr Nam has been teaching science to children in the remote village of Cao Bang since 2020.

→ **Mr Nam began** _____.

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 2

I. Choose the word / phrase / sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space given in each sentence or best answers the question. (3.5 pts)

1. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. southern B. mouthpiece C. amount D. flour

2. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. imagines B. encourages C. guides D. becomes

3. Which word has the main stress pattern different from that of the others?

- A. astonish B. excitement C. decision D. hesitate

4. Which word has the main stress pattern different from that of the others?

- A. exchange B. forward C. argue D. hidden

5. **Bobby:** Linda seems _____ these days, don't you think?

Sean: Yeah! Her cat just died so that's quite understandable.

- A. narrow-minded B. broken-hearted
C. old-fashioned D. well-educated

6. **Son:** Have you ever _____ any interesting items in your attic?

Dad: Yes, I once found a vintage typewriter that belonged to my grandparents.

- A. come out B. got around C. come across D. got into

7. **Suzy:** The students are littering so much in the playground. I suggest putting more trash cans at school.

Cameron: _____

- A. What a great idea! B. Let me think later.
C. Nothing is cooler. D. The best way is yours.

8. **Ace:** _____ her injury, she has no choice but to take a few days off to recover.

Bao: That's terrible news! I hope she will be better soon.

- A. Because of B. In spite of C. Thanks to D. According to

9. **Joey:** Oh Lord! The beach is filled with human trash. It must be a tiring job cleaning up this mess.

Lucas: I agree! I wish they _____ a machine that helps us clean the beach here.

- A. had invented B. will invent C. invented D. have invented

10. **Student:** Excuse me! Where are you taking us?

Teacher: You are visiting some amazing destinations _____ the only inhabitants are wild animals.

- A. which B. on which C. whom D. where

11. **Sister:** Stop being such a _____ and help me with the housework, will you?

Brother: Fine! I'll do the washing-up and you'll do the laundry. Is it OK?

- A. healthy person B. couch potato
C. virtual assistant D. lazy woman

12. **James:** What a fantastic haircut, Ugene!

Ugene: Really? _____. I thought it looked a bit weird.

- A. It's very nice of you to say so
B. No, thank you. Check your eyes
C. You will look amazing in it
D. I'm going to be a hairdresser one day

13. **Daughter:** Are grandparents going to visit us this week, Mom?

Mom: Exactly! I _____ seeing them after two years living abroad.

- A. am terrified of
B. am tired of
C. am looking forward to
D. am accustomed to

14. **Daughter:** I can't sleep well _____ feeling much tired after a long trip.

Mom: Why not try some warm milk?

- A. in spite of B. although C. because D. despite of

II. Look at the notice or the sign. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for questions 15 and 16. (0.5 pt)

15. What should you do if you see the dog?

- A. Call the vet
- B. Ignore it
- C. Contact the owner
- D. Take it to the shelter

Our dog is lost! He's a French bulldog with white fur. He was last seen near the main entrance to the Gary Mall on June 5th. If you've seen him, please contact us at 0674679955.

16. What do you know about the sign?

- A. No flights are taking off during this place.
- B. The area where flying is restricted due to security and safety.
- C. The observation area for flights
- D. People should stay away from the dangerous flights above.



III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage. (1.5 pts)

Teenagers often go through phases where they seek more (17) _____ and spend more time alone, including isolating themselves in their rooms and interacting less with their families. This behavior is usually a normal part of growing up, as adolescents work on (18) _____ independent and forming their own identities.

However, it's crucial for parents and caregivers to be (19) _____ of changes in behavior that might indicate deeper issues like depression, anxiety, or other emotional problems. If a teenager's withdrawal from family (20) _____ noticeable changes in mood, behavior, or school performance, it may be a cause for concern.

Effective communication is essential for understanding a teenager's experiences. Encouraging open and honest discussions, showing care and concern, and offering support can help improve the (21) _____ between teenagers and their families.

Moreover, if there are persistent concerns about a teenager's well-being, seeking guidance from a mental health professional or counselor can provide valuable insights and support. Overall, a balanced approach that combines empathetic communication with professional support can help foster a (22) _____ supportive connection between teenagers and their families.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 17. A. dependence | B. communication | C. privacy | D. interaction |
| 18. A. making | B. becoming | C. changing | D. considering |
| 19. A. aware | B. afraid | C. thoughtful | D. full |
| 20. A. accustomed to | B. got back on | C. resulted from | D. accompanied by |
| 21. A. coherence | B. relationship | C. unity | D. priority |
| 22. A. much | B. most | C. more | D. many |

IV. Read the following article on a bulletin board. Decide whether the statements from 23 to 26 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 27 and 28. (1.5 pts)

English plays a **crucial** role in our lives, both personally and professionally. As a global language, it connects people from different countries and cultures, making it easier to communicate and collaborate internationally. Many of the world's top universities and institutions use English as their primary language of instruction, opening up educational and career opportunities for those who are proficient in it.

In everyday life, English is often used in technology, media, and travel. Most software, websites, and social media platforms are in English, making it necessary to access information and stay connected online. Additionally, many international travel guides and signs are in English, helping travelers navigate new places more easily.

Moreover, knowing English can enhance personal growth. It allows individuals to read a wide range of books, watch movies, and listen to music in their original language, enriching their cultural experiences. Overall, English serves as a bridge in a globalized world, providing opportunities for education, career advancement, and personal enrichment.

23. English is essential only for people working in global corporations.
24. Most software and websites are available in multiple languages, including English.
25. Understanding English allows individuals to enjoy a wide range of media in its original language.
26. English is solely important for career advancement and does not contribute to personal enrichment.
27. The word **crucial** can be best replaced by _____.
- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. harmful | B. disastrous | C. essential | D. surprising |
|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|

28. Which of these ideas is NOT suggested in the passage?

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- A. English is essential for accessing most information on technology and social media.
- B. Knowing English enhances personal growth through cultural experiences.
- C. English is necessary for accessing information on the internet and staying connected online.
- D. English is the best choice to help us get a better future life.

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pts)

- 29. We should think about how English _____ our knowledge when we surf the internet. (**wide**)
- 30. Those archeological discoveries are enormously _____ to historians. (**value**)
- 31. The boy blushed with _____ when he heard his mom call his nickname in public. (**embarrass**)
- 32. My hometown has changed a lot, but _____ the skatepark I like still remains. (**thank**)
- 33. According to him, he likes a job that doesn't involve _____ with many people. (**communicate**)
- 34. The hotel has several _____ available for the upcoming holiday weekend. (**vacant**)

VI. Look at the entry of the word “*inspiration*” in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two or three words. (0.5 pt)

inspiration (noun) / ,ɪnspeˈreɪʃn/ / ,ɪnspeˈreɪʃn/

1 [uncountable] the process that takes place when somebody sees or hears something that causes them to have exciting new ideas or makes them want to create something, especially in art, music or literature

- *Dreams can be a rich source of inspiration for an artist.*
- *Both poets **drew their inspiration from** the countryside.*
- **inspiration for something** *Looking for inspiration for a new dessert? Try this recipe.*
- **inspiration to do something** *She had the time and the inspiration to develop her talent.*

(Source: Oxford Learners Dictionary) PHẠM DU Ý LAN

35. Her success story has been a great source of _____ **PHẠM DU Ý LAN** businessmen.

36. The artist drew _____ nature when creating his latest masterpiece.

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (1 pt)

37. It is impossible for Hannah to take a rest with that much homework she has.

→ If Hannah _____.

38. I think planting more trees around the neighborhood is a great idea.

→ I am in favor _____.

39. Daniel Radcliff now has a beard. He played the main role in the series Harry Potter.

→ Daniel Radcliff, _____.

40. That teacher is so strict that all the students remain silent in her class.

→ She is such _____.

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 3

I. Choose the word / phrase / sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space given in each sentence or best answers the question. (3.5 pts)

1. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. increases B. advertises C. enterprises D. comprises

2. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. homework B. lonely C. frosty D. decode

3. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. afford B. lifestyle C. advance D. refer

4. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. officer B. popular C. interesting D. museum

5. **Minh:** Why do you look so worried?

Hoa: I'm still thinking about the way to deal _____ this problem most effectively.

- A. on B. about C. with D. in

6. **Mary:** Has the invitation been sent to your clients?

An: Yes, it _____ yesterday.

- A. was being sent B. had been sent
C. was sent D. has been sent

7. **Fred:** Why did the singer _____ his jacket on stage?

Olivia: It was getting too hot under the lights.

- A. take off B. put off C. get off D. go off

8. **Peter:** Why do scientists usually use English in communication?

Ann: Because English enables them _____ on new ideas.

- A. to collaborating B. collaborating
C. collaborate D. to collaborate

9. **Alex:** What do you think of my latest assignment?

Teacher: Much better. There _____ lots of grammatical mistakes in your previous one.

- A. used to being
- B. used to be
- C. are used to be
- D. are used to being

10. **Mom:** How was the workshop?

Linh: It went _____ that everybody didn't leave until 11.30.

- A. so good
- B. so well
- C. too good
- D. too well

11. **Loan:** Why is your little sister crying?

Nam: She's _____ her finger.

- A. cut
- B. sprained
- C. broken
- D. injured

12. **Lan:** I think your upcoming report is on recycling, _____?

Mai: Yes, I'm really into it, because recycling helps reduce waste and keeps our environment clean.

- A. do I
- B. is it
- C. don't I
- D. isn't it

13. **Josh:** I'm feeling really fed up.

Mark: _____

- A. Oh, it serves you right.
- B. Just calm down.
- C. I'm really amazed to hear that.
- D. Hey, look on the bright side.

14. **Daniel:** _____

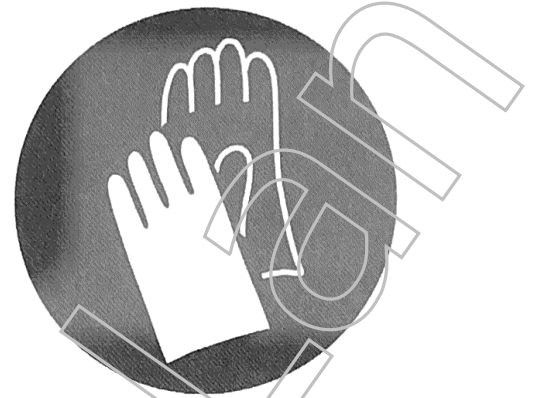
Lan: Sorry to hear that.

- A. I've just got engaged.
- B. I've been promoted.
- C. I failed the history test again.
- D. I'm now on cloud nine.

II. Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for questions 15 and 16. (0.5 pt)

15. What does the sign say?

- A. You mustn't use your hands here.
- B. Gloves are required here to prevent injuries.
- C. Only one glove is necessary here.
- D. Both hands must be washed here.



16. When does the gym membership offer end?

- A. At the end of the month
- B. Next week
- C. In three months'
- D. At the end of next month

New Gym Membership Offer

We are excited to announce a new gym membership offer! Sign up before the end of the month and get a 20% discount on your first three months. Visit the front desk for more details. Don't miss out on this limited-time offer!

III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following regulations. (1.5 pts)

School Library Regulations

- The library is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday to Friday. Please respect these hours.
- (17) _____ noise to a minimum. Speak quietly (18) _____ others can read and study without being disturbed.
- Eating and drinking are not allowed in the library, (19) _____ helps keep the books and environment clean.
- Students can borrow up to three books at a time for a period of two weeks. Books can be renewed (20) _____ no one else has reserved them.
- Return all borrowed books (21) _____ the due date to avoid late fees. Late returns can affect other students.
- Do not write in, tear, or damage library books. Treat them with (22) _____.

17. A. Get B. Make C. Keep D. Manage

18. A. in spite of B. because C. so D. so that

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- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 19. A. it | B. this | C. which | D. that |
| 20. A. unless | B. supposing | C. as soon as | D. providing |
| 21. A. in | B. by | C. within | D. at |
| 22. A. careful | B. carefully | C. carefulness | D. care |

IV. Read the following passage. Decide whether the statements from 23 to 26 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 27 and 28. (1.5 pts)

There are lots of benefits of reading. Firstly, reading is an active mental process that requires the use of your brain. Engaging in reading helps you think more, thereby making you smarter. It takes mental effort and, as a result, enhances your concentration and focus. Unlike other forms of media, such as magazines, Internet posts, or emails, which provide only brief bits of information, books present complete narratives that require sustained attention. This process of prolonged concentration can help improve your ability to focus.

Additionally, reading books exposes you to lots of new and comprehensive information, which can lead to the development of more creative ideas. It also makes you more knowledgeable and skilled in the subjects you read about, boosting your self-esteem.

Lastly, reading books, especially challenging ones, helps expand your vocabulary, as you encounter new words whose meanings are essential for understanding the story or context.

23. Magazines, Internet posts, and emails provide complete narratives.
24. Reading books can help improve your concentration and focus.
25. Reading books does not contribute to creative thinking.
26. Reading only familiar and easy books is the best way to expand your vocabulary.
27. Why does reading books improve concentration?
 - A. Because books are usually short and easy to read.
 - B. Because reading requires you to focus on complete narratives for long periods.
 - C. Because you can read books while doing other activities.
 - D. Because books contain pictures and visuals that capture attention.

28. What's the main idea of the passage?

PHẠM DU Ý LAN

- A. Reading is more enjoyable than other forms of entertainment.
- B. Reading improves brain function, focus, knowledge, and vocabulary.
- C. Only challenging books are worth reading.
- D. Reading books is the best way to relax.

