

ĐẶNG HIỆP GIANG (Chủ biên)

ÔN LUYỆN THI
VÀO LỚP 10 THPT
NĂM HỌC 2020-2021

MÔN *Tiếng Anh*



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các thầy cô giáo và các em học sinh thân mến!

Nhằm chuẩn bị cho các em học sinh tham dự kì thi tuyển vào lớp 10 trung học phổ thông năm học 2020 - 2021, chúng tôi biên soạn cuốn sách **“Ôn luyện thi vào lớp 10 THPT năm học 2020 - 2021 môn Tiếng Anh”**. Cuốn sách được biên soạn bởi các tác giả là các thầy cô giáo có nhiều kinh nghiệm trong công tác tuyển sinh, ôn luyện thi vào lớp 10 THPT.

Nội dung cuốn sách bám sát chương trình Tiếng Anh THCS, đáp ứng yêu cầu của **Phương án tổ chức kì thi tuyển sinh vào lớp 10 THPT năm học 2020 - 2021**, đề mẫu và đề tham khảo do Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo

Hà Nội ban hành. Cuốn sách được cấu trúc thành các phần như sau:

- **Phần thứ nhất:** Giúp học sinh ôn tập các kiến thức, kĩ năng cơ bản cần nắm vững đồng thời làm quen với các dạng câu hỏi, bài tập sẽ có trong bài thi.
- **Phần thứ hai:** Giới thiệu một số đề luyện tập cho kì thi tuyển vào lớp 10 THPT môn Tiếng Anh. Các đề thi được soạn theo đề minh hoạ của Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo Hà Nội.
- **Phần thứ ba:** Đưa ra các đáp án gợi ý cho phần luyện tập.

Để sử dụng tài liệu đạt hiệu quả cao, các thầy cô giáo hướng dẫn các em tìm hiểu kĩ phần thứ nhất, ôn tập kiến thức cơ bản và rèn luyện các bài tập được cung cấp. Sau khi nắm vững các nội dung ôn tập, học sinh luyện tập và thử sức thông qua các đề luyện tập được biên soạn bám sát đề thi minh hoạ ở phần thứ hai.

Cuốn sách là tài liệu tham khảo rất cần thiết và bổ ích đối với các em học sinh, đáp ứng nhu cầu của các em học sinh trong việc ôn luyện. Đồng thời cũng là tài liệu tham khảo giúp các thầy cô giáo lựa chọn và định hướng cho học sinh ôn tập chuẩn bị cho kì thi tuyển sinh vào lớp 10 trung học phổ thông.

Trong quá trình biên soạn, chắc chắn cuốn sách không tránh khỏi những sơ xuất. Các tác giả và nhà xuất bản rất mong nhận được những góp ý của các thầy, cô giáo và các em học sinh để cuốn sách được tốt hơn.

Trân trọng cảm ơn!

Phần thứ nhất

ÔN TẬP

A - NGỮ PHÁP

1. Thì hiện tại

a) Diễn đạt một sự thật, thói quen: dùng thì hiện tại đơn.

e.g. *Dogs bark.*

The sun rises in the east.

She gets up at six every morning.

Một số trạng ngữ chỉ tần suất thường được dùng trong trường hợp này như: *always, frequently, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never.*

b) Sự kiện theo kế hoạch, thời khóa biểu, v.v...: dùng thì hiện tại đơn.

e.g.- *Can you tell me when the train to Ho Chi Minh City leaves?*

- Infifteen minutes. At 7.05.

c) Diễn đạt một sự việc đang diễn ra/ đang trong tiến trình ở hiện tại: dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

e.g. *It is raining heavily now.*

Những trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian thường dùng là: *now, right now, at the moment...* lưu ý hành động không nhất thiết đang xảy ra tại đúng vào thời điểm nói:

e.g. *I am working on the project of reconstructing the city.*

d) Để phàn nàn trong hiện tại: dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

e.g. *He s late again. He s always coming to class late.*

e) Sự sắp xếp hoặc kế hoạch cho tương lai: dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn hoặc *going to*.

e.g. *I'm taking a test tomorrow.*

I'm going to take a trip to Paris this summer.

f) Sự kiện bắt đầu từ quá khứ và tiếp tục đến hiện tại: dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

e.g. *I have learnt English for two years.*

I have learnt English since 2005.

Các giới từ thường dùng trong trường hợp này là: *for* (+ khoảng thời gian) và *since* (+ mốc thời gian).

g) Sự kiện trong quá khứ còn có tác động, ảnh hưởng hay có kết quả ở hiện tại: dùng thì

hiện tại hoàn thành.

e.g. *I haven't seen any good films lately.*

I've forgotten my key. I can't unlock the door now.

Các trạng từ thường dùng: *lately, recently.*

e.g. - *Have you ever climbed Mount Everest?*

— *No, I never have. But I'm sure I will, if I have a chance.*

Các trạng từ thường dùng: *ever, never, already, yet.*

2. Thì tương lai

a) Sự kiện sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai gần (có thể là do dự đoán từ những bằng chứng hiện tại): dùng thì tương lai gần.

e.g. *Look! There are dark clouds with strong winds. Hurry up! It's going to rain in a few minutes.*

b) Điều sẽ làm trong tương lai nhưng là một quyết định tức thời ở thời điểm nói: dùng thì tương lai đơn.

e.g. *OK. I'll buy you a coffee.*

c) Tiên đoán sự kiện sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai: dùng thì tương lai đơn.

e.g. *We don't think she'll come after all this trouble.*

d) Sự kiện trong tương lai đứng từ góc nhìn ở một thời điểm trong quá khứ: dùng WOULD.

e.g. *He said he would come on time but he didn't keep his words.*

3. Thì quá khứ

a) Sự kiện đã xảy ra trong quá khứ có thời gian xác định: dùng thì quá khứ đơn.

e.g. *We came here in 1992.*

b) Sự kiện đang xảy ra trong quá khứ: dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn.

e.g. *At that time, I was writing a letter.*

Yesterday evening, while my mother was cooking in the kitchen, my father was watching the news on TV.

Just as I was leaving the house, I heard an explosion from inside the lab.

c) Sự kiện xảy ra trước một sự kiện khác đã xác định trong quá khứ hay trước một thời điểm đã xác định trong quá khứ: dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành.

e.g. *Before going to the meeting, he had consulted with his lawyers.*

4. Phân biệt giữa progressive (tiếp diễn) và non - progressive (không tiếp diễn)

Một số động từ không bao giờ được dùng ở thể tiếp diễn. Đó là các động từ thuộc một trong hai nhóm sau:

- Nhóm động từ tri nhận: *believe, desire, dislike, doubt, feel, guess, hate, hear, imagine, know, like, love, mean, mind, please, prefer, realize, recognize, remember, see, smell, taste, think, understand, want, etc.*

e.g. *I know you 're right.*

Now I realize that I've made a miske.