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pts)

29. Clean water and food are basic _____ for man. (**necessary**)
30. Ms Linh trained hard to outperform her main _____ in the race. (**compete**)
31. After the pandemic, many of his stocks unfortunately became almost _____. (**value**)
32. He is known to be _____, often missing deadlines and being late for meetings. (**rely**)
33. John _____ agreed to try the new dish although he wasn't sure he would like it. (**hesitate**)
34. The teacher spent the first 15 minutes _____ the assignment in detail. (**describe**)

VI. Look at the entry of the word "species" in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two words. (0.5 pt)

species (noun) /'spi:ʃi:z/ /'spi:ʃi:z/

a group into which animals, plants, etc. that are able to have sex with each other and produce healthy young are divided, smaller than a genus, and identified by a Latin name

- a conservation area for **endangered species**
- **plant / animal / bird / fish species**
- Nearly 850 **species of birds** have been identified within the country's borders.
- a **rare species** of beetle
- There are many species of dog(s).
- The effect of climate change on **species richness** was evaluated.

(Source: Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

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35. It's not easy for scientists to catch sight of this _____ of butterfly. **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

36. Cat Tien National Park with its incredible _____ is home to thousands of different plants and animals.

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.0 pt)

37. "Come here tomorrow", he said.

→ He told the children _____.

38. The man started investigating the case two weeks ago.

→ The man has _____.

39. His parents made him run around the schoolyard.

→ He _____.

40. I'm afraid I don't have time to talk to you.

→ I wish _____.

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 4

PHẠM DU Ý LAN

I. Choose the word / phrase / sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space given in each sentence or best answers the question. (3.5 pts)

1. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. climbed B. copyed C. forced D. aimed

2. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. measure B. breakfast C. breathing D. threaten

3. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. volunteer B. interview C. recommend D. understand

4. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. common B. fragile C. checkout D. consume

5. **Minh:** Are we still going hiking this weekend?

Mai: Unfortunately, we have to _____ because of the heavy snow.

- A. turn it off B. call it off C. keep it off D. get it off

6. **Mary:** Don't you like chocolate?

An: I'm allergic to it. I _____ eat all types of chocolate.

- A. mustn't B. don't have to C. needn't D. am not able to

7. **Fred:** Why were you late _____ class this morning?

Olivia: Because my bike broke down _____ the way to school.

- A. on - in B. to - on C. for - on D. in - in

8. **Peter:** How did it happen?

Ann: _____ I stumbled over a rock, I sprained my ankle.

- A. Before B. Until C. As soon as D. While

9. **Tom:** Have I _____ you about the time I got into trouble at the shops?

Alex: Really? How did it happen?

- A. told B. said C. spoken D. recited

10. **Mom:** When do you intend to review the report?

Linh: It _____ in two more days.

- A. is going to be reviewed
- B. has been reviewed
- C. is reviewed
- D. was reviewed

11. **Loan:** Who is the director _____ film you recommended?

Nam: His name is Nguyen Vo Nghiem Minh with the film "*Mua len trau*".

- A. of which
- B. whose
- C. who
- D. whom

12. **Hoa:** What are you planning to do for dinner tonight?

Chi: I think I'll _____ with a new recipe I found online.

- A. create
- B. explore
- C. invent
- D. experiment

13. **Josh:** What are you up to?

Mark: _____

- A. I'm fine. Thanks.
- B. I feel very anxious.
- C. I'm trying to choose my major.
- D. I have no idea.

14. **Naddine:** Horse riding might be fun.

Mai: _____

- A. It's up to you.
- B. You bet!
- C. I could agree with you less.
- D. I'm not in a good mood.

II. Look at the notice or the sign. Choose the best answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 15 and 16. (0.5 pt)

Staff Meeting Reminder

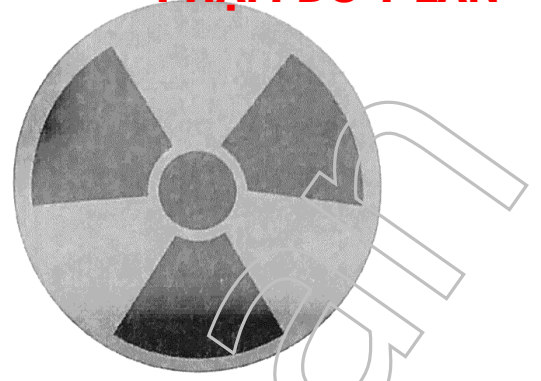
15. What will not be in the contents of the meeting?

- A. Future projects
- B. Reviews on previous projects
- C. Team objectives
- D. Latest information

This is a reminder that we will have a staff meeting on Thursday, September 7, at 10:00 a.m. in the main conference room. Please make sure to be on time and bring any relevant reports or documents. The meeting will cover upcoming projects, team goals, and important updates. If you are unable to attend, notify your supervisor as soon as possible. Your participation is important for a productive discussion.

16. You may see this warning sign on some devices or in some workplaces. What does the sign say?

- A. Risk of electric shocks
- B. Risk of radioactive materials
- C. No circular objects are allowed here.
- D. Risk of nuclear explosions



III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following class rules. (1.5 pts)

Class Rules

- **Be Punctual:** Being late disrupts the lesson and (17) _____ students.
- **Come Prepared:** Bring all necessary materials. Your homework must be finished before class.
- **Respect Others:** Listen when someone else (18) _____. Do not interrupt your classmates or the teacher.
- **Participate** (19) _____: Engage in class discussions and activities. Participation helps you learn better and keeps the class interesting.
- **Keep Your Phone Silent:** (20) _____ your phone or set it to silent mode. Only use your phone if the teacher allows it.
- **Maintain a Clean Environment:** Dispose (21) _____ trash properly and keep your desk area tidy.
- **Be Honest:** Do not cheat on any exams or assignments.
- **Stay Positive:** Encourage your classmates and maintain (22) _____ positive attitude.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 17. A. other | B. others | C. another | D. the others |
| 18. A. has spoken | B. speak | C. are speaking | D. is speaking |
| 19. A. active | B. actively | C. activities | D. activist |
| 20. A. Throw | B. Turn off | C. Get off | D. Go off |
| 21. A. X | B. on | C. away | D. of |
| 22. A. these | B. this | C. a | D. the |

IV. Read the following passage. Decide whether the statements from 23 to 26 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 27 and 28. (1.5 pts)

Having healthy teeth is essential. Good teeth help us chew our food properly and also enhance our appearance. But how does tooth decay start? It begins with a small crack in the enamel of the tooth, where germs and food particles gather. This decay gradually spreads inside the tooth, and if left untreated, toxins can enter the bloodstream, making us feel unwell.

To maintain healthy teeth, we should visit the dentist twice a year. The dentist can fill small cavities before they get worse and ensure our teeth are developing correctly. Unfortunately, many people only visit the dentist when they already have a toothache.

We should also brush our teeth with fluoride toothpaste twice daily – once after breakfast and once before bed. Using dental floss after meals helps remove pieces of food from between the teeth. Additionally, we should eat foods like milk, cheese, fish, whole grains, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Foods like chocolate, sweets, biscuits, and cakes are harmful, especially when eaten between meals, as they stick to teeth and lead to decay.

23. Decay begins in the middle of the tooth and spreads outward.
24. We should only see the dentist when we have a toothache.
25. Brushing your teeth twice a day helps keep them healthy.
26. Eating chocolate and sweets between meals is good for your teeth.
27. Which of the following foods is good for your teeth?
- A. Biscuits and cakes
 - B. Red rice and raw vegetables
 - C. Chocolate and sweets
 - D. Ice cream and soda

28. What's the main idea of the passage?

PHẠM DU Ý LAN

- A. It is important to visit the dentist only when you have a toothache.
- B. Healthy teeth make you look nice but do not help with eating.
- C. Maintaining good dental hygiene and a healthy diet is essential for keeping teeth healthy.
- D. Eating sweets is not good for your health.

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pts)

29. The government is encouraging the _____ of renewable energy to reduce pollution. (**consume**)
30. Working _____ means focusing on important tasks. (**produce**)
31. Although his contribution was _____, the whole team appreciated it. (**consider**)
32. _____ often face challenges and failures before their ideas become successful. (**invent**)
33. They visited several _____ important buildings during their trip to learn more about the region's past. (**history**)
34. He has a habit of _____ at local events to meet new people and make friends. (**society**)

VI. Look at the entry of the word "social" in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two words. (0.5 pt)

social (adjective) /'səʊʃl/ /'səʊʃl/

1 [only before noun] connected with activities in which people meet each other for pleasure

- *She has a busy **social** life.*
- *Team sports help to develop a child's **social skills** (= the ability to talk easily to other people and do things in a group).*
- ***Social events** and training days are arranged for all the staff.*
- *Join a social club to make new friends.*
- *It was a purely **social** visit.*

(Source: Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

PHẠM DU Ý LAN

35. Good _____ can help you communicate effectively and adapt well to a new environment.

36. I stopped by my friend's house yesterday for a _____ and ended up chatting and eating snacks for hours.

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.0 pt)

37. I have never eaten such a delicious pizza.

→ **This is the first time** _____.

38. In spite of our warning, he left without bringing some aspirins.

→ **Although we** _____.

39. I lent my car to that man.

→ **That's** _____.

40. On receipt of your cheque, we will proceed with the delivery.

→ **As soon** _____.

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 5

PHẠM DU Ý LAN

I. Choose the word / phrase / sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space given in each sentence or best answers the question. (3.5 pts)

1. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. commit B. compete C. consume D. cover

2. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. assisted B. damaged C. explored D. improved

3. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. common B. extinct C. fragile D. massive

4. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. anecdote B. annoyance C. luxury D. vehicle

5. **Linda:** Are you coming to the party tonight?

Tom: I'm not sure. It depends _____ the weather.

- A. at B. in C. of D. on

6. **Mary:** Where is Tom?

Ben: He _____ home.

- A. had gone B. has gone
C. has been going D. was going

7. **Susan:** Did you see the movie last night?

Mai: Yes, I loved it! It was really _____.

- A. cheering B. concerning C. interesting D. threatening

8. **Sophia:** I don't bring my an umbrella.

Nhi: _____ it starts raining, we'll just stay inside.

- A. Although B. Because C. However D. If

9. **Brian:** Are you going to the party tonight?

Hoa: No, I have to _____ my little brother.

- A. give up B. look after C. take off D. turn up

PHẠM DU Ý LAN

10. **Minh:** Can I borrow your pen for a moment?

Mike: Sorry, I _____ it right now.

- A. can B. must C. need D. should

11. **Oanh:** Did you hear the news?

Lucy: Yes, it was a big _____.

- A. event B. deal C. issue D. story

12. **Bob:** I'm really sorry I'm late.

Nam: _____. We haven't started yet.

- A. Don't mention it B. No problem
C. You're welcome D. Take care

13. **David:** I got 10 marks on my math test.

Brad: Wow, that's fantastic! _____!

- A. Congratulations B. Good luck
C. Never mind D. See you later

14. **Linda:** I'm really _____ today.

Veronica: You should go to bed early tonight.

- A. bored B. tired C. late D. interesting

II. Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 15 and 16. (0.5 pt)

15. What does this image mean?

- A. You should apply lotion to your hands.
B. You should dry your hands with a towel.
C. You should use hand sanitizer.
D. You should wash your hands with soap.



16. What will happen at the library next week?

- A. Some services will be provided.
B. A new computer system will be put in place.
C. The library will be renovated.
D. The library will host an event.

The library will have a new computer system installed next week. Some services may be temporarily unavailable.

III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage. (1.5 pts)

Living a healthy lifestyle is important for feeling good and staying active. Many people eat a balanced diet (17)_____ includes fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. (18)_____, they try to exercise regularly to keep their bodies fit. For example, walking, jogging, or cycling can help improve cardiovascular health.

Sleep is another key part of a healthy lifestyle. Getting (19)_____ rest helps the body recover and stay energized for daily activities. It is recommended that adults sleep between 7 and 9 hours each night.

Some people choose to join sports teams or fitness classes to stay motivated. Others might enjoy (20)_____ yoga or meditation to reduce stress. A healthy lifestyle also includes avoiding harmful habits, such as smoking or excessive drinking.

Making small changes, like drinking more water and cutting down on sugary snacks, can (21)_____ big improvements in overall health. By making these choices, individuals can enjoy a (22)_____ quality of life and feel more energetic.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 17. A. which | B. who | C. whom | D. whose |
| 18. A. However | B. Instead | C. Moreover | D. Therefore |
| 19. A. any | B. enough | C. many | D. some |
| 20. A. choosing | B. making | C. playing | D. practicing |
| 21. A. get around | B. invest in | C. lead to | D. rely on |
| 22. A. best | B. better | C. worse | D. worst |

IV. Read the following passage. Decide whether the statements from 23 to 26 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 27 and 28. (1.5 pts)

The environment is very important for all living things. We depend on the environment for clean air, water, and food. Sadly, many people are harming the environment. For example, pollution from cars and factories makes the air dirty. This can cause health problems for people and animals. Another problem is deforestation. When trees are cut down, animals lose their homes, and the soil can become less fertile.

To protect the environment, everyone can take small steps. One simple action is to recycle paper, plastic, and glass. Recycling helps reduce waste and saves resources. Also, planting trees helps restore forests and provides homes for animals. It is important to use energy wisely. Turning off lights when they are not needed and using public transportation can help reduce pollution.

By working together, we can make a big difference in keeping our planet clean and healthy for future generations.

23. Pollution from cars can cause health problems.
24. Deforestation helps animals by giving them more space.
25. Recycling paper, plastic, and glass reduce waste.
26. Turning off lights can increase pollution.
27. What is one way to protect the environment mentioned in the text?
 - A. Cutting down more trees
 - B. Recycling materials
 - C. Using more electricity
 - D. Using more plastic
28. Why is it important to use energy wisely?
 - A. To cut down more trees
 - B. To increase waste
 - C. To make the air dirty
 - D. To save resources and reduce pollution

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pts)

29. This new programme will _____ older people to study at college. (**able**)
30. Television and radio refused to carry out _____ for the album. (**advertise**)
31. Carla smiled _____ at the cameras. (**confidence**)
32. That's what makes the game so _____ for the fans. (**excite**)
33. Their music still enjoys widespread _____ among teenagers. (**popular**)
34. Their most _____ belongings were locked in a safe in the bedroom. (**value**)

VI. Look at the entry of the word “**experiment**” in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two or three words. (0.5 pt)

experiment (noun) /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ /ɪk'sperɪmənt/

1 [countable, uncountable] a scientific test that is done in order to study what happens and to gain new knowledge

- **to do / perform / conduct an experiment**
- *The results of the experiment were inconclusive.*
- **in an experiment** *The 30 subjects in each experiment were divided into two groups.*
- **during an experiment** *The temperature was kept constant during the experiment.*
- **experiment on somebody / something** *Many people do not like the idea of experiments on animals.*

(Source: Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

35. Several unexpected results occurred _____ with the cells.

36. The idea of conducting _____ animals was rejected.

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.0 pt)

37. His English is not good enough to study space science.

→ **He wishes** _____.

38. He wasn't wearing a coat although it was quite cold.

→ **Despite** _____.

39. Steven Spielberg directed Jurassic Park.

→ **Jurassic Park** _____.

40. Tim started taking piano lessons two years ago.

→ **Tim has** _____.

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 6

1. Choose the word / phrase / sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space given in each sentence or best answers the question. (3.5 pts)

1. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. commit B. distract C. frighten D. improve

2. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. avoids B. bothers C. conforms D. impacts

3. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. cruel B. fatal C. extreme D. stressful

4. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. adventure B. influence C. sympathy D. vehicle

5. **Josie:** Do you want to go to the park?

Brad: I can't, _____ I have to finish my homework first.

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

6. **Kim:** Did you remember _____ the tickets?

Caro: Oh no, I completely forgot!

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

7. **Joe:** Did you go to the new café yesterday?

Chloe: No, I _____ there yet, but I plan to visit it this weekend.

- A. am not going B. don't go C. haven't gone D. won't go

8. **Becky:** The weather is beautiful today.

Lam: Yes, it's a perfect day to _____ a walk.

- A. do B. go C. make D. take

9. **Nark:** Can you _____ the music? It's too loud.

Jack: Sure, I'll make it quieter.

- A. turn down B. turn off C. turn over D. turn up

10. **Liam:** I need to find the book _____ has information on ancient history.

Rosa: I think it's on the top shelf.

- A. where B. which C. who D. whose

11. **Dean:** How do you stay so fit and healthy?

Ichika: I try to maintain a balanced diet and _____ regularly.

- A. exercise B. practice C. study D. work

12. **Nam:** Can you help me with this report?

Amelie: _____. What do you need?

- A. I don't know B. I don't think so C. It's not my job D. No problem

13. **Erik:** Should we go to the new restaurant tonight?

Linh: _____ It has good reviews.

- A. I'm not sure. B. Let's think about it.
C. Maybe not. D. Why not?

14. **Tom:** What are you doing this weekend?

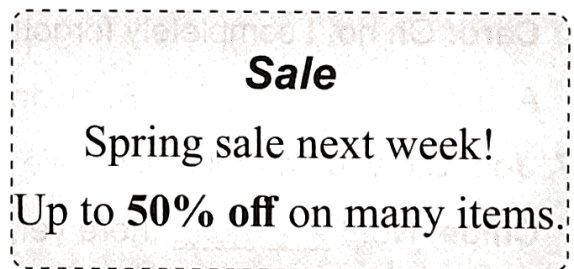
Bill: I'm going to _____ my grandparents.

- A. look B. visit C. see D. meet

II. Look at the notice or the sign. Choose the best answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 15 and 16. (0.5 pt)

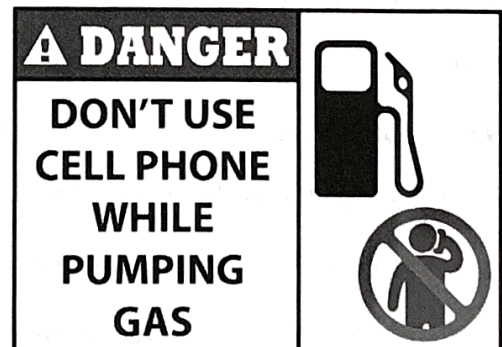
15. What does this notice say?

- A. All items will be 50% off in the spring.
B. After the spring sale many items will cost 50% more.
C. Half of the items will be sold next week.
D. Many items will be half-price next week.



16. What does the sign mean?

- A. It's okay to make a phone call while pumping gas.
B. Using mobile phones is safe when pumping gas.
C. You can use mobile phones while pumping gas.
D. You are not allowed to use mobile phones while pumping gas.



III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in the following passage. (1.5 pts)

Are you looking for a reliable and affordable way to stay connected? SuperNet offers the best mobile plans to meet your needs. (17)_____ you're chatting with friends, streaming shows, or surfing the web, we've got you covered.

We understand the importance of staying connected, and that is why our plans offer unlimited calls, texts, and generous data allowances. With SuperNet, you get the best value (18)_____ your money.

Our network covers 99% of the country, (19)_____ you can stay in touch no matter where you are. We also provide excellent customer service, ready to assist you whenever needed.

Here's the best part: you can (20)_____ today with no long-term contracts or hidden fees. You're free to change or cancel your plan anytime, giving you complete control.

Don't miss out on this opportunity! Visit our website or stores to find the plan that's right for you. Staying connected has never been (21)_____ easier or more affordable. Choose SuperNet today and experience top-quality service.

We look forward to (22)_____ you to the SuperNet family!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 17. A. Although | B. If | C. Unless | D. Whether |
| 18. A. about | B. for | C. of | D. to |
| 19. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| 20. A. look up | B. sign up | C. take up | D. turn up |
| 21. A. many | B. more | C. most | D. much |
| 22. A. welcome | B. welcomed | C. welcoming | D. be welcomed |

IV. Read the following email. Decide whether the statements from 23 to 26 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 27 and 28 (1.5 pts)

Dear students,

We are excited to announce that our school is organizing a trip to Dai Nam Tourist Area on Saturday, September 21st. This is a wonderful opportunity to explore one of the most popular destinations in our region. The trip is open to all students from grades 6 to 9.

The trip will start at 7:00 a.m. We will meet at the school entrance at 6:30 a.m. to ensure we leave on time. Please bring a packed lunch, as we will have a picnic at the park. Remember to wear comfortable clothes and shoes, as we will be walking a lot. Don't forget to bring a hat, sunscreen, and a bottle of water to stay hydrated.

We will return to school by 5:00 p.m. The trip costs 150,000 VND per student, which covers transportation and entry fees. Payments should be made to your class monitor by Wednesday, September 18th.

Please note that this trip is a school activity, and all school rules apply. We expect everyone to behave responsibly and follow the instructions of the teachers and staff.

We hope you can join us for this fun and educational trip. If you have any questions, please contact your class teacher.

Best regards,

School Administration

23. The school trip is to Dai Nam Tourist Area.

24. The 7th graders can't take part in the trip.

25. The cost of the trip doesn't include lunch.

26. Payments for the trip should be made by Friday, September 20th.

27. What time does the trip start?

A. 6:30 a.m.

B. 7:00 a.m.

C. 9:00 p.m.

D. 5:00 p.m.

28. What should students bring with them?

A. A packed lunch, a hat, and water

B. A notebook and pen

C. A school uniform

D. Their homework

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pts)

29. She saw an _____ for a ski vacation in Vermont. (**advertise**)

30. _____, he was able to walk around without being recognized. (**amaze**)

31. Health-conscious _____ want more information about the food they buy. (**consume**)

32. She's not very _____ about the outcome of the talks. (**optimist**)

33. I _____, but I don't know how to help. (**sympathy**)

34. Your advice was very _____, saving me a lot of time. (**use**)

VI. Look at the entry of the word “**sympathy**” in a dictionary and use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with three words. (0.5 pt)

sympathy (noun) /'sɪmpəθi/ /'sɪmpəθi/

1 [uncountable, countable, usually plural] the feeling of being sorry for somebody; showing that you understand and care about somebody's problems

- **sympathy for somebody to express / feel sympathy** for somebody
- **I have no sympathy for Jan** — it's all her own fault.
- (formal) May we **offer our** deepest **sympathies** on the death of your wife.
- (formal) I would like to **extend our sincere sympathies** to his family at this sad time.

2 [uncountable, countable, usually plural] the act of showing support for or approval of an idea, a cause, an organization, etc.

- **in sympathy with somebody / something** The seamen went on strike in sympathy with (= to show their support for) the dockers.

(Source: Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

35. The crowd stood silently _____ those who lost their homes in the earthquake.
36. During his speech, the mayor took a moment to _____ to the victims of the recent natural disaster.

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.0 pt)

37. Even though they have a car, they seldom use it.

→ In spite of _____.

38. They will advertise the product on television.

→ The product _____.

39. Tom was so busy that he could not talk to me.

→ Tom was too _____.

40. He couldn't swim until he was in his twenties.

→ He wasn't _____.

THE END OF THE TEST

PHẠM DU Ý LAN

PRACTICE TEST 7

PHẠM DU Ý LAN

I. Choose the word / phrase / sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space given in each sentence or best answers the question. (3.5 pts)

1. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. chef B. check C. chease D. choose

2. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. support B. culture C. number D. running

3. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. community B. necessity C. difficulty D. incredible

4. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. fantastic B. creative C. adventure D. calendar

5. **Lan:** Why were they amazed?

Oanh: They were amazed _____ how quickly the project was completed.

- A. of B. into C. at D. for

6. **Mary:** Has the new rule been implemented by the committee recently?

An: _____

- A. Yes, it was being implemented recently.
B. Yes, it has been yesterday.
C. Yes, it was yesterday.
D. Yes, it was recently.

7. **Fred:** Do they figure out what's wrong with the new system?

An: They already worked _____ the problems with the new system.

- A. off B. out C. in D. with

8. **Peter:** How's your work going?

Lan: Fantastic. I am willing _____ on more responsibilities at work.

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

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9. **Alex:** Do you think people today appreciate nature more than they used to? **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

Lan: No, I believe people _____ more time outdoors and value nature more.

A. used to spending

B. used to spend

C. are used to spend

D. are used to spending

10. **Duyen:** She is facing some challenges in her job.

Oanh: I wish she _____ learn new skills and adapt to the demands of her role.

A. can

B. will

C. should

D. could

11. **Catherine:** How's everything at work?

Veronica: The company _____ the promotion until the project is successfully completed.

A. won't announce

B. announced

C. isn't announced

D. will announce

12. **Lan:** You've been working on this report for hours, _____?

Duyen: Yes, but I'm still not satisfied with the results.

A. don't you

B. have you

C. haven't you

D. aren't you

13. **Josh:** _____

An: Great! She will soon adapt to the new environment.

A. She is always on cloud nine.

B. She constantly feels low.

C. She always feels down.

D. She always lacks enthusiasm.

14. **Catherine:** _____

Veronica: Really? How can you manage to learn to play the guitar on such a busy schedule?

A. I was planning to start learning to play the guitar but I didn't.

B. I've just started taking guitar lessons. I started three days ago.

C. I bought a new guitar one month ago.

D. I've been learning to play the guitar for one month.

II. Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for questions 15 and 16. (0.5 pt)

15. You see this sign near a school. What does it tell you to do?

- A. Drive faster to avoid hitting pedestrians at the zebra crossing.
- B. Be prepared to stop to avoid hitting pedestrians crossing the street.
- C. Stop if there are no people crossing the street.
- D. Park your car on the right side of the road.



16. When must the Retail Assistant be available?

- A. Only on weekdays
- B. Only on weekends
- C. Only at night
- D. Both weekdays and weekends

Retail Assistant

We are hiring a Retail Assistant for our busy downtown store. The job involves helping customers, organizing products, and managing the cash register.

Weekend availability is required.

III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage. (1.5 pts)

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in global temperatures and weather patterns. The consequences of climate change are wide-ranging and severe. Therefore, climate change has become a global (17) _____ that requires immediate action. Scientists have identified several key causes that contribute to global warming, including greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation. Human societies face challenges including food and water shortages, health risks from extreme weather, and economic disruptions as well. Rising temperatures lead to the melting of polar ice caps and glaciers, contributing to sea-level rise. (18) _____, weather patterns become more unpredictable, resulting in more frequent and intense storms, droughts, and wildfires. Ecosystems are also affected, with many species struggling to adapt to the rapidly changing environment, increasing the risk of extinction. As the consequences of climate change are wide-ranging and severe, it is essential to eliminate these effects by adopting

(19) _____ strategies, such as transitioning to renewable energy sources and implementing conservation measures. Governments and organizations around the world are (20) _____ on international agreements to limit emissions and promoting sustainable practices. The success of these initiatives depends on (21) _____ collaboration and a commitment to long-term action. While progress is being made, (22) _____ global cooperation is essential to address this pressing issue and protect future generations.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 17. A. mystery | B. issue | C. pleasure | D. rumor |
| 18. A. Additionally | B. Thus | C. But | D. However |
| 19. A. temporary | B. effective | C. costly | D. impractical |
| 20. A. writing | B. working | C. implementing | D. discussing |
| 21. A. global | B. individual | C. limited | D. quick |
| 22. A. urgency | B. urge | C. urgent | D. urgently |

IV. Read the following passage. Decide whether the statements from 23 to 26 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 27 and 28. (1.5 pts)

The Role of Technology in Education

Technology has revolutionized education in numerous ways, fundamentally altering how students learn and how teachers instruct. Digital tools such as computers, tablets, and educational apps have introduced interactive and engaging elements into the learning process, making it more dynamic and appealing to students. These tools allow students to engage with multimedia content, simulations, and games that enhance understanding and retention of complex concepts. Furthermore, the wide variety of online resources available today provides access to a limitless supply of information, enabling students to go beyond the confines of traditional textbooks and dive deeper into subjects of interest. In addition, technology facilitates remote learning, making education accessible to students around the globe, regardless of geographic location or circumstances. Furthermore, tools like Moodle and Google Classroom allow educators to track progress, provide feedback, and modify lessons based on individual student needs. Despite these advancements, educators must strike a balance between technology use and face-to-face interactions. While digital tools offer a wealth of benefits, fostering critical thinking abilities through personal interactions remains essential.