- Nhóm động từ quan hệ: *be, belong to, consist of, cost, equal, fit, have, include, lack, need, owe, own, require, seem, sound, etc.*

e.g. *I have a dog and two cats.*

Một số động từ có thể có nhiều nghĩa. Khi mang nghĩa tri nhận, động từ đó không dùng ở tiếp diễn; khi mô tả hành động, động từ đó vẫn có thể đi với thể tiếp diễn.

e.g. *I think you 're right, (think chỉ sự tri nhận)*

I'm thinking of my grandmother, who I love most in my family, (think chỉ hoạt động của tư duy)

5. Phân biệt thì quá khứ đơn và thì hiện tại hoàn thành

Thì quá khứ đơn và thì hiện tại hoàn thành đều được dùng để mô tả hành động đã diễn ra. Khi có điểm thời gian xác định hay trong ngữ cảnh, người đọc/ nghe nắm được thời gian ta dùng thì quá khứ đơn.

e.g. *Last holiday, my mother promised to buy my sister a piano. She was very delighted to hear this.*

Câu có chứa *delighted* không có điểm thời gian đi kèm, nhưng qua ngữ cảnh, hành động là trong quá khứ.

e.g.- *Have you been to London?*

- *Yes, I have. In fact, I stayed there for two years.*

Ví dụ không có thời điểm chính xác của hành động, nhưng cả người nói và người nghe đều hiểu thời điểm đó nằm trong quá khứ trong ngữ cảnh của câu.

Khi không có thời gian xác định, ta dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

e.g. *I don 't know if we 've met.*

6. Thể bị động

Thể bị động được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

- Khi tác nhân gây nên hành động không quan trọng hay không rõ ràng.
e.g. *Nothing is known about the cause yet.*
- Tuân thủ mạch nội dung.
e.g. *We have an old piano. It was bought by my grandmother many years ago.*
- Nhấn mạnh tới đối tượng/ kết quả của hành động.
e.g. *Nice picture! Yes, it was painted by my brother!*
- Tác nhân gây nên hành động xuất hiện khi được coi là quan trọng và cần thiết.
e.g. *Telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.*
- Tác nhân gây nên hành động không xuất hiện khi:
 - người nói/ viết không biết ai (cái gì) là tác nhân.
e.g. *My bike has been stolen.*
 - tác nhân của hành động không được coi là quan trọng.
e.g. *What happened to the thief?*

He was caught yesterday.

- tác nhân của hành động đã quá rõ, hay được coi là đương nhiên, không cần được nhắc đến.

e.g. *The thief was caught (by the police).*

- tác nhân đã được nhắc đến nên không cần được nhắc lại.

e.g. *Some of his paintings were made (by him) when he was seriously ill.*

Động từ dùng trong thể bị động có thể đang ở trong một thời nhất định nào đó (gọi là dạng finite), hay đang ở dưới một dạng thức chưa chia thời (non - finite). Cụ thể như sau:

- Đơn:

s + be (am/ is/ are/ was/ were) + V-ed/ V₃

e.g. *My brother is given a book.*

The house was built in 1992.

- Tiếp diễn:

s + be (am/ is/ are/ was/ were) + being + V-ed/ V₃

e.g. *The patient is being examined.*

The meal was being served.

- Hoàn thành:

s + have (has/ have/ had) + been + V-ed/ V₃

e.g. *A new bridge has been built.*

When we came, the house had been emptied.

- Hoàn thành tiếp diễn (trường hợp này ít dùng dưới dạng bị động):

s + have (has/ have/ had) + been + being + V - ed/ V₃

e.g. *The meal had been being served when we came.*

- Khi động từ chính đi kèm với một động từ tình thái:

s + modal verb (will/ can/ etc.) + be + V - ed/ V₃

e.g. *The Olympic Games will be held in our country next year.*

- Khi động từ cần chuyển sang bị động là một non - finite verb:

s + verb + to be + V - ed/ V₃

e.g. *I expected to be invited to the party but I wasn't.*

Hoặc:

s + verb + being + V - ed/ V₃

e.g. *I prefer being driven by a professional chauffeur.*

Can lưu ý rằng sau một số động từ như *see, hear, make*, ta có dạng động từ nguyên thể không TO, nhưng khi chuyển sang bị động, ta lại dùng dạng động từ nguyên thể có TO.

e.g. *j They saw a man climb in through the kitchen window.*

—> *A man was seen to climb in through the kitchen window.*

e.g. *2 She made her son finish his food.*

—> *Her son was made to finish his food.*

- Thể bị động với các động từ đa thành phần (multi - word verbs/ phrasal verbs):

Các động từ đa thành phần là động từ bao gồm một động từ và các tiểu từ đi kèm. Khi chuyển sang bị động, các tiểu từ này đi liền với động từ.

e.g. *j They turned down his proposal.*

—> *His proposal was turned down.*

e.g., *When his parents were out, a baby - sitter looked after him.*

- + *When his parents were out, he was looked after by a baby - sitter.*

e.g.₃ *We couldn't put up with this noise.*

—> *This noise couldn't be put up with.*

- Thể bị động với động từ có hai tân ngữ:

Động từ có hai tân ngữ có công thức: $S + V + O_i + O_d$

hoặc: $S + V + O_d + \text{prep} + O_i$

e.g. *He gave his brother an apple.*

O_i O_d

He gave an apple to his brother.

O_d O_i

Ta có hai cách chuyển câu với động từ có hai tân ngữ sang câu bị động:

- > Lấy tân ngữ gián tiếp (O_i) làm chủ ngữ:

e.g. *His brother was given an apple (by him).*

- > Lấy tân ngữ trực tiếp (O_d) làm chủ ngữ:

e.g. *An apple was given to his brother (by him).*

Lưu ý: cần phân biệt giữa câu với động từ có hai tân ngữ và câu với động từ chỉ có một tân ngữ nhưng có thêm một bổ ngữ của tân ngữ. Dưới đây là một ví dụ dạng câu này.

e.g.₁: *He made his brother a good student.*

O_d C_o

Phân biệt với câu

e.g.₂: *He gave his brother an apple*

O_i O_d

Trong ví dụ 1, ta có thể hiểu “his brother” trở thành “a good student” thông qua hành động của “He”.

Trong ví dụ 2, “his brother” có “an apple” thông qua hành động của “He”.

Nếu như ví dụ 2 có hai tân ngữ (“his brother” và “an apple”) và cả hai đều có thể làm chủ ngữ trong câu bị động, thì ví dụ 1 chỉ có 1 tân ngữ (“his brother”) và do đó câu chỉ có thể chuyển sang bị động bằng 1 cách duy nhất:

His brother was made a good student.

Ta không thể có câu:

* *A good student was made his brother.*

- Thể bị động với mệnh đề *THAT* - clause\

Ta hãy thử đổi câu sau sang thể bị động.

People say that he has gone to Australia.

Câu có dạng: s (People) + V (say) + o (that he has gone to Australia). Theo như cách

chuyển đổi sang bị động thông thường, câu bị động sẽ là:

That he has gone to Australia is said.

Nhưng câu trên có chủ ngữ không cân đối về mặt độ dài với những thành phần khác của câu, nên chủ ngữ *That he has gone to Australia* được chuyển về cuối câu, và lấy đại từ IT làm chủ ngữ giả. Kết quả cuối cùng ta có:

It is said that he has gone to Australia.

Ví dụ khác:

Everyone believes that he is the richest man in the world.

—> *It is believed that he is the richest man in the world.*

- The bị động với cấu trúc nguyên thể:

Cấu trúc câu với *THAT* - clause trên cũng có thể được chuyển sang bị động dưới dạng nguyên thể. Cách làm như sau:

e.g. *They believe he is the richest man in the world.*

Chúng ta lấy chủ ngữ là “he”, chia động từ “believe” ở thể bị động (“is believed”), phần còn lại trong mệnh đề *THAT* đặt dưới dạng *to - infinitive*. Kết quả là ta có:

He is believed to be the richest man in the world.

Lưu ý rằng khi động từ trong hai mệnh đề chính và phụ chia cùng một thì, ta dùng dạng *infinitive*. Trong trường hợp dưới đây, khi động từ trong mệnh đề phụ diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước hành động trong mệnh đề chính, ta dùng *perfect infinitive*.

People say that he has gone to Australia.

Trong khi mệnh đề chính động từ chia ở thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề phụ có động từ ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành (chênh về mặt thời gian so với hành động ở mệnh đề chính). Do đó câu bị động sẽ là:

He is said to have gone to Australia.

- Thể bị động với cấu trúc sai khiến:

Cấu trúc sai khiến:

s + have + sb + V - bare infinitive + sth hoặc:

s + get + sb + to V - infinitive + sth

có dạng bị động tương ứng của nó là:

s + have/ get + sth + V - ed/ V₃ + (by agent) e.g. *I had a doctor check my health.*

I had my health checked (by a doctor).

I got a mechanic to check my car.

I got my car checked (by a mechanic).

7. Câu điều kiện

Trong chương trình trung học cơ sở các em được học hai loại câu điều kiện sau:

a. Câu điều kiện loại 1

> Công thức:

If - clause	Main clause
present simple tense	will/ can (may, etc.) + verb/ imperative

e.g. *If we don 't leave now, we will miss the train.*

If he comes, please tell him to wait for me.

➤ Cách dùng:

- Điều kiện có khả năng xảy ra trong tương lai hoặc hiện tại.

e.g. *If he comes, please tell him to wait for me.*

- Có khả năng xảy ra nếu điều kiện đưa ra được đáp ứng.

e.g. *If we don 't leave now, we will miss the train.*

Với cách dùng này, ta có thể thay *will* bằng một số động từ tình thái như *can, may, v.v...*

e.g. *If you try your best, you can win the prize.*

- Mệnh đề chính trong câu điều kiện loại 1 còn là lời yêu cầu, ra lệnh.

e.g. *If he comes, please tell him to wait for me.*

b. Câu điều kiện loại 2

➤ Công thức:

If - clause	Main clause
past subjunctive/ past tense	would/ could/ might + verb

e.g. *You would feel healthier if you did more exercise.*

If I were you, I 'd come to the party.

If they were here, I would not say anything.

➤ Cách dùng:

- Đưa ra giả định cho hiện tại.

e.g. *If I were you, I 'd come to the party.*

- Đưa ra giả thiết về một tình huống không thể xảy ra.

e.g. *If I became the president of the us, I would take you as my personal assistant.*

c. Các loại câu điều kiện khác

Câu điều kiện loại 0

➤ Công thức:

If - clause	Main clause
present simple	present simple

e.g. *If you put a paper on a fire, it burns quickly.*

➤ Cách dùng:

- Đây là loại câu điều kiện dùng để nêu lên các sự thật về mặt khoa học.

e.g. *If water boils, steam rises.*

- Câu điều kiện loại 0 còn được dùng để chỉ đến những sự kiện mà kết quả của nó luôn luôn đúng.

e.g. *If Mike reads on the train, he often feels sick.*

Câu điều kiện loại 3

➤ Công thức:

If - clause	Main clause
past perfect	would/ could/ might + have + past participle

e.g. *If you had taken my advice, you would not have been in such trouble.*

➤ Cách dùng:

- Đưa giả thiết trái với những gì đã diễn ra trong quá khứ.

e.g. *If you had taken my advice, you would not have been in such trouble.*

- Đưa giả thiết trái với những gì được cho là đúng trong quá khứ.

e.g. *I don't think Tom has come. If he had come, he'd have left a message.*

d. Đảo ngữ của câu điều kiện

Trong văn viết trang trọng, để nhấn mạnh hoặc tạo hiệu ứng ngôn ngữ, mệnh đề điều kiện không dùng từ IF mà thay vào đó là cấu trúc đảo ngữ. Mệnh đề chính vẫn giữ nguyên cấu trúc. Mệnh đề đảo ngữ chỉ điều kiện đứng ở đầu câu, mệnh đề chính đứng sau mệnh đề đảo ngữ. Công thức và cách dùng cụ thể của câu đảo ngữ chỉ điều kiện như sau:

Loại 1

➤ Công thức:

If - clause	Main clause
(Không có từ IF) Should + s + V	will/ can (may, etc.) + verb / imperative

e.g. *Should you require any further information, do please get in touch with me personally.*

Loại 2

➤ Công thức:

If - clause	Main clause
(Không có từ IF) WERE + S	would/ could/ might, etC. + verb

Để dựng được câu đảo ngữ loại này, mệnh đề điều kiện cần phải có từ WERE.

e.g. Câu điều kiện không đảo ngữ:

If it were not for your support, I would be very discouraged.

Câu đảo ngữ:

Were it not for your support, I would be very discouraged.

Trong trường hợp câu không có WERE, ta cần phải thêm WERE TO trước động từ và chuyển động từ chính về nguyên thể trong mệnh đề điều kiện để câu có thể đảo ngữ.

e.g. Câu điều kiện không đảo ngữ:

If you came to the meeting, you would know whether I am right or not.