In conclusion, when used thoughtfully, technology greatly enriches the student's learning experience by providing diverse and flexible learning opportunities that cater to the needs of modern learners.

23. Technology has only a limited impact on education.
24. Educational apps can make learning more interactive.
25. Remote learning is made possible by technology.
26. Technology should replace all traditional teaching methods.
27. How should technology be used according to the passage?

A. To replace face-to-face interactions

B. To enhance but not replace traditional methods

C. To limit information access

D. To focus solely on digital tools

28. What benefit does technology offer in education?

A. Fewer learning opportunities

B. Less interactive learning

C. Diverse learning opportunities

D. Reduced access to resources

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pts)

29. The event was _____ held thanks to her organizational skills. **(success)**
30. The company requires all employees to have strong _____ skills. **(communicate)**
31. Lan's _____ in the project was crucial to its success. **(involve)**
32. In yesterday's meeting, some _____ raised more proposals in light of recent research. **(environment)**
33. Several _____ have been received from customers about the new product so far. **(complain)**
34. The teacher provided _____ feedback on the essay. **(construct)**

VI. Look at the entry of the word “**entry**” in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two words. (0.5 pt)

entry (noun) /'entri/ /'entri/

1 [countable, uncountable] an act of going into or getting into a place

- She **made her entry** to the sound of thunderous applause.
- **entry into something** How did the thieves **gain entry** into the building?
- **entry to something** Efforts to effect an entry to the flooded submarine were unsuccessful.

2 [uncountable] the right or opportunity to enter a place

- **No Entry** (= for example, on a sign)
- **entry to something** Entry to the museum is free.
- **entry into something** to be granted / refused entry into the country

(Source: Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

35. The _____ the competition was open to all students.

36. As reputable scientists, they were granted _____ the country immediately.

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.0 pt)

37. “Are you coming to my party?” she asked me.

→ She asked me _____.

38. He started playing football five years ago.

→ He has _____.

39. The loud music caused me to stay awake all night.

→ I was made _____.

40. It's raining, so I can't go to the beach.

→ I wish it _____.

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 8

I. Choose the word / phrase / sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space given in each sentence or best answers the question. (3.5 pts)

1. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. account B. housing C. shoulder D. checkout

2. Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

- A. dream B. eat C. mean D. heard

3. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. adventure B. signature C. situate D. typical

4. Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

- A. canon B. instruct C. review D. allow

5. **Robert:** Where should I wait for you?

Catherine: We will meet you _____ the entrance of the theater.

- A. in B. at C. on D. with

6. **Mary:** Have the results of the survey been published in the latest report?

An: _____

- A. No, they haven't. B. Yes, they do.
C. No, they can't. D. Yes, they had.

7. **An:** What takes you so long?

Fred: I can't decide _____ the red and the blue shirt.

- A. with B. of C. between D. about

8. **Mary:** Excuse me! I can't find the old warehouse which used to be right here.

Peter: I am sorry but the old warehouse _____ into a modern office space recently.

- A. has converted B. converted
C. has been converted D. have been converted

9. **Alex:** Do you think your eating habits have changed much since you have followed a strict diet?

An: I stopped _____ the strict diet long ago. Now I'm more relaxed about it.

- A. follow B. following C. to follow D. to following

10. **Duyen:** What do you miss most about the neighborhood where you have lived for 10 years?

Lan: I miss the friendly community and the local cafes where I _____ my weekends.

- A. used to spending
B. was used to spend
C. was used to spending
D. used to spend

11. She _____ how much she loved her hometown until she moved away.

- A. didn't realize B. realized C. wasn't realized D. did realize

12. **Lan:** We wouldn't have missed the deadline if we had started earlier, _____?

Duyen: No, we wouldn't have. We should have managed our time better.

- A. don't you B. would we C. haven't you D. aren't you

13. **John:** Would you like to join us for dinner tonight?

Emma: _____

- A. I'd love to, but I already have plans.
B. No, I didn't eat.
C. Yes, I am cooking dinner.
D. I like food.

14. **Ngoc Diep:** _____

Phuong Lan: Wow! How often do you go hiking?

- A. I used to go hiking two years ago.
B. I prefer watching people hiking in the wood.
C. I love hiking in the mountains. I've gone hiking for six months.
D. I'm planning a hiking trip to the mountain peak next month.

II. Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 15 and 16. (0.5 pt)

15. You encounter this sign while driving through a mountainous area. What should you be aware of?

- A. There is a possibility of rocks falling onto the road.
- B. There is a road-block ahead.
- C. The road may be under construction.
- D. Look out of the window, you will see rocks falling.



16. What is the main duty of the Customer Support Specialist?

- A. Knowing how to use phone and email only
- B. Answering questions and providing assistance
- C. Patience and problem-solving skills
- D. A and B are correct.

Customer Support Specialist

A Customer Support Specialist is needed to provide assistance to customers via phone, email, and chat. Duties include resolving issues and answering questions. Patience and problem-solving skills are required.

III. Choose the word / phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage. (1.5 pts)

The Water Cycle

The water cycle, also known as the hydrologic cycle, is the continuous movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth. It is a natural process that recycles water through different phases. To be clearer, the water cycle is an essential process on Earth that (17) _____ the movement of water between the atmosphere, land, and oceans. This cycle begins with evaporation, where water from oceans, rivers, and lakes turns (18) _____ water vapor. The sun's heat causes this evaporation. (19) _____, the water vapor rises into the atmosphere, where it cools and condenses into tiny droplets, forming clouds. These clouds move around the planet, and when they become too heavy, they release the water as precipitation (20) _____ can be in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail, depending on the temperature. Once the water reaches the ground, it flows into rivers, lakes, or the ocean, where the cycle begins again. Some of the water also soaks into the soil, (21) _____ moisture for plants. The water cycle is crucial for maintaining life on Earth as it regulates the climate. In addition, the water cycle is vital because it provides fresh water for all (22) _____ organisms.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 17. A. reaches | B. involves | C. gains | D. sets |
| 18. A. out | B. in | C. into | D. beyond |
| 19. A. Then | B. Besides | C. Moreover | D. Nevertheless |
| 20. A. which | B. who | C. where | D. whose |
| 21. A. provide | B. provides | C. provided | D. providing |
| 22. A. alive | B. living | C. lively | D. life |

IV. Read the following passage. Decide whether the statements from 23 to 26 are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C, or D) for questions 27 and 28. (1.5 pts)

The Importance of Hydration

Staying hydrated is one of the most important habits you can develop for maintaining good health and well-being. Water plays a key role in numerous bodily functions, making it essential for overall health. Proper hydration helps regulate body temperature, which is crucial in preventing overheating, especially during physical activity or in hot weather. In addition to this, drinking enough water helps to keep joints lubricated, allowing for smooth and pain-free movement. Beyond these benefits, water acts as a critical vehicle for transporting essential nutrients throughout the body. It ensures that vitamins and minerals reach the cells that need them. The amount of water each person needs can vary significantly based on factors such as age, weight, and the intensity of physical activity. For example, individuals who exercise regularly or live in warmer climates may require more water to compensate for the fluids lost through sweat. While a common guideline suggests drinking eight glasses of water a day, it's important to recognize that hydration needs differ from person to person. Listening to your body and responding to its signals – like thirst – can be a better approach to staying hydrated. Ignoring these signals can lead to dehydration with symptoms such as headaches or dizziness. Therefore, maintaining hydration is essential for keeping your body functioning properly and supporting overall well-being.

- 23. Dehydration can cause symptoms like headaches.
- 24. The passage suggests that everyone NEED exactly eight glasses of water daily.
- 25. Drinking water helps to transport nutrients in the body.
- 26. Hydration is only important for people who exercise regularly.

27. What is one benefit of drinking enough water?

- A. It increases body temperature.
- B. It helps keep joints lubricated.
- C. It decreases nutrient transportation.
- D. It causes dizziness.

28. How can hydration needs vary?

- A. Based on weather conditions
- B. Based on weight and activity level
- C. Based on the time of day
- D. Based on social activities

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pts)

29. A smaller vehicle _____ less fuel. (**consumption**)

30. Thanks to their _____, we could make the necessary arrangements. (**notify**)

31. The artist was praised for having captured the emotions in her paintings so _____. (**intensity**)

32. He wishes he could install the _____ software. (**update**)

33. It's important to communicate clearly to avoid _____ during the meeting. (**understand**)

34. The missing items have been _____ after a thorough search by the team. (**location**)

VI. Look at the entry of the word "resource" in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two or three words. (0.5 pt)

resource (noun) /rɪˈsɔːs/, /rɪˈzɔːs/ /ˈrɪːsɔːrs/, /rɪˈsɔːrs/

1 [countable, usually plural] a supply of something that a country, an organization, or a person has and can use, especially to increase their wealth

- *the exploitation of minerals and other **natural resources***
- *They promote the use of **renewable resources** like soybean oil.*
- *The school does the best it can with **limited resources** (= money).*

2 [countable] something that can be used to help achieve an aim, especially a book, equipment, etc. that provides information for teachers and students

- *The website is an invaluable **educational resource**.*
- *This is an **online resource** for anyone interested in digital design.*
- *Time is your most valuable resource, especially in examinations.*

(Source: Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

35. Water, hydropower, and wind are examples of _____.

36. The digital library in our school is an _____ those interested in digital teaching.

VII. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it. (1.0 pt)

37. The woman called the police because her house was broken into.

→ **The woman whose** _____.

38. What a pity my head teacher can't join this field trip!

→ **I wish** _____.

39. The deadline for submitting the report was extended by the supervisor.

→ **The supervisor** _____.

40. I prefer reading books to watching movies.

→ **I'd rather** _____.

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 9

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

- Question 1.** A. Christmas B. team C. climate D. talent
Question 2. A. autograph B. aunt C. sauce D. August

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

- Question 3.** A. delivery B. approximate C. pessimistic D. informative
Question 4. A. explore B. venue C. leisure D. lighthouse

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

Question 5. Eve: Governments should enforce strict laws to prevent _____.

Dave: I couldn't agree with you more, Eve.

- A. environment B. preservation C. pollution D. education

Question 6. Do you know the guy _____ presentation impressed everyone at the meeting?

- A. that B. whom C. which D. whose

Question 7. They told me that their friend _____ a strange letter the day before.

- A. would receive B. had received
 C. received D. have been received

Question 8. Jenifer: Congratulations on your achievement! You've really outdone yourself.

Victor: _____

- A. Thanks, Jen. It's nice of you to say so. B. How wonderful your life is!
 C. I'm glad you don't forget me. D. It's great to be with you.

Question 9. The areas are heavily covered with _____ that do harm to the ecosystem.

- A. pollution B. pollutants C. polluted D. polluting

Question 10. I asked him if he wanted to join the meeting, but **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

- A. hung up on me B. canceled out my intention
C. gave up the conversation D. turned down my invitation

Question 11. I want to go hiking this weekend; _____, the weather forecast says it might rain.

- A. whereas B. therefore C. moreover D. however

Question 12. Everyone is ready for the next meeting, _____?

- A. isn't it B. are they C. aren't they D. don't they

Read the following advert and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 16.

Summer Paradise

Are you ready for a holiday this summer? Look no further! Our travel agency offers the best deals on exciting (13) _____ for everyone. Whether you're looking for an adventure in the mountains or a (14) _____ time on the beach, we have something for you. Book now and take advantage (15) _____ our special offers that include flights, accommodation. Don't miss out on this limited-time opportunity to explore new places and create (16) _____ memories. Call us today and start planning your dream vacation!

Question 13. A. celebrations

B. suggestions

C. destinations

D. information

Question 14. A. relaxing

B. relaxed

C. relaxation

D. relax

Question 15. A. from

B. for

C. by

D. of

Question 16. A. experienced

B. memorial

C. inventive

D. unforgettable

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 18.

Question 17. Put sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Last weekend, I went on an exciting mountain trip that I had been planning for weeks. I was really looking forward to the adventure and the chance to take a break from my busy daily life. _____.

- a. We woke up before sunrise, quickly packed all our luggage and set off early in the morning.
- b. After that, we reached the summit and enjoyed the incredible panoramic scenery.
- c. After a long drive, we finally arrived at the foot of the mountain, where the view was breathtaking.

A. c – a – b B. b – a – c C. a – c – b D. b – c – a

Question 18. Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

- A. Then I lay under the stars, I couldn't help but feel grateful for the beauty of nature.
- B. Finally, we set up our camp, watched a beautiful sunset, and felt proud of what we had done.
- C. The thought of fresh air, peaceful trails, and stunning views kept me motivated.
- D. After that, we reached the peak, where we admired the amazing landscape.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 24.

Hi Samantha,

I hope you're doing well!

I'm glad to share some exciting news with you. I've just accepted a new job! I'll be starting as a (19) _____ at a well-known company next month. It's a great opportunity for me to advance my career, and I'm really looking forward to it.