Thêm WERE TO vào mệnh đề điều kiện:

If you were to come to the meeting, you would know whether I am right or not.

Câu đảo ngữ:

Were you to come to the meeting, you would know whether I am right or not.

Loại 3 và loại hỗn hợp

If - clause	Main clause
-------------	-------------

(Không có từ IF) HAD + s + Past participle	would/ could/ might + have + V - ed/ V₃ (loại 3) would/ could/ might, etC. + verb (loại hỗn hợp)
--	--

Loại 3 và loại hỗn hợp cùng có mệnh đề điều kiện được đảo bằng cách đưa *HAD* lên đầu câu.

e.g. *Had he been here yesterday, he would have met his wife.*

Had he not eaten too much, he wouldn't feel ill now.

e. Một số cấu trúc có liên quan đến câu điều kiện

- **But for:** Câu có chứa **But for** được dùng với ý nghĩa như câu điều kiện loại 2 hay loại 3. Câu có cấu trúc như sau:

Condition	Main clause
But for + danh từ'	would/ could/ might, etC. + verb (loại 2) would/ could/ might + have + V - ed/ V₃ (loại 3)

Nghĩa của cụm từ *But for*. Nếu không nhờ có..., nếu không vì... (tương đương với câu trúc: *If it were not for.../If it had not been for...*)

e.g.j *But for your helicopter, I would not be here on time.*

—> *If it were not for your helicopter, I would not be here on time.*

e.g.2 *But for your support, I would not have won the election.*

—> *If it had not been for your support, I would not have won the election.*

- **Unless:** CÓ thể thay *If... not* bằng *Unless*.

e.g. *Come tomorrow if I don't phone.*

—> *Come tomorrow unless I phone.*

- **In case:** *In case* có một số nét nghĩa giống *If* Sự khác biệt giữa *In case* và *If* là như sau:

In case được dùng để nói đến sự phòng bị cho sự kiện có thể sẽ xảy ra, không được dùng.

e.g. *You should insure your house in case there's a fire.*

If và *in case* có thể được dùng như nhau trong ví dụ sau:

You should telephone 114 if there's a fire.

- **Provided that, providing that, as/ so long as, on condition that:** Một số từ như

provided that (miễn là), *providing that* (miễn là), *as/ so long as* (chừng nào mà), *on condition that* (với điều kiện là) được dùng thay cho //khi người nói muốn nêu điều kiện.

eg. *As long as you return my book, I will lend you another.*

I will let you use my bike provided that you promise to return it to me on time.

8. Câu trần thuật

Câu trần thuật là việc tường thuật lại lời của một ai đó. Để có thể truyền đạt đúng nội dung ý nghĩa và thậm chí là cảm xúc của người nói lời trực tiếp, người tường thuật thường phải thay đổi các đại từ nhân xưng, thời của động từ, và các cụm từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn. Dưới đây là các thay đổi giữa lời nói trực tiếp và lời nói gián tiếp. Đại từ nhân xưng được chuyển theo nguyên tắc sau:

Trực tiếp	Trần thuật
I ⇒ He/She We ⇒ They	
e.g. ₁ He said, "I've forgotten <u>my</u> address. " —> He said that <u>he</u> had forgotten <u>his</u> address. e.g. ₂ He said, "We 'll do it right away. " —> He said that <u>they</u> would do it right away.	
You ⇒ They/ We/ He/ She/ I Phù hợp với ngữ cảnh	
e.g. ₁ He said to them, " <u>You</u> are late again. " —>He told them that <u>they</u> were late again. e.g. ₂ He said to us, " <u>You</u> will be successful. " —> He told us that <u>we</u> would be successful.	
They => They He => He She => She	
e.g. ₁ He said, " <u>They</u> never arrive on time. " —> He said that <u>they</u> never arrived on time. e.g. ₂ He said, "He is waiting downstairs. " —> He said that <u>he</u> was waiting downstairs. * Các tính từ và đại từ sở hữu cũng được đối tương ứng.	

Khi trần thuật, động từ được lùi một thì về quá khứ. Cụ thể như sau:

trực tiếp	trần thuật
Present	Past
e.g. ₁ She said, "I am your new teacher. " —> She said that she <u>was</u> their new teacher. e. g. ₂ "I'm <u>waiting</u> for Mike, " he s a id.	

<p>—> <i>He said that he <u>was waiting</u> for Mike.</i></p> <p>e.g.₃ <i>“I <u>have found</u> a car, ” he said.</i></p> <p>—> <i>He said that he <u>had found</u> a car. e.g.₄ She said, “We <u>’vé been waiting</u> for ages. ”</i></p> <p>—> <i>She said that they <u>had been waiting</u> for ages.</i></p>	
Past	Past Perfect
<p>e.g.₁ <i>“I <u>took</u> it home with me, ” she said. —> She said that she <u>had taken</u> it home with her.</i></p> <p>e.g.₂ <i>She said, “They <u>were thinking</u> of selling the house but they have decided not to. ”</i></p> <p>—> <i>She said that they <u>had been thinking</u> of selling the house but they had decided not to.</i></p>	
Future	Future in the Past
<p>e.g.₁ <i>She said, “I will/shall be in Paris on Monday. ”</i></p> <p>—> <i>She said that she would be in Paris on Monday.</i></p> <p>e.g.₂ <i>He said, “I will be using the car. ”</i></p> <p>—> <i>He said that he would be using the car.</i></p>	
First Condition	Condition in the Past
<p>e.g. <i>They said, “If the bus is late again, they will take a taxi to work. ”</i></p> <p>—> <i>They said that if the bus was late again, they would take a taxi to work.</i></p>	

Lưu ý:

- Khi lời nói trực tiếp sử dụng quá khứ đơn đi kèm với mốc thời gian cố định hay mô tả sự kiện không thay đổi thì khi chuyển sang lời nói gián tiếp, không chuyển quá khứ đơn sang quá khứ hoàn thành.

e.g.₁ *My teacher said, “The Second World War ended in 1945. ”*

—> *My teacher said that the Second World War ended in 1945.*

e.g.₂ *She said, “I decided not to buy the house because it was on the main road”.*

—> *She said that she had decided not to buy the house because it was on the main road.*

- Quá khứ tiếp diễn trong lời nói trực tiếp được chuyển sang quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn trong lời nói gián tiếp khi diễn tả một hành động đã hoàn thành. Nếu chưa hoàn thành, quá khứ tiếp diễn trong lời nói trực tiếp vẫn giữ nguyên ở lời nói gián tiếp.

e.g. *He said, “When I saw them, they were playing football. ”*

—> *He said that when he saw them, they were playing football.*

- Quá khứ hoàn thành không thay đổi trong lời nói trần thuật.