In this role, I'll be working on various marketing projects, including creating social media content and helping with (20) _____ campaigns. I'll also assist with organizing events and analyzing marketing data. The position sounds (21) _____, but I'm eager to dive in and learn as much as I can.

The company has a fantastic (22) _____ and offers a lot of support and training, so I'm confident it will be a valuable experience. I'll be working from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, Monday (23) _____ Friday, which is a bit different from my previous schedule.

I want to let you know because I value your support and advice. I'm (24) _____ this new chapter and can't wait to share more details with you.

Let's catch up soon!

Best wishes,

Mandy

Question 19. A. market assistance
C. marketing assistant

B. marketing assistance
D. assistant market

Question 20. A. advertising B. advertise C. advertisements D. advertiser

Question 21. A. dangerous B. terrifying C. interested D. challenging

Question 22. A. fame B. reputation C. popularity D. influence

Question 23. A. up to B. and C. through D. or

Question 24. A. excited about B. looking forward
C. upset about D. afraid of

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Question 25. Although it was raining heavily, the kids decided to keep playing outdoors.

- A. Despite the heavily rain, the kids decided to keep playing outdoors.
- B. Because of the heavy rain, the kids decided to keep playing outdoors.
- C. In spite of the heavy raining, the kids decided to keep playing outdoors.
- D. Despite the heavy rain, the kids decided to keep playing outdoors.

Question 26. Do you still communicate with your best friends who live miles away from you?

- A. Do you still keep up with your best friends who live miles away from you?
- B. Do you still have a conversation with your best friends who live miles away from you?
- C. Do you still keep in touch with your best friends who live miles away from you?
- D. Do you still keep connection with your best friends who live miles away from you?

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27. If I / more time / I / focus / my hobbies / more regularly.

- A. If I have more time, I would focus my hobbies more regularly.
- B. If I had more time, I would focus in my hobbies more regularly.
- C. If I had more time, I would focus on my hobbies more regularly.
- D. If I had more time, I would focus about my hobbies more regularly.

Question 28. She / such / talented musician / everyone / stop / listen / her. **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

- A. She was such talented musician that everyone stopped listening to her.
- B. She was such a talented musician that everyone stopped to listen to her.
- C. She was such the talented musician that everyone stopped to listen to her.
- D. She was such a talented musician that everyone stopped listening to her.

Read the following sign or advert and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29. What does the sign say?

- A. Your activities are watched strictly by a CCTV camera.
- B. You can buy some CCTV cameras here.
- C. This is a CCTV camera on duty.
- D. A box for a CCTV camera is needed



Question 30. What feature does the EcoFresh Water Bottle offer?

- A. It keeps drinks warm for 24 hours.
- B. It is made from eco-friendly materials.
- C. It can only be used for cold drinks.
- D. It costs 50% less than regular bottles.

Check out EcoFresh Water Bottles! Keep drinks hot or cold all day with eco-friendly materials. Save 20% today – order now!

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 36.

Working as an influencer, Jenna's days often revolve around taking photos and sharing her experiences on social media. Recently, she received a new skincare product from a well-known brand. As part of their agreement, she had to use the product for a week and then post a photo along with a review.

Jenna took her job seriously. She wanted to be honest with her followers, so she carefully documented her use of the product. After a week, she noticed some positive changes. Her skin felt smoother and looked brighter. When it was time to post her review, she shared a selfie and wrote about her **genuine** experience.

Her followers trust her because she always shares her real thoughts, and that's why brands seek her endorsement. Her posts receive hundreds of comments, and people often say that they decide to try a product because of her recommendation. Being an influencer with responsibilities, Jenna enjoys helping her followers make informed choices.

Question 31. What is the main idea of the reading passage?

- A. Jenna enjoys trying new skincare products.
- B. An influencer involves sharing honest reviews and building trust with followers.
- C. Jenna's followers always agree with her opinions.
- D. Influencers only promote products for money.

Question 32. Why did Jenna receive a new skincare product?

- A. She bought it herself.
- B. It was part of an agreement with a brand.
- C. Her followers sent it to her.
- D. She won it in a contest.

Question 33. The word **genuine** in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. complete
- B. true
- C. informative
- D. excellent

Question 34. What did Jenna do before posting her review?

- A. She used the product for a week and documented the results.
- B. She immediately posted a review without using the product.
- C. She asked her followers for their opinions.
- D. She compared it to other products she had used.

Question 35. What is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. How Jenna gained her followers.
- B. Jenna's positive experience with the skincare product.
- C. The reason brands seek Jenna's endorsement.
- D. The number of comments Jenna's posts receive.

Question 36. What does Jenna's job rely heavily on?

- A. Skincare products
- B. Well-known brands
- C. Social media
- D. Informed choices

Four phrases / sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

Adopting a healthy lifestyle is essential for overall well-being and longevity. We can start with a balanced diet, focusing on fruits, vegetables, lean proteins, and whole grains. Besides, we should limit processed foods and sugary drinks as well. (37) _____ is also crucial for maintaining health.

Regular physical activity is vital, aiming for at least 150 minutes of moderate exercise per week, (38) _____. Exercise boosts both physical and mental health by releasing endorphins, which help reduce stress and improve mood. Incorporating strength training can also support muscle and bone health.

(39) _____, so aim for 7-9 hours of quality rest each night and maintain a consistent sleep schedule. Managing stress through relaxation techniques, such as mindfulness or meditation, can further enhance your well-being.

By integrating these practices into your daily routine, you'll support a vibrant, healthy lifestyle (40) _____.

- A. and improve your overall quality of life
- B. such as walking or cycling
- C. Staying hydrated by drinking plenty of water
- D. Adequate sleep is crucial

Question 37. _____

Question 38. _____

Question 39. _____

Question 40. _____

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 10

PHẠM DU Ý LAN

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

Question 1. A. distracts B. explores C. disturbs D. involes

Question 2. A. comment B. exchange C. exting D. receipt

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

Question 3. A. relax B. employ C. shelter D. result

Question 4. A. introvert B. influence C. embarrass D. concentrate

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

Question 5. Wimbledon Centre Court is the place _____ many top tennis stars have played on.

A. which B. where C. on which D. in which

Question 6. We've got geography next lesson, _____?

A. have we B. haven't we C. don't we D. haven't got we

Question 7. The Literature project _____ on Tuesday.

A. has to complete B. has to be completed
C. must complete D. must be complete

Question 8. Watching the science documentary, I was _____ by how they explained the universe.

A. fascinated B. excited C. interested D. crazy

Question 9. Our class had a good time last night, Mom. We _____ the volume and sang along to our favorite songs.

A. turned off B. turned down C. turned up D. turned on

Question 10. My sister can't come to the class reunion _____ her terrible headache.

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

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Question 11. Our water is now heavily _____ by household and chemical waste.

- A. affected B. contaminated C. flooded D. poisoned

Question 12. Josh: I'm so worried. What would you do if you were me?

Mark: _____

- A. Don't worry anymore.
B. My advice is to talk to the teacher right now.
C. You shouldn't stay calm.
D. I would stand out.

Read the following email and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 16.

Hey Denny,

I hope this email finds you well! I want to share something exciting with you. There's a Vietnamese Culture Club that (13)_____ at our school, and I think it would be (14)_____ for you to join. It's a great opportunity to explore the rich traditions, delicious food, and vibrant history of Viet Nam. (15)_____ meet new people who share similar interests. They're planning fun activities, cultural celebrations, and even cooking sessions! I know (16)_____ you love trying new things and learning about different cultures. Plus, we can experience this journey together.

Let me know what you think! It would mean a lot to have you by my side.

Take care and talk soon!

Best,

Bryan

Question 13. A. has just set up

B. has just been set up

C. was just set up

D. just set up

Question 14. A. amazed

B. amazing

C. amaze

D. amazement

Question 15. A. so

B. but

C. or

D. as well as

Question 16. A. how much

B. how many

C. what

D. whether

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 18.

Question 17. Put sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Last week we had a truly unforgettable experience. It was a sunny Friday, and our class had a field trip to the local science museum. _____.

- a. When we entered the museum, I was thrilled at the interactive displays that allowed us to experiment and discover things on our own.
- b. We were all so excited to explore the exhibits and learn about different scientific concepts.
- c. And one of my favorite exhibits was the planetarium, where we watched a breathtaking show about the stars and galaxies.

A. c – a – b B. b – a – c C. a – b – c D. b – c – a

Question 18. Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

- A. It was a day filled with fun, learning, and unforgettable memories.
- B. We even ate some delicious ice-cream at the cafeteria in the museum.
- C. Our teacher gave us detailed instructions before our field trip.
- D. Despite our tiredness, we went on exploring more exhibits on the second floor.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 24.

Safety Instructions for Surfing

- **Know How to Swim:** (19) _____ you start surfing, make sure you are a strong swimmer.
- **Check the Weather:** Always check the weather forecast before you surf. Avoid (20) _____ in storms or strong currents.
- **Use a Leash:** Attach a leash (21) _____ your surfboard and your ankle. This will keep your board close to you and prevent it from hitting others.
- **Surf with a Buddy:** Never surf alone. Always go with one of your friends, (22) _____ can help you if you get into trouble.

• **Respect Other Surfers:** Give other surfers space and wait for your turn. Don't (23) _____ someone else's wave.

• **Protect Your Skin:** Wear sunscreen to protect (24) _____ from sunburn.

Question 19. A. Until B. After C. Before D. While

Question 20. A. to surfing B. surf C. surfing D. to surf

Question 21. A. with B. to C. on D. along

Question 22. A. whose B. whom C. that D. who

Question 23. A. put in on B. keep on in C. go in for D. drop in on

Question 24. A. yourself B. your C. yours D. ourselves

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Question 25. The weather was so bad that we had to cancel our camping trip.

- A. The weather was too bad that we had to cancel our camping trip.
- B. The weather was too bad for us to cancel our camping trip.
- C. The weather was too bad for us to go camping.
- D. The weather was enough bad for us to cancel our camping trip.

Question 26. No student in my class can jump as high as Minh.

- A. Minh can jump higher than no other student in my class.
- B. Minh is the highest jumper in my class.
- C. All the students in my class cannot jump higher than Minh.
- D. Not a student in my class can jump higher than Minh.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27. A man / walk / beach / when / he / see / colorful shell.

- A. A man walked along the beach when he saw a colorful shell.
- B. A man was walking along the beach when he was seeing a colorful shell.
- C. A man walked along the beach when he was seeing a colorful shell.
- D. A man was walking along the beach when he saw a colorful shell.

Question 28. Carelessness / cause / forest fires / dangerous. **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

- A. Carelessness can cause forest fires which are dangerous.
- B. Carelessness can cause forest fires, that are dangerous.
- C. Carelessness cause forest fires, which is dangerous.
- D. Carelessness can cause forest fires which is dangerous.

Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29. What does the sign say?

- A. Be cautious! Wet floor!
- B. You can dance on these bars!
- C. Raise hands if you need help!
- D. Walking in this area is dangerous!



Question 30. When are employees required to finish their work?

- A. September 13
- B. September 14
- C. September 15
- D. September 18

Office Closed for Maintenance

The office will be closed on Friday, September 15, for maintenance. All employees are requested to complete their tasks by Thursday. Normal operations will resume on Monday, September 18. We apologize for any inconvenience caused.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 36.

After inventing dynamite, Alfred Nobel, who was originally from Sweden, became very wealthy. Unfortunately, he realized too late the potential for widespread destruction his invention could cause. Nobel did not want to be remembered for creating dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he established a fund to give prizes to individuals who made **significant** contributions to humanity. Initially, there were five categories for these prizes: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace.

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In 1968, economics was added, sixty-seven years after the first award for economics. Nobel's initial nine-million-dollar fortune was invested, and the interest from this investment funds the awards, which can range from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

The awards, which include a gold medal, a diploma, and a cash prize, are given out every year on December 10, the date of Nobel's death. Americans have won many awards in the sciences but fewer in literature. No awards were given from 1940 to 1942, during the start of World War II. While it is rare, some individuals have won two prizes, and **others** have shared their prizes.

Question 31. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Alfred Nobel became rich by inventing dynamite and wanted to be famous for his wealth.
- B. The Nobel Prizes are only awarded to scientists and economists.
- C. World War II had a significant impact on the awarding of Nobel Prizes.
- D. Alfred Nobel created the Nobel Prizes to honor individuals who have made valuable contributions to society, rather than be remembered for inventing dynamite.

Question 32. Which is NOT one of the first five categories for Nobel Prizes?

- A. Peace
- B. Literature
- C. Economics
- D. Medicine

Question 33. The word **significant** in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. positive
- B. important
- C. beautiful
- D. vivid

Question 34. When was the first awards ceremony celebrated?

- A. In 1895
- B. In 1968
- C. In 1901
- D. In 1940

Question 35. What is the range of the monetary value of the Nobel Prizes?

- A. \$10,000 to \$50,000
- B. \$30,000 to \$125,000
- C. \$100,000 to \$1,000,000
- D. \$500,000 to \$2,000,000

Question 36. The word **others** in the last paragraph refers to **PHẠM DU Ý LAN** _____?

A. individuals

B. prizes

C. awards

D. sciences

Four phrases / sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

Ha Noi, the capital of Viet Nam, is known not only for its beautiful landmarks but also for its friendly and welcoming people. The people of Ha Noi are often described as warm, hardworking, and proud of their city's rich history and culture. (37) _____. When you visit Ha Noi, you'll see locals chatting and eating together at small street food stalls or in traditional markets.

Ha Noi's food is an important part of daily life. The city is (38) _____. One of the most popular dishes is *pho*, a noodle soup with beef or chicken, served with herbs and lime. You'll find *pho* stalls on almost every street corner. (39) _____. It's often enjoyed with a side of *nem*, or spring rolls. Ha Noi is also (40) _____. It's a creamy drink made with whipped egg yolk, sugar, and hot coffee, perfect for a sweet treat.