e.g. *She said, “They had driven five kilometers. ”*

—> *She said they had driven five kilometers.*

- Câu điều kiện loại 1 chuyển sang quá khứ (không phải sang điều kiện loại 2) khi chuyển sang lời nói gián tiếp.

e.g. *He said, “ru be happy if she is here in an hour. ”*

—> *He said that he would be happy if she was there in an hour.*

(* Không phải: *He said that he would be happy if she were there in an hour.* }

- Các động từ ở dạng giả định thể hiện sự mong muốn, cầu ước hoặc đề nghị, v.v... trong câu điều kiện loại 2 và loại 3 không đổi thì khi chuyển sang lời nói trần thuật.

e.g.₁ *“If he came, we would know the correct answer, ” she said.*

—> *She said that if he came, they would know the correct answer.*

e.g.₂ *Mary said, “If I had finished the composition earlier, I would have handed it in on time.”*

—> *Maty said that if she had finished the composition earlier, she would have handed it in on time.*

e.g.₃ *“We wish we didn’t have to take exams, ” said the boys.*

—> *The boys said they wished they didn’t have to take exams.*

e.g.₄ *“Bill wants to go alone, ” said Ann, “but I’d rather he went with a group. ”*

Ann said that Bill wanted to go alone, but that she'd rather he went with a group.

Đổi các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn

Trong phần lớn các trường hợp trần thuật lại, các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn được chuyển theo nguyên tắc sau:

Lời nói trực tiếp	Lời nói gián tiếp
here	there
this	that
these	those
now	then, at that time
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next week/ next month/ next year/ etc.	the following week/ month/ year/ etc.
last week/ last month/ etc.	the previous week/ month/ etc.
two years ago	two years before

Cần lưu ý việc thay đổi trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn phải có liên hệ giữa lời nói trực tiếp và lời trần thuật. Ví dụ, nếu như phát biểu trong câu “*I'll do it tomorrow.*” được thực hiện từ hôm qua, thì lời nói gián tiếp phải là: *He promised he would do it today.*

Lưu ý không thay đổi thời gian và địa điểm cụ thể.

e.g. “*The Civil War in America ended in 1865,*” our teacher said.

—> *Our teacher said that the Civil War in America ended in 1865.*

Trần thuật câu hỏi

Khi trần thuật câu hỏi, động từ/ trợ động từ đứng trước chủ ngữ trong câu hỏi trực tiếp được đưa trở về vị trí đứng sau chủ ngữ, sử dụng từ để hỏi (trong các câu hỏi có từ để hỏi *Wh -*) hoặc thêm vào câu trần thuật từ *if*/hoặc *whether* (trong các câu hỏi *Yes - No*,

Or - question). Động từ trần thuật thường dùng là *ask*, *want to know*, và *wonder*. Cụ thể như sau:

<p>Ask + wh - word + s + V</p> <p>Ask + if/ whether + s + V</p>

e.g.₁ *He asks, “Where is she going?” —> He asked where she was going.*

e.g.₂ *He said to me, “Who are you?”*

He asked me who I was.

e.g.₃ *He said, “Do you know Billy?” —> He asked if/ whether I knew Billy.* e.g.₄

“Am I right?” he said.

He wondered if he was right.

Trần thuật câu mệnh lệnh

Câu mệnh lệnh được trần thuật với công thức:

<p>động từ trần thuật + O + (NOT) + to - infinitive</p>
--

Động từ thường dùng là *ask* và *tell*. Cụ thể ta có:

asksmb (not) to do smth

tell smb (not) to do smth

e.g.] *“Come in and have some tea,” he said to me.*

—> *He asked me to come in and have some tea.*

e.g., *“Don’t drive too fast,” he said.*

—> *He told me not to drive too fast.*

Tường thuật hành động lời nói

Đề trần thuật chính xác hành động lời nói trực tiếp, ta cần phải hiểu được thái độ và ý định của người nói và sử dụng động từ tường thuật phù hợp. Thông thường một cấu trúc câu hỏi được dùng để nhằm mục đích hỏi, nhưng có thể có những câu hỏi không nhằm mục đích hỏi mà là một lời yêu cầu. Trong trường hợp này ta phải hiểu ý định của người nói để trần thuật dưới dạng một yêu cầu thay vì một câu hỏi.

e.g. "Can you open the door, please? "

—> She asked me to open the door.

Thay vì: She asked if I could open the door.

Dưới đây là một số trường hợp cụ thể:

admit that; answer that/ reply that; argue that; claim that; complain that; accuse smb of doing smth; deny that/ V - ing; apologize for doing smth; agree to do smth; offer to do smth; insist on doing smth; promise that/ promise to do smth; refuse to do smth; threaten to do smth; assure smb that; object that; explain (to smb) that; remark that; remind smb that/remind smb to do smth; state that; report that; request smb to do smth; beg smb to do smth; urge smb to do smth; encourage smb to do smth; advise smb to do smth; warn smb (not) to do smth.

9. So sánh

Có ba cấp độ so sánh: So sánh bang, so sánh hơn, và so sánh hơn nhất.

a. Các dạng thức của tính từ và trạng từ

➤ Có quy tắc

Tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
fast loud	faster louder	fastest loudest

Tính từ/ trạng từ dài	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
beautiful carefully	more beautiful more carefully	(the) most beautiful (the) most carefully

- Các tính từ hay trạng từ ngắn là các tính từ hay trạng từ có một âm tiết.
e.g. late, dark, fast, bright
 - Các tính từ có hai âm tiết tận cùng bằng - y, - er, - ỒVV có thể được coi là tính từ ngắn.
e.g. Clever, pretty, early, narrow
 - Ngoài các trường hợp trên, tính từ và trạng từ được gọi là tính từ và trạng từ dài.
e.g. wicked, careful, interesting
- Bất quy tắc

Có một số tính từ và trạng từ trong tiếng Anh không thuộc các quy tắc trên. Các tính từ và trạng từ này có dạng so sánh như sau:

Tính từ/ trạng từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
good/ well	better	best
bad/ badly	worse	worst
far	farther/ further	farthest/ furthest
little	less	least
much/ many	more	most
old	older/ elder	oldest/ eldest

➤ Phân biệt giữa *elder* - *eldest* và *older* - *oldest*.

Elder - *eldest* dùng để chỉ thứ bậc trong gia đình và chỉ dùng cho người, còn *older* - *oldest* dùng cho cả người lẫn vật và so sánh về tuổi tác, mức độ cũ mới. *Elder* - *eldest* thường đặt trước danh từ.

e.g. *He is my eldest brother.*

This man is older than my brother.

I chose the oldest apartment.

➤ Phân biệt giữa *farther* - *farthest* và *further* - *furthest*.

Farther - *farthest* được dùng để so sánh khoảng cách vật lí hay địa lí, còn *further* - *furthest* ngoài nghĩa trên còn được dùng để chỉ các khoảng cách mang nghĩa trừu tượng.

e.g. *Tom ran the farthest.*

Please do not go any further into this problem. Let s move on to another issue.

b. Cấu trúc so sánh

So sánh bằng

Khẳng định	AS + ADJ/ADV + AS
Phủ định	NOT SO/ NOT AS + ADJ/ ADV + AS

- So sánh bằng được dùng để so sánh hai người/ vật có tính chất, trạng thái, v.v... bằng nhau hoặc không bằng nhau.

e.g. *He is not as tall as his father.*

She cooks as well as her mother.

- So sánh bằng cũng được dùng trong các cụm từ cố định. Các cụm từ so sánh này phản ánh văn hóa của người nói tiếng Anh.

e.g. *as cool as a cucumber*
as white as a sheet
as poor as a church mouse

So sánh hơn

Tính từ/ trạng từ' ngắn	ADJ/ADV - ER + THAN
Tính từ/ trạng từ dài	MORE + ADJ/ ADV + THAN

- So sánh hơn dùng để so sánh độ hơn kém giữa hai người/ vật.

e.g. *I'm taller than my brother.*

She works harder than her twin sister.

- Khi không nêu đối tượng so sánh vào trong câu so sánh, lược bỏ THAN, e.g. - *How about this building?*

- *Oh. I think it's higher (than the other one).*

không dùng:

* *Oh. I think it s higher than.*

So sánh hơn nhất

Tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn	THE + ADJ/ ADV - EST (+ IN/ OF)
Tính từ/ trạng từ dài	THE MOST + ADJ/ ADV (+ IN/ OF)

- So sánh hơn nhất được dùng để so sánh giữa ba đối tượng trở lên. e.g. *I'm the tallest in my class.*

This is the oldest theatre in London.

She is the most intelligent of the three.

- Ta dùng ở/khi so sánh trong một nhóm.

e.g. *She is the tallest of the three.*

c. So sánh nâng cao

Ngoài những vấn đề cơ bản đã nêu trong phần trên, các em học sinh cũng cần biết thêm một số kiến thức có liên quan đến cấu trúc câu có dạng so sánh mà các em có thể gặp phải trong quá trình làm bài.

về so sánh

- Khi so sánh, thông thường cần có hai vế để so sánh, vế được so sánh thứ hai thường là:

➤ Một cụm danh từ:

e.g. *He is taller than his father.*

➤ Một đại từ:

e.g. *This pen is longer than that one.*

Trong văn nói thông thường, có thể dùng đại từ nhân xưng dưới dạng tân ngữ trong vế thứ hai này.

e.g. *He is more intelligent than me.*

Không được dùng: * *He is more intelligent than I*

➤ Một cụm động từ:

Có thể dùng một cụm động từ ở dạng *V - ing* hay *to - infinitive* trong các vế so sánh.

e.g. *Riding a horse is not as easy as riding a motorbike.*

It is better for our health to ride a bicycle than to take a taxi.

➤ Một mệnh đề:

e.g. *He makes fewer mistakes than you do.*

vế so sánh này thường dùng trợ động từ tương ứng với động từ ở vế thứ nhất.

e.g. *She worked harder than all the others did.*

Khi vế so sánh có một chủ ngữ dài và động từ chỉ là động từ TO BE chia ở thì đơn, ta có thể đảo trật tự chủ ngữ và động từ trong vế này.

e.g. *Her grades are higher than those of anyone else in her class are.*

Her grades are higher than are those of anyone else in her class.

Ta cũng có thể lược bỏ động từ TO BE:

Her grades are higher than those of anyone else in her class.

So sánh hơn nhất thường đi với mệnh đề quan hệ (THAT) và thể hoàn thành.

e.g. *This is the best novel (that) I have ever read.*

She was the worst woman (that) he had ever met.

Bổ nghĩa trong so sánh hơn

Khi so sánh hơn, mức độ hơn kém có thể được tăng, giảm bởi các từ đi kèm. Các từ này đứng trước từ so sánh (*more/ less/ adj - er/ adv - er*).

Các (cụm) từ làm tăng/ giảm mức độ so sánh: *much, far, a lot, a little*.

e.g. I - *Have you received more lucky money than your sister?*

- *No, much less.*

e.g._o *This new building is far higher than the old one.*

e.g.₃ - *I think your new house is just a little bigger than the old one.*

— *It's not much bigger but it's far more beautiful.*

So sánh song song

- Cấu trúc so sánh song song được dùng để nói lên mối liên hệ giữa hai sự kiện: khi sự kiện 1 xảy ra thì sự kiện 2 cũng xảy ra (như là kết quả của sự kiện 1).

- Cấu trúc:

The + comparative + s + V, the + comparative + s + V

e.g. *The more he does the exercise, the better he feels.*

- Thông thường ta cần có đủ s và V cho cả hai mệnh đề, tuy nhiên trong một số cụm từ so sánh quen thuộc, ta có thể lược bỏ, đặc biệt là khi s và V là đại từ nhân xưng và động từ TO BE.

e.g. Estate agent: *Do you want a big house?*

Ann: *Yes, the bigger the better.*

Tom: *But the bigger it is, the more it will cost us to pay for the rent.*

Phân biệt *like* và *as*

- Ngoài các cấu trúc so sánh đã đề cập ở trên, ta còn dùng LIKE mang nghĩa so sánh. LIKE được đặt trước danh từ, đại từ, hay V - ing.

e.g. *He swims like a fish.*

The windows were all barred. It was like being in prison.

- AS được dùng với một chủ ngữ và động từ.

e.g. *Why don't you cycle to work as we do?*

- Ngoài ra, LIKE và AS còn đều dùng kèm với danh từ nhưng mang nghĩa khác nhau.

e.g.¹ *He works as a slave, (as: in the role of)*

e.g.₂ *He works like a slave, (like: similar to, in the same way as)*

10. Mệnh đề quan hệ

Relative clause được gọi là mệnh đề quan hệ, chứa đại từ quan hệ (relative pronoun) để quy chiếu với một danh từ hay một mệnh đề đứng trước nó.

e.g.j *Do you know the girl that lives next door?*

That là đại từ quan hệ được dùng để quy chiếu cho *the girl* đứng ngay trước nó. Trong ví dụ trên, *that* làm chủ ngữ cho mệnh đề quan hệ đứng sau danh từ. Câu trên là sự hình thành từ hai câu:

Do you know the girl? She lives next door.

e.g., *This is the picture that I bought yesterday.*

That trong ví dụ 2 được dùng để thay thế cho *the picture* đứng ngay trước nó và *that* làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Câu trên được cắt nghĩa như sau:

This is the picture. I bought it yesterday.

a. Các đại từ quan hệ/ Trạng từ quan hệ

Các đại từ quan hệ được dùng để quy chiếu với danh từ đứng trước nó có thể chỉ người hay vật. Ngoài ra, còn có các từ quan hệ được dùng để thay thế một từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn hay lí do (còn gọi là trạng từ quan hệ).