Whether it's a full meal or just a snack, the food in Ha Noi reflects the city's vibrant and diverse culture.

A. famous for its street food, which is fresh, delicious and affordable

B. home to the unique egg coffee

C. Another local specialty is *bun cha*, which is grilled pork served with rice noodles and fresh herbs

D. They enjoy gathering with family and friends, especially over a meal

Question 37. _____

Question 38. _____

Question 39. _____

Question 40. _____

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 11

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

- Question 1.** A. distract B. label C. relax D. value
Question 2. A. approached B. destroyed C. exposed D. followed

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

- Question 3.** A. capsule B. bargain C. market D. result
Question 4. A. consider B. embarrass C. recognise D. remember

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

Question 5. Amelia: Do you want to go to the park or the mall?

Lucy: Let's go to the park. _____, it's a nice day outside.

- A. Although B. Besides C. However D. So

Question 6. Nick: I was cleaning my room yesterday, and I _____ an old photo album.

Tom: Really? That must have brought back some memories!

- A. came across B. invested into C. led to D. relied on

Question 7. Amelia: Do you think this dress looks good on me?

Erin: Yes, it's very _____. You should definitely wear it to the party!

- A. brand new B. convenient C. fashionable D. useful

Question 8. Nam: Did you enjoy the movie last night?

Becky: Yes, I _____ it was really exciting!

- A. had thought B. have thought C. thought D. was thinking

Question 9. Ruth: What did you do at the mall yesterday?

Amy: Oh, I just did some _____. I didn't buy anything.

- A. bar codes B. drone deliveries
 C. special offers D. window shopping

Question 10. Lan: Do you want to go to the park this afternoon?

Marry: I can't. I need _____ my homework first.

- A. finish B. finishing C. finished D. to finish

Question 11. Hoa: How was your trip to Paris?

Tom: It was amazing! The Eiffel Tower is _____ monument I've ever seen.

- A. more tall B. taller C. the taller D. the tallest

Question 12. Noah: I'm really stressed about the upcoming exam. I don't feel ready at all.

Ben: _____

- A. Don't worry, you'll do great! B. I can imagine. Cheer up.
C. I'm sorry to hear that. D. Look on the bright side.

Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 16.

Welcome to Fresh Bites Café!

Looking for a cozy spot to enjoy delicious meals and drinks? Located (13) _____ the heart of downtown, Fresh Bites Café offers a variety of options for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

Start your day with (14) _____ freshly brewed coffee and homemade pastries. For lunch, try our chicken salad or veggie wrap. In the evening, enjoy juicy burgers, flavorful pasta, or special smoothies and desserts!

Our relaxed atmosphere is perfect for catching up with friends or relaxing alone. Our staff is happy to help and make your visit (15) _____. Plus, we offer free Wi-Fi!

Come visit us today. We look forward to (16) _____ you!

Question 13. A. in B. on C. at D. by

Question 14. A. a B. an C. the D. no article

Question 15. A. enjoy B. enjoyable C. enjoyment D. enjoyed

Question 16. A. serving B. helping C. meeting D. welcoming

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 18.

Question 17. Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Last Friday, my class went on a school trip to the zoo. We left the school at 8 a.m. and took a bus. _____.

- a. After that, we visited the monkey and bird areas.
- b. When we arrived, our teacher gave us a map of the zoo.
- c. First, we saw the lions and tigers, which were very exciting.

- A. b – c – a
- B. a – c – b
- C. c – b – a
- D. b – a – c

Question 18. Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

- A. I can't wait for our next school trip!
- B. The zoo was very crowded, and we didn't enjoy it.
- C. After that, we took lots of photos and went home.
- D. Finally, we returned to the bus and got back to school by 3 p.m.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 24.

School Rules

At our school, we have some important rules to follow. First, students must arrive at school (19) _____. Being punctual helps everyone start the day well. (20) _____ the school day begins; students should go directly to their classrooms. It is important to respect (21) _____ the teachers and classmates.

In the classroom, students must (22) _____ during lessons while the teacher is speaking. Using (23) _____ is not allowed unless the teacher gives permission.

Students should keep their classrooms clean and tidy. If you see any litter, pick it up and put it in the bin. Remember, (24) _____ helps create a positive learning environment for everyone.

We appreciate your cooperation and commitment to these guidelines.

Question 19. A. at the time B. for a time C. on time D. over time

Question 20. A. After B. Before C. During D. When

Question 21. A. all B. few C. several D. some

Question 22. A. listen carefully B. read loudly C. talk quietly D. write quickly **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

Question 23. A. whiteboard markers B. projector screens
C. mobile phones D. notebook paper

Question 24. A. the following rules B. following the rules
C. rules the following D. following rules

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Question 25. It was snowing heavily but I didn't feel cold.

- A. In spite of it snowed heavily, I didn't feel cold.
- B. Although it was snowing heavily, I didn't feel cold.
- C. Despite heavily snow, I didn't feel cold.
- D. Although heavy snow, I didn't feel cold.

Question 26. We have been cooking for the party for four hours.

- A. We started cooking for the party four hours ago.
- B. We didn't start cooking for the party for four hours.
- C. Cooking for the party will be done in four hours.
- D. We want to cook for the party for four hours.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27. I / already / visit / lot / famous / places / Ha Noi.

- A. I already visit a lot of famous places in Ha Noi.
- B. I already visited a lot of famous places at Ha Noi.
- C. I have already visited a lot of famous places in Ha Noi.
- D. I have already visited lot of the famous places in Ha Noi.

Question 28. Her friend / suggest / she / improve / soft skills.

- A. Her friend suggested she was improving my soft skills.
- B. Her friend suggested that she should improve her soft skills.
- C. Her friend suggest she should improve her soft skills.
- D. Her friend suggested that she improve my soft skills.

Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29. What does the sign say?

- A. Washing your hands after using public facilities is very necessary.
- B. Washing your hands is unnecessary.
- C. You should avoid washing your hands.
- D. You should turn off the tap.



Question 30. What happens if library books are returned late?

- A. You will have to pay a fee.
- B. You will get a new book.
- C. The library will be closed.
- D. You will receive a discount.

Please return all library books by Friday! Late books will have a fee!

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 36.

Natural disasters are sudden and extreme events caused by natural processes of the Earth. They can have serious effects on the environment and people's lives. Common types of natural disasters include earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and volcanic eruptions.

Earthquakes occur when there is a sudden movement of the Earth's crust. This movement can cause buildings to collapse and lead to widespread damage. Hurricanes, which form over warm ocean waters, bring strong winds and heavy rain. These storms can cause **severe** flooding, destroy homes, and knock out power. Floods happen when there is an excessive amount of rain, causing rivers and streams to overflow their banks. This can result in property damage and make roads impassable. Volcanic eruptions occur when magma from beneath the Earth's surface escapes through a volcano. These eruptions can spew lava, ash, and gases into the air, leading to the **destruction** of landscapes and health hazards for people living nearby.

Preparing for natural disasters is important. Having an emergency kit, knowing evacuation routes, and following weather updates can help people stay safe during **these events**. Understanding the risks and being prepared can reduce the impact of natural disasters on communities.

Question 31. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Types of natural disasters and their effects
- B. Methods for farming in different climates
- C. How to build earthquake-proof buildings
- D. Historical events related to natural disasters

Question 32. The word **severe** in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. gentle
- B. weak
- C. extreme
- D. minimal

Question 33. What can volcanic eruptions release?

- A. Strong winds and heavy rain
- B. Lava, ash, and gases
- C. Excessive amounts of water
- D. Earthquakes and tsunamis

Question 34. The word **destruction** in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. damage
- B. construction
- C. ruin
- D. collapse

Question 35. The phrase **these events** in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. emergency kits
- B. natural disasters
- C. evacuation routes
- D. weather updates

Question 36. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?

- A. The effects of hurricanes
- B. How to prepare for a natural disaster
- C. The causes of volcanic eruptions
- D. The different types of animals affected by disasters

Four phrases / sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

English is a valuable skill in today's world. Spoken by millions of people around the globe, it often serves as a common language in many countries. (37) _____.

Firstly, English is widely used in business and travel. Many international companies use it for meetings and communication, so knowing the language can help you get a good job and work in different countries. When traveling, (38) _____.

Secondly, English plays a key role in education. (39) _____. If you know English, you can access a lot of information and study materials online, including books, articles, and research papers.

Finally, (40) _____. It allows you to enjoy global media and entertainment and communicate with friends worldwide.

In short, learning English is a valuable investment in your future.

- A. English makes it easier to communicate with locals
- B. English helps you connect with people from different cultures
- C. It is the main language of many top universities
- D. Learning English can open many doors for you

Question 37. _____

Question 38. _____

Question 39. _____

Question 40. _____

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 12

PHẠM DU Ý LAN

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

Question 1. A. loose B. goose C. choose D. blood

Question 2. A. many B. plane C. grape D. wave

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

Question 3. A. photo B. impact C. favour D. prefer

Question 4. A. crucial B. improve C. include D. enjoy

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

Question 5. She's been working here _____ 2015.

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

Question 6. _____ have been downloaded and installed on all computers.

A. All of software updates B. None of software updates
C. Not all of software updates D. Not all of the software updates

Question 7. The cat is out in the garden again. I saw it jump _____ the fence to chase the bird.

A. on B. under C. over D. through

Question 8. I _____ a perfect solution for the company problem in the meeting this morning.

A. went up with B. did with C. stayed up with D. came up with

Question 9. I took up yoga classes and practised deep breathing exercises _____ stress at work.

A. to deal with B. for deal with C. so as dealt with D. in order that

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Question 10. I'd love to come to the party tonight, _____ I have a lot of homework to finish.

- A. because B. but C. so D. and

Question 11. I'm not planning _____ learning to play the guitar. I'm still practicing regularly and enjoying it.

- A. give up B. to giving up C. to give up D. giving up

Question 12. They can't possibly finish the project by tomorrow, _____?

- A. can't they B. can they C. cannot they D. can not they

Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 16.

Important Notice: School Trip

Dear students,

We are excited to announce that our annual school trip this year will be to the National History Museum. The trip is planned for next Friday, and we will leave the school at 9:00 a.m. Please make sure you arrive at school by 8:30 a.m. so we can (13) _____ on time.

Remember to bring your lunch pack and a (14) _____ as we will have a picnic in the cold park near the museum after our tour. The trip will end at 4:00 p.m., and we will return to school at approximately 5:00 p.m. Make sure to inform your parents or guardians about the (15) _____ time.

Please wear comfortable (16) _____, as we will be walking a lot during the day.

For more information, please speak to your class teacher by Wednesday.

Looking forward to a fun and educational trip!

Best wishes,

The School Trip Committee

Question 13. A. start B. arrive C. come D. leave

Question 14. A. drink B. blanket C. snack D. book

Question 15. A. meeting B. visiting C. arrival D. ending

Question 16. A. shoes B. hats C. uniforms D. bags

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 18.

Question 17. Put sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Last month, our science class conducted an experiment on plant growth. It was a fascinating learning experience. _____.

- a. We observed that the plants receiving more sunlight grew taller than those in the shade.
- b. To begin, we planted seeds in two different areas: one in direct sunlight and the other in a shaded spot.
- c. After two weeks of monitoring the plants, we recorded our findings in a lab report.

A. b – c – a B. a – c – b C. c – b – a D. b – a – c

Question 18. Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

- A. We decided to change the experiment for the next year.
- B. This experience made us appreciate nature even more.
- C. We should always wear gloves when gardening.
- D. Everyone should try planting seeds at home.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 24.

The solar system is a collection of planets, moons, asteroids, and comets that revolves (19) _____ the Sun. The Sun, located at the center of the solar system, is a star that provides light and heat to all the planets. There are eight planets in the solar system, each of (20) _____ follows a unique orbit around the Sun. The four inner planets – Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars – are called terrestrial planets (21) _____ they have solid, rocky surfaces. The outer planets – Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune – are known as gas giants because they are composed mainly of hydrogen, helium, and (22) _____ gases. Each planet has a different number of moons. For example, Earth has one moon, while Jupiter

has over 70 moons. The solar system also contains the asteroid belt which (23) _____ between Mars and Jupiter. Beyond Neptune lies the Kuiper Belt, a region filled with icy bodies and dwarf planets, including Pluto. The solar system is about 4.6 billion years old and continues to evolve, shaped by the Sun's immense gravitational force.

Each planet has unique features. Earth, the third planet, is the only one known to support life. Jupiter is the largest, while Saturn is famous for its stunning rings. The solar system constantly changes with objects moving in their orbits. Understanding the solar system deepens our knowledge of space. Thus, scientists continue to study it to (24) _____ more about its mysteries.

Question 19. A. around B. at C. in D. over

Question 20. A. whom B. what C. which D. that

Question 21. A. if B. because C. although D. so

Question 22. A. other B. another C. the other D. others

Question 23. A. locates B. is located C. located D. locating

Question 24. A. discovery B. discoverer C. discoverable D. discover

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Question 25. I started working here five years ago.

- A. I have been working here for five years.
- B. I worked here five years ago and then left.
- C. I have started working here for five years.
- D. I will start working here in five years.

Question 26. "Don't forget to call me when you arrive," she said to him.

- A. She reminded him that he called her when he arrived.
- B. She reminded him not to forget calling her when he arrives.
- C. She reminded him to have called her when he arrived.
- D. She reminded him to call her when he arrived.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27. John is / and sincere / recently / always reliable / he hasn't been.

- A. John is always reliable and sincere, recently he hasn't been.
- B. John is always reliable and sincere, but recently he hasn't been.
- C. John is always reliable and sincere, so recently he hasn't been.
- D. John is always reliable and sincere, since recently he hasn't been.