	Chủ ngữ	Tân ngữ	Sở hữu
Chỉ người	who/ that	who/ whom/ that/ 0	whose
Chỉ vật	which/ that	which/ that/ 0	whose/ of which

Lưu ý:

- THAT được dùng để chỉ người hay vật, thay thế cho chủ ngữ hay tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Chỉ sử dụng THAT khi từ đứng trước nó là *all, everyone, everybody, anyone, someone* hay khi danh từ đứng trước nó có thể chỉ cho cả người lẫn vật.
- THAT và WHO không dùng sau giới từ.
- THAT không dùng sau dấu phẩy (trong mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định).
- Đại từ quan hệ có thể được lược bỏ khi nó làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ và nó không đứng sau giới từ.

Dưới đây là các từ thay thế cho các từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn, và lí do.

	Nơi chốn	Thời gian	Lý do
--	----------	-----------	-------

Trạng từ quan hệ	where	when	why
------------------	-------	------	-----

b. Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định

- Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định giúp nhận diện người/ vật được nêu lên trước đó.

e.g. *Is that the woman who wants to buy your car?*

Mệnh đề quan hệ *who wants to buy your car* làm rõ thêm *the woman*, để phân biệt với những người phụ nữ khác. Nếu không có mệnh đề quan hệ, người nghe không biết rõ người nói đang muốn nói đến *the woman* nào. Dưới đây là các trường hợp cụ thể:

- Đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ:

e.g.₁ *I met someone. He said he knew you.*

—> *I met someone who/ that said he knew you.*

e.g.₂ *The man has been arrested. He robbed you.*

- > *The man who robbed you has been arrested.*

- Đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ:

e.g. *This is the book. It is about a famous blind musician.*

—> *This is the book which is about a famous blind musician.*

- Đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ:

e.g. *The man promised to come back. I met him.*

The man who(m)/ that I met promised to come back.

Khi đại từ quan hệ trong câu làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, nó có thể được lược bỏ:

The man I met promised to come back.

- Đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, đứng sau giới từ:

e.g. *The friend spoke French. I was travelling with him.*

Ta có hai cách viết:

The friend who/ whom/ that I was travelling with spoke French.

The friend with whom I was travelling spoke French.

- Đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, đứng sau giới từ:

e.g. *The ladder began to slip. I was standing on the ladder.*

- » *The ladder which I was standing on began to slip.*

—> *The ladder on which I was standing began to slip.*

- Đại từ quan hệ chỉ sở hữu:

e.g. *The film is about a spy. His wife is caught by the enemy.*

The film is about a spy whose wife is caught by the enemy.

- Trạng từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn, thời gian, và lí do:

e.g. *This is the house. I was born in this house.*

Câu trên có thể được viết theo cách ta đã biết khi đại từ quan hệ đứng sau giới từ.

This is the house in which I was born.

Tuy nhiên, ta có thể thay *in this house* bằng *where* và ta có câu:

This is the house where I was born.

Tương tự ví dụ trên (thay giới từ và danh từ chỉ nơi chốn bằng *where*), ta có thể thay giới từ và danh từ chỉ thời gian bằng *when*, giới từ và danh từ chỉ lí do bằng *why*.

e.g. *Can you tell me the time? We can start at the time.*

Can you tell me the time when we can start?

e.g. *Please tell me the reason. You came late for that reason.*

—> *Please tell me the reason why you came late.*

c. Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định

Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định thường được dùng trong văn viết hơn là văn nói. Mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ mang giá trị bổ sung thêm thông tin mà không dùng để nhận diện danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định phải được tách với mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy.

e.g. *Th is is Mr Hung, who writes the script of the film.*

This puppy, which my grandfather gave me on my birthday, is 9 months old.

Lưu ý rằng mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định không dùng THAT sau dấu phẩy và bắt buộc phải có đại từ quan hệ đi kèm.

d. Mệnh đề quan hệ nâng cao

- Mệnh đề quan hệ với cả câu không dùng để mô tả danh từ đứng trước nó mà là cả mệnh đề đứng trước.

b. g.j *He refused to do his share with the chores, which annoyed the others.*

(His refusal to do his share with the chores annoyed the others.) e.g. The rain rattled on the roof all night, which kept us awake.

- Mệnh đề quan hệ với cả câu đứng sau dấu phẩy và chỉ dùng WHICH làm đại từ quan hệ.

e. Mệnh đề quan hệ gián lược

Mệnh đề quan hệ có thể được thay thế bằng một động từ nguyên thể, một động từ V-ing hay một động từ V-ed/ V₃.

- Động từ nguyên thể được dùng
 - khi danh từ đứng trước nó được bổ nghĩa bằng từ chỉ thứ tự: *the first, the second, the last, the only, N.N...* hay so sánh bậc nhất.

e.g. *As a captain, I will be the last man to leave the ship.*

(*As a captain, I will be the last man who leaves the ship.*)

- khi mệnh đề quan hệ diễn đạt mục đích hay sự cho phép.

e.g. *He has a lot of books to read during the term break.*

(*He has a lot of books that he can read during the term break.*)

He has a lot of books that he must read during the term break.)

- Động từ V-ing được dùng khi đại từ quan hệ làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ và
 - động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ đang ở thể tiếp diễn.

e.g. *The man who is standing in the garden with my father is my teacher of English.*

—> *The man standing in the garden with my father is my teacher of English.*

- động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ diễn đạt một hành động thông lệ.

e.g. *Boys who attended my school at the time had to wear uniform.*

Boys attending my school at the time had to wear uniform.

- Động từ V-ed/ Kđược dùng khi động từ ở mệnh đề quan hệ chia ở dạng bị động: e.g.
My children, who were born and bred in the city, never have a chance to see the sun rise.

—> *My children, born and bred in the city, never have a chance to see the sun rise.*

11. Luyện tập

a) Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. He often _____ tennis in his free time.