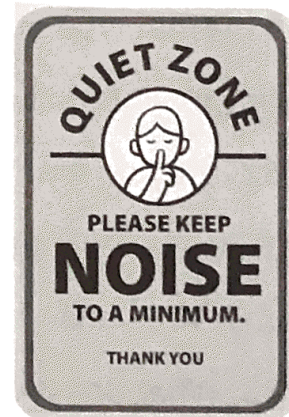
Question 28. discover new stories. / because she enjoys / Maria goes to the library / every week

- A. Maria goes to the library because she enjoys discovering new stories every week.
- B. Maria enjoys discovering new stories. She loves reading books and goes to the library every week.
- C. Maria enjoys discovering new stories, because she goes to the library every week.
- D. Maria goes to the library every week because she enjoys discovering new stories.

Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29: What does the sign ask people to do?

- A. Make a lot of noise
- B. Speak loudly
- C. Speak softly
- D. Play music



Question 30: What is the main message of the email notice?

- A. Students can submit their assignments whenever they want.
- B. Assignments must be submitted by the given deadline.
- C. Late submissions may not be accepted.
- D. The deadline for assignments has been extended.

This email is a gentle reminder that all assignments must be submitted by the deadline given. Late submissions will not be accepted.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 36.

Australia and Southeast Asia share a close and important relationship. Both regions are connected geographically, with Australia located to the south of Southeast Asia. This proximity allows for strong trade, cultural exchange, and tourism.

Many Australians travel to Southeast Asian countries like Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia for vacations, while many Southeast Asians visit Australia for education and work opportunities. Trade between Australia and Southeast Asia has grown significantly over the years. Australia exports goods like minerals, agricultural products, and education services to these countries. In return, Australia imports electronics, textiles, and food. This trade relationship helps both regions in terms of economy. Culturally, there is a rich exchange between Australia and Southeast Asia. Many Australians enjoy Southeast Asian cuisine, music, and festivals. Conversely, Southeast Asian communities in Australia contribute to the multicultural landscape of the country, bringing their traditions, customs, and languages. Overall, the relationship between Australia and Southeast Asia is beneficial for both sides, fostering economic growth and cultural understanding.

Question 31. What type of goods does Australia export to Southeast Asia?

- A. Electronics B. Minerals C. Toys D. Clothing

Question 32. Why do many Australians travel to Southeast Asia?

- A. For business meetings B. For vacations
C. For family reunions D. For sports events

Question 33. What does Australia import from Southeast Asia?

- A. Gold B. Textiles C. Wheat D. Cattle

Question 34. How does Southeast Asia contribute to Australia's culture?

- A. By providing technology
B. By influencing fashion
C. By adding traditions, customs, and languages
D. By supplying natural resources

Question 35. What is one benefit of the relationship between Australia and Southeast Asia?

- A. Increased military cooperation
- B. Cultural misunderstanding
- C. Economic growth
- D. Environmental degradation

Question 36. What type of services does Australia export to Southeast Asia?

- A. Health services
- B. Education services
- C. Transportation services
- D. Financial services

Four sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

Vietnamese culture is rich and diverse, shaped by its long history and unique traditions. Family is at the heart of Vietnamese society. (37) _____. This strong sense of family ties influences many aspects of life, from celebrations to daily activities.

One of the most significant festivals in Viet Nam is *Tet*, the Lunar New Year. (38) _____. During this time, families come together to honor their ancestors and share meals. Traditional foods like *banh chung* (square sticky rice cake) are often prepared and enjoyed.

Viet Nam is also known for its beautiful art and literature. (39) _____. Calligraphy and painting often reflect nature and spirituality, showcasing the country's appreciation for beauty and harmony. Additionally, traditional music and dance are performed during festivals and ceremonies, highlighting Viet Nam's cultural heritage.

Finally, Vietnamese cuisine is famous worldwide for its fresh ingredients and bold flavors. (40) _____. Dishes like *pho* and *banh mi* are beloved both in Viet Nam and abroad.

- A. Many artists draw inspiration from traditional stories and nature
- B. The variety of herbs and spices makes Vietnamese food unique
- C. This festival is marked by vibrant celebrations and special meals
- D. Respect for elders is a fundamental value

Question 37. _____

Question 38. _____

Question 39. _____

Question 40. _____

PRACTICE TEST 13

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

Question 1. A. access B. result C. shelter D. venue

Question 2. A. attraction B. destruction C. pollution D. suggestion

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

Question 3. A. baggy B. casual C. modern D. unique

Question 4. A. attendance B. candidate C. scenery D. scholarship

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

Question 5. I suggested _____ for a walk in the park.

A. go B. going C. should go D. to go

Question 6. His best movie, _____ won several awards, was about the life of Gandhi.

A. that B. where C. which D. who

Question 7. I wish that I _____ to go to work today.

A. didn't have B. don't have C. hadn't had D. won't have

Question 8. The flight was delayed _____ bad weather.

A. although B. because C. because of D. in spite of

Question 9. He visited his grandmother yesterday, _____?

A. doesn't he B. didn't he C. hasn't he D. isn't he

Question 10. Could you please tell me _____ to get to the bus station?

A. does it take how long B. how long does it take
C. how long it takes D. it takes how long

Question 11. Conservationists are trying to save the whale from _____.

A. extinction B. instruction
C. production D. communication

Question 12. Caro: I forgot my book at home today!

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Huy: _____

- A. That's too bad. You can borrow mine. B. You must bring it tomorrow.
C. You should leave now. D. Why did you forget it?

Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 16.

Are you looking for an unforgettable summer vacation? Join us (13) _____ an exciting adventure in the mountains! Our travel company offers a variety of outdoor activities like hiking, camping, and kayaking. Whether you're a beginner or an experienced traveler, we have something for everyone.

Our team of professional guides will ensure your safety while you explore (14) _____ beauty of nature. We provide all the necessary equipment and offer comfortable accommodations to make your stay (15) _____. Plus, we guarantee the best prices in the area, so you don't need to worry about spending too much.

Book your trip today and experience the thrill of outdoor adventure with the best travel team! Call us now at 0790.123.456 (16) _____ visit our website to learn more. Don't miss this chance to make this summer one to remember!

- Question 13.** A. in B. on C. at D. by
Question 14. A. a B. an C. the D. no article
Question 15. A. relax B. relaxation C. relaxed D. relaxing
Question 16. A. and B. but C. or D. so

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 18.

Question 17. Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Last weekend, my friends and I went hiking in the mountains. We started our journey early in the morning to avoid the afternoon heat. The trail was steep, but we enjoyed the beautiful scenery along the way. _____.

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- a. After the break, we continued climbing until we reached the top.
- b. Halfway up the mountain, we stopped to rest and eat some snacks.
- c. The view from the top was amazing, and we took many photos.

A. b – c – a B. a – c – b C. c – b – a D. b – a – c

Question 18. Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

- A. After the hike, we realized we forgot to bring enough water.
- B. By the end of the day, we were tired but happy with our adventure.
- C. In the end, we felt disappointed because the trail was too easy.
- D. Once we reached the top, we decided to head back immediately.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 24.

Community Recycling Day

We are (19) _____ announce that our annual Community Recycling Day will take place next Saturday, October 14th. This event is important in keeping our town clean and helping the environment. Everyone (20) _____ to bring old newspapers, plastic bottles, and glass containers to the community center. Volunteers will be there to assist, and please make sure (21) _____ items are clean and sorted. We also accept small electronics that can be recycled responsibly.

There will be special workshops throughout the day, teaching residents (22) _____ to reduce waste and live sustainably. Snacks and drinks will be provided for all participants. To make this event (23) _____, we need volunteers who can help with sorting and organizing the materials. If you are interested, please sign up on our website.

We look forward to seeing you on October 14th! Working together, we can make a big difference in our community (24) _____ the environment for future generations. Don't miss this opportunity to contribute and help us clean up the neighborhood!

Question 19. A. excited to B. happy about C. interested in D. pleased with

Question 20. A. are encouraged B. are encouraging
C. is encouraged D. is encouraging

Question 21. A. all B. few C. several D. some

- Question 22.** A. how B. what C. where D. why
- Question 23.** A. succeeds B. success C. successful D. successfully
- Question 24.** A. by protecting B. in supporting C. to ensure D. with assisting

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Question 25. This restaurant is more popular than the one across the street

- A. This restaurant is the least popular one in the area.
- B. The restaurant across the street is not as popular as this one.
- C. The restaurant across the street is more popular than this one.
- D. This restaurant is as popular as the one across the street.

Question 26. "I can meet you at the office tomorrow," said John.

- A. John said he could meet me at the office tomorrow.
- B. John said he can meet me at the office tomorrow.
- C. John said he could meet me at the office the next day.
- D. John said he can meet me at the office the next day.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27. The movie / we / watch / last night / be / really interesting.

- A. The movie that we watched last night was really interesting.
- B. The movie that we were watching last night was really interesting.
- C. The movie that we watch last night was really interesting.
- D. The movie that we have watched last night was really interesting.

Question 28. How / people / celebrate / New Year / your country?

- A. How are people celebrate New Year in your country?
- B. How are people celebrated New Year in your country?
- C. How do people celebrate New Year in your country?
- D. How does people celebrate New Year in your country?

Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29. What does the sign say?

- A. Swimming is allowed here.
- B. Swimming here is dangerous because of the deep water.
- C. You can go fishing here.
- D. You must use diving equipment when swimming here.



Question 30. How long will the library be closed?

- A. For 1 day
- B. For 2 days
- C. For 3 days
- D. For 4 days

The library will be closed from September 25th to 27th for maintenance. It will reopen on September 28th.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 36.

In the past, traveling was nothing less than a dangerous adventure. People had no means of transport as they do now. They faced all sorts of dangers such as bad weather, wild beasts, and robbers. Therefore, most people did not like to go away from their villages. Only those who were adventurous set out on a long journey.

When man succeeded in training the four-foot animals like the horse and the camel, traveling became fairly comfortable. A trip across the country was still a dangerous **undertaking**. In those days, it was also very difficult to transport goods from one place to another. A man carried his load on his head or back. Later, horses and other animals were used for **this purpose**. But man and animals could not carry very heavy loads from one place to another.

Now people living in any part of a country can travel to any other part in comfort. Every country sets up a railway network. A small sum of money is required to go from one corner of the country to another. If your business is more urgent,

you can travel by airplane. A plane will need only a couple of days to fly around the whole world. Traveling by sea has also become swifter, more secure, and more **comfortable** than before.

Question 31. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Man has always used animals for transportation.
- B. People used to enjoy long journeys in the past.
- C. Traveling has become faster and more comfortable over time.
- D. Traveling in the past was easy and safe.

Question 32. According to the passage, why did people avoid traveling in the past?

- A. Because they enjoyed living in their villages.
- B. Because they faced dangers such as bad weather, wild animals, and robbers.
- C. Because there were no animals to help carry goods.
- D. Because they were too poor to travel.

Question 33. The word **undertaking** in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. danger
- B. journey
- C. profession
- D. task

Question 34. The phrase **this purpose** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. carrying heavy loads
- B. setting up a railway network
- C. transporting goods
- D. traveling in comfort

Question 35. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Horses and camels were the first animals used for transportation.
- B. Nowadays, a trip around the world by airplane takes several months.
- C. People in the past were afraid of traveling due to the dangers.
- D. Traveling by sea has improved in terms of speed and comfort.

Question 36. The word **comfortable** in paragraph 3 is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

- A. convenient
- B. relaxing
- C. safe
- D. unpleasant

Four phrases / sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, choose the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

Different Lifestyles Around the World

People live different lifestyles depending on where they live and what they do. In big cities, many people have busy lives. They often work long hours and spend time in traffic. After work, they might go to the gym, eat at restaurants, or meet friends. They have many options for entertainment, (37) _____.

In contrast, people who live in the countryside often have quieter lifestyles. They may wake up early to work on farms or take care of animals. Their pace of life is slower, (38) _____. People in rural areas may grow their own food, cook at home, (39) _____.

Some people choose healthy lifestyles (40) _____ and avoiding smoking or alcohol. Others may have unhealthy habits, such as eating too much fast food or not exercising enough. No matter where people live, it's important to take care of your body and mind by living a balanced life.

- A. and enjoy spending time with family
- B. and they spend more time outside
- C. by eating good food, exercising regularly
- D. like going to the cinema or attending concerts

Question 37. _____ **Question 38.** _____

Question 39. _____ **Question 40.** _____

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 14

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

Question 1. A. drop B. hot C. show D. rock

Question 2. A. peace B. learn C. deal D. mean

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

Question 3. A. courage B. honest C. protect D. language

Question 4. A. happen B. delay C. decide D. invite

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

Question 5. If I _____ more time, I would learn to play the piano.

A. have B. will have C. had D. am having

Question 6. Our class are selling handmade products to _____ money for the flood victims.

A. rise B. raise C. give D. bring

Question 7. The book _____ I borrowed from the library is fascinating.

A. where B. that C. who D. whose

Question 8. She felt _____ after hearing the depressing news.

A. disappointing B. disappoint
C. disappointed D. disappoints

Question 9. My sister regrets _____ too much time _____ computer games when she was in grade 9.

A. wasting – playing B. wasting – play
C. to waste – playing D. to waste – play

Question 10. Although progress _____, we cannot win the final match.

A. has been done B. has been made
C. had been done D. had been made

Question 11. _____ the lack of facilities, everyone does their best for their patients.

- A. Thanks to B. In spite C. Despite D. Owing to

Question 12. I met a woman _____ husband is a famous writer.

- A. who B. whom C. whose D. which

Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 13 to 16.

New Cafeteria Rules

Dear students,

Starting next Monday, the school cafeteria will implement new rules to ensure a better dining experience for everyone. All students must return their lunch trays to the designated area after eating. This will help our staff keep the cafeteria clean and ready (13) _____ the next group.

In addition, the cafeteria will now serve healthier meal options, such as salads, fresh fruit, and whole-grain bread. We encourage everyone to try these new options and maintain a (14) _____ diet.

Please be aware that food (15) _____ in the cafeteria should not be taken outside (16) _____ it is a packed lunch. We ask for your cooperation to keep the school grounds clean.

Finally, remember to present your student ID at the cashier when buying lunch. This helps us maintain accurate records.

Thank you for your understanding.

Best regards,

School Management

Question 13. A. on B. towards C. for D. to

Question 14. A. balance B. balanced C. balancing D. balances

Question 15. A. ordered B. prepared C. offered D. consumed

Question 16. A. unless B. if C. because D. although

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 17 to 18.

Question 17. Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

It was a beautiful morning, and I decided to go for a run in the park. I had been looking forward to starting my day with some exercise. _____.

- a. Just as I began to jog, I heard the sound of ducks quacking around.
- b. I found a flock of ducks playing on the pond. I felt relaxed and enjoyed the peaceful scenery around me.
- c. So curious, I came closer and had a close-up view of them.

A. b – c – a B. a – c – b C. c – b – a D. b – a – c

Question 18. Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 17) most appropriately.

- A. After a few moments, I continued my run with a smile on my face.
- B. I decided to go home and make a big breakfast.
- C. I saw my friends across the street and waved at them excitedly.
- D. The park was crowded with people, so I left immediately.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 19 to 24.

Storm Yagi, a tropical storm that formed in the Pacific Ocean, caused significant damage in parts of East Asia. Like many tropical storms, Yagi started as a low-pressure area over warm ocean waters. As it moved across the sea, it (19) _____ strength and became a powerful storm. Meteorologists closely monitored the storm's progress, as it was predicted to affect coastal areas with strong winds and heavy rainfall.

When Yagi made landfall, it brought (20) _____ rainfall to several regions, leading to widespread flooding. Many communities were (21) _____ by the rising water levels, and people had to be evacuated from their homes. Local authorities worked quickly to provide emergency shelter and supplies to those affected by the storm.

In addition to the flooding, high winds from the storm caused trees to fall and damaged buildings. Power outages were reported in many areas, leaving thousands of people without electricity. Rescue teams worked around the clock to (22) _____ people trapped in flooded areas and restore essential services.

Storm Yagi is a reminder of the increasing frequency and intensity of tropical storms in recent years. Scientists believe that climate change may be contributing to (23) _____ storms like Yagi. They emphasize the importance of preparedness and disaster management to (24) _____ the impact of future storms.

Question 19. A. lost B. gained C. kept D. decreased

Question 20. A. light B. minimal C. extreme D. weak

Question 21. A. affected B. avoided C. unaffected D. safe

Question 22. A. abandon B. rescue C. leave D. ignore

Question 23. A. milder B. weaker C. fewer D. more

Question 24. A. increase B. worsen C. cause D. reduce

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

Question 25. If scientists don't find a solution soon, the pollution will get worse.

- A. Unless scientists find a solution soon, the pollution will get worse.
- B. If scientists find a solution soon, the pollution will get worse.
- C. The pollution won't get worse if scientists don't find a solution.
- D. Unless scientists don't find a solution, the pollution won't get worse.

Question 26. The scientist who discovered the new chemical element received an international award.

- A. The international award was received by a scientist who discovered the new chemical element.
- B. An international award was given to the scientist who discovered the new chemical element.
- C. The new chemical element discovered by the scientist received an award.
- D. A scientist received the new chemical element as an award for their discovery.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is made from the given cues in each of the following questions.

Question 27. The chemical reaction / happen in cells / produce energy / for the body.

- A. The chemical reaction that happens in cells produces energy for the body.
- B. The chemical reaction which happen in cells produce energy for the body.
- C. The chemical reaction that happening in cells is producing energy for the body.
- D. The chemical reaction that happens in cells produce energy for the body.

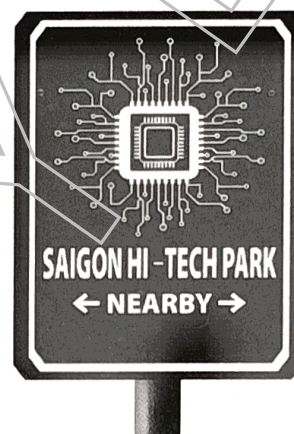
Question 28. Any warning / issue / before a storm / save / many lives. **PHẠM DU Ý LAN**

- A. Any warning which is issued before a storm save many lives.
- B. Any warning that is issued before a storm will save many lives.
- C. Any warning that issued before a storm can save many lives.
- D. Any warning that issued before a storm saving many lives.

Read the following sign or notice and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 29: What does the sign say?

- A. The Saigon Hi-tech Park is on both sides of the street.
- B. There are hi-tech parks around.
- C. The Saigon Hi-tech Park is far away.
- D. The Saigon Hi-tech Park is not far away.



Important Update: Community Center Events

Attention residents,

Please be aware that the Community Center will host several events this month:

Book Club: Every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

Yoga Classes: Mondays and Thursdays at 6 p.m.

Art Workshop: Saturdays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Cooking Demonstration: First Tuesday of the month at 5 p.m.

We encourage everyone to participate!

Question 30: What is the time of the Book Club meeting?

- A. 6 p.m.
- B. 5 p.m.
- C. 7 p.m.
- D. 2 p.m.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 36.

Understanding Australian Culture

Australian culture is a mix of influences from its Indigenous peoples, British colonization, and many immigrants from around the world. A key part of Australian culture is its strong connection to the land and nature. Indigenous Australians have

a deep spiritual bond with the land, which shows in their art, stories, and traditions. The Dreamtime is an important concept that includes creation stories and spiritual beliefs explaining the world and our connections to it.

Australian society values equality, often called the “fair go” philosophy. This belief in fairness affects how people interact and view work and leisure. Australians are known for being relaxed, often using the phrase “no worries” to express a laid-back approach to life. The arts are important too, with contributions in literature, music, and visual arts. Writers like Patrick White and Tim Winton are famous around the world. Australian food is diverse, reflecting the country’s multicultural population and unique environment. Sports are also a big part of Australian life, with major events bringing communities together and showing national pride.

In summary, Australian culture is a lively mix of traditions, values, and artistic expressions, deeply rooted in its history and the diverse influences that shape the nation.

Question 31. What is a key aspect of Indigenous Australian culture?

- A. Focus on technology
- B. Connection to the land and nature
- C. Urban lifestyle
- D. Traditional European customs

Question 32. What does the “fair go” philosophy emphasize?

- A. Competition, not cooperation
- B. Equality and fairness
- C. Individual
- D. Strict social ranking

Question 33. Who is mentioned as a notable Australian writer?

- A. Mark Twain
- B. J.K. Rowling
- C. Patrick White
- D. Ernest Hemingway

Question 34. What primarily influences Australian cuisine?

- A. The country’s multicultural population and unique environment
- B. Traditional recipes from Europe
- C. Fast food trends
- D. Ancient indigenous practices

Question 35. What do major sporting events in Australia promote?

- A. Individualism
- B. National pride and community
- C. International competition only
- D. Political debates

Question 36. Which of the following reflects the Australian attitude toward life, as described in the passage?

- A. Strict and formal
- B. Competitive and ambitious
- C. Laid-back and relaxed
- D. Isolated and indifferent

Four sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 37 to 40.

Multiculturalism in Society

Multiculturalism is an important aspect of modern society. It celebrates the coexistence of different cultures, beliefs, and traditions. (37) _____. This diversity enriches communities, bringing new ideas and perspectives.

In many cities, you can find neighborhoods that reflect various cultures. (38) _____. Festivals and cultural events showcase music, dance, and cuisine from around the world. These gatherings foster understanding and appreciation among people of different backgrounds. Education also plays a key role in promoting multiculturalism. (39) _____. By learning about different cultures, students become more open-minded and respectful. This knowledge helps reduce stereotypes and fosters harmony in society.

Ultimately, embracing multiculturalism can lead to a more vibrant and connected world. (40) _____.

- A. Local markets often feature foods from various countries
- B. Many countries actively promote diversity and inclusion
- C. Indeed, communities that embrace diversity are more innovative, fostering creativity, and growth
- D. Schools often include multicultural education in their curriculum

Question 37. _____

Question 38. _____

Question 39. _____

Question 40. _____

THE END OF THE TEST

PRACTICE TEST 1

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	C	A	B	B	A	B	C	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	B	A	C	B	A	B	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
C	C	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	C	B		

29. electric

30. comfortably

31. fearless

32. chemicals

33. Exploring

34. balanced

35. skill as

36. skill at

37. The date of the graduation ceremony will be changed again by the council.

38. Ms Duyen asked Mr Giang what he wanted her to help him then.

39. If you master English, it allows you to access global opportunities and advancements.

(If you master English, you can access global opportunities and advancements.)

40. Mr Nam began teaching / to teach science to children in the remote village of Cao Bang in 2020.

PRACTICE TEST 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	D	A	B	C	A	A	C	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	C	A	C	B	C	B	A	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
B	C	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	C	D		

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29. widens
 30. valuable
 31. embarrassment
 32. thankfully
 33. communicating
 34. vacancies
 35. inspiration for
 36. his inspiration from
 37. If Hannah didn't have (that) much homework, she would / could take a rest.
 38. I am in favor of (the idea of) planting more trees around the neighborhood.
 39. Daniel Radcliff, who played the main role in the series Harry Potter, now has a beard.
 (Daniel Radcliff, with the main role in the series Harry Potter, now has a beard.)
 40. She is such a strict teacher that all the students remain silent in her class.

PRACTICE TEST 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	B	D	C	C	A	D	B	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	D	C	B	A	C	D	C	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
B	D	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	B	B		

29. necessities
 30. competitor / competitors
 31. valueless
 32. unreliable
 33. hesitantly
 34. describing

35. rare species

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36. species richness

37. He told the children to come there the next day / the following day / the day after.

38. The man has been investigating / has investigated the case for two weeks.

39. He was made to run around the schoolyard.

40. I wish I had time to talk to you.

PRACTICE TEST 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	B	D	D	A	C	C	A	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	C	B	B	B	A	D	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
D	C	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	B	C		

29. consumption

30. productively

31. inconsiderable

32. Inventors

33. historically

34. socializing / socialising

35. social skills

36. social visit

37. This is the first time I have eaten such a delicious pizza.

38. Although we had warned him / we had given him our warning, he left without bringing some aspirins.

39. That's the man whom / that I lent my car to.

That's the man to whom I lent my car.

40. As soon as we receive / have received your cheque, we will proceed the delivery.

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PRACTICE TEST 5

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	B	B	D	B	C	D	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	A	B	C	B	A	C	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
C	B	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	B	D		

29. enable
30. advertisements
31. confidently
32. exciting
33. popularity
34. valuable
35. during the experiment
36. experiments on
37. He wishes his English was good enough to study space science.
38. Despite the cold, he wasn't wearing a coat.
39. Jurassic Park was directed by Steven Spielberg.
40. Tim has taken / been taking piano lessons for two years.

PRACTICE TEST 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	C	A	A	C	C	D	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	D	B	D	D	D	B	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
D	C	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	B	A		

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29. advertisement
30. Amazingly
31. consumers
32. optimistic
33. sympathize / sympathise
34. useful
35. in sympathy with
36. extend his sympathies
37. In spite of having a car, they seldom use it.
38. The product will be advertised on television.
39. Tom was too busy to talk to me.
40. He wasn't able to swim until he was in his twenties.

PRACTICE TEST 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	C	D	C	C	B	D	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	A	D	B	B	B	A	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
A	C	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	B	C		

29. successfully
30. communication
31. involvement
32. environmentalists
33. complaints
34. constructive
35. entry to
36. entry into

37. She asked me if / whether I was coming to her party.
38. He has been playing / has played football for five years.
39. I was made to stay awake all night by the loud music.
40. I wish it weren't raining, so I could go to the beach.

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PRACTICE TEST 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	A	A	B	A	C	C	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	A	C	A	B	B	C	A	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
D	B	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	B	B		

29. consumes
30. notification
31. intensely
32. updated
33. misunderstandings
34. located
35. renewable resources
36. online resource for
37. The woman whose house was broken into called the police.
38. I wish my head teacher could join this field trip
39. The supervisor extended the deadline for submitting the report.
40. I'd rather read books than watch movies.

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PRACTICE TEST 9

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	C	A	C	D	B	A	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	C	A	D	D	C	B	C	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	B	C	A	D	C	C	B	A	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	B	A	A	C	C	B	D	A

PRACTICE TEST 10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	C	C	A	B	B	A	C	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	B	B	D	A	B	A	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	D	D	A	C	B	D	A	A	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	B	C	B	A	D	A	C	B

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PRACTICE TEST 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	A	D	C	B	A	C	C	D	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	A	D	B	A	A	D	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	C	B	B	A	C	B	A	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	B	B	B	D	D	A	C	B

PRACTICE TEST 12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	D	A	C	D	C	D	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	D	B	C	A	A	B	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	B	D	A	D	B	D	C	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	B	C	C	B	D	C	A	B

PRACTICE TEST 13

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	D	A	B	C	A	C	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	A	A	C	D	C	D	B	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	C	A	B	C	A	C	B	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	B	C	B	D	D	B	A	C

PRACTICE TEST 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	C	A	C	B	B	C	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	C	B	D	A	A	A	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	D	D	A	B	A	B	D	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	C	A	B	C	B	A	D	C

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