- A. plays B. is playing C. will play D. to pay
2. Surgeons use a_____ to perform an operation.
A scalpel B. razor blade C. sword D. knife
3. He is always busy. He has_____ time to relax.
A. much B. a little C. little D. a lot of
4. She's running slowly through the park. She's_____.
A. walking B. riding C. jogging D. driving
5. How do you say this fraction $\frac{3}{5}$ in English?
A. three over fifth B. three - fifth
C. three – fifths D. three-fives
6. Nam's parents are very_____ with his success.
A. please B. pleasant C. pleasing D. pleased
7. He is interested in_____ research.
A. working B. making C. studying D. doing
8. He can't buy that bicycle because he has_____ money.
A. a lot of B. much C. little D. few
9. My sister is studying hard _____her exam.
A. to B. at C. in D. for
10. They are very_____ and have no time for a hobby.
A. full B. busy C. hurried D. hard
11. Peter is sometimes unsuccessful because he's not _____of other people's opinions.
A. tolerate B. tolerable C. tolerant D. tolerance
12. Every student_____ to finish this test in 45 minutes.
A. having B. had C. have D. has
13. Not many students know the_____ of learning English.
A. importance B. importantment C. important D. import
14. Your explanation_____reasonable.
A. is not sound B. does not sound

C. is not sounded D. is not sounding

15. "I_____it will come at all today?" - "Neither do I."

A. think not B. not think C. don't think D. do think not

16. My brother loves to watch baseball; I_____basketball.

A. prefer to watch B. to prefer watching
C. watch preferring D. preferring to watch

17. Who_____when John is likely to turn up.

A. know B. do know C. is knowing D. knows

18. The managers are_____a new work schedule now.

A. arranging B. arranging up C. be arrange D. to arranging

19. Ann is very temperamental. How do you_____her?

A. put up with B. put with C. put up to D. putting up with

20. My parents often_____after dinner.

A. go for a walk B. walking C. go a walk D. go to walking

21. It takes years to_____a foreign language.

A. access B. master C. outnumber D. address

22. The sky is getting dark. It_____rain is on its way.

A. looks B. looks like C. seems to D. will be

23. I_____am several important letters but nothing has arrived.

A. expected B. looked forward to C. waiting D. expecting

24. I usually wear skirts but today I_____trousers.

A. wearing B. am wearing C. wear D. wears

25. Preserving natural resources _____of great importance.

A. is B. are being C. have been D. are

26. Your voice reminds me of somebody, but I can't remember_____.

A. it is B. who is C. who he is D. whom

27. I don't _____ locking the door. Let me double - check.
A. remember B. forget C. remind D. A & B are correct
28. The flat _____ of three bedrooms, with a kitchen and a bathroom.
A. Composes B. Contains C. includes D. Consists
29. After Mary _____ her degree, she intends to work in her father's company.
A. will finish B. is finishing
C. finishes D. will have finished
30. The boy, along with his classmates, _____ just paid me a visit.
A. has B. have C. are D. is
31. - "When _____ leaving for Toronto, Canada?"
- "We are planning to set out at 10 o'clock."
A. are we B. will we C. will up D. are us
32. The man told us that the next train would arrive _____.
A. at three thirty B. at three thirty o'clock
C. in three thirty D. in three thirty o'clock
33. I can meet you at Central Station. Will _____?
A. Convenient for you B. that convenient
C. that be convenient D. you be convenient
34. I hope that this winter won't be _____ last year.
A. as cold than B. so cold as C. as cold like D. so cold like
35. Let's go ahead and do it now. Nothing _____ by waiting.
A. accomplishes B. will be accomplished
C. has accomplished D. accomplished
36. I think our guests will _____.
A. be here shortly B. shortly be here
C. here be shortly D. here shortly be
37. The Smiths will move to New York. But we hope to _____ with them.
A. keep touch B. keep at touch C. keep on touch D. keep in touch
38. "I don't think it _____ today?" - "No, I don't think so."
A. is raining B. rain C. will rain D. doesn't rain

39. I shall do the job to the best of my_____.
- A. Capacity B. ability C. knowledge D. talent
40. If it's raining tomorrow, we shall have to put_____ the match till Sunday.
- A. off B. away C. in D. on
41. It will be hard to say goodbye to Bill and Anne. We are_____ at the airport.
- A. see them off B. see off them
C. seeing them off D. seeing off them
42. When you come tomorrow, why not_____ your brother with you?
- A. fetch B. take C. bring D . Carry
43. You will see him when he_____ here tomorrow.
- A. will come B. has come C. Come D. Comes
44. Tomorrow is Paul's birthday. Let's_____it
- A. Celebrate B. Congratulate C. honor D. praise
45. He said_____ money from me again.
- A. he will never borrow B. he never will borrow
C. he would never borrow D. he never would borrow
46. - "Those students_____ the annual school play."
- "Yes, it is scheduled for next week."
- A. perform B. will perform
C. have performed D. going to perform
47. I'll wait here _____ 8 o'clock.
- A. since B. by C. for D. until
48. We won't be able to go to the club_____ our parents give us permission
- A. although B. nevertheless C. unless D. without
49. When will the meeting_____?
- A. hold on B. hold place

- C. take one D. take place
50. I'll give you another hour_____
- A. making your mind up B. making up your mind
- C. make up your mind D. to make up your mind
51. I will_____ the idea with the other teachers and see what they think about it.
- A. explain B. argue C. discuss D. talk
52. You will become ill _____you stop working so hard.
- A. until B. when C. unless D. if
53. I'll hand over all my files to my assistant before I_____.
- A. am leaving B. leave C. will leave D. shall leave
- A. before B. forward C. for
54. I'm looking_____ the summer holidays.
- D. forward to
55. When Mr. Brown's daughter_____ from university, he will be retired.
- A. will be graduating B. graduates
- C. has graduated D. will graduate
56. When_____ give us your final decision?
- A. are you B. will you C. going out to D. you going to
57. The more_____ we walk, the longer it will take us to get home.
- A. slowest B. slower C. slowly D. slow
58. I'll _____you just one more story before you go to sleep.
- A. speak B. tell C. say D. talk
59. He will graduate in_____ two years.
- A. another B. other C. the other D. others
60. He_____.
- A. will be here soon B. will here be soon
- C. will be soon here D. soon will be here
61. He went to see the sights. He had a/an_____ tour.
- A. investigating B. sightseeing C. reviewing D. interested

62. She was tired _____ her long walk.
A. because B. since C. as D. because of
63. The driver _____ to read a newspaper while he for the lights to change.
A. had started - waited B. has started - has been waiting
C. was starting - has waited D. started - was waiting
64. When he _____ all the letters, he took them to the post office.
A. has written B. had written C. wrote D. had been writing
65. We set off early _____ we wouldn't stuck in the traffic.
A. because B. so that C. although D. in case
66. On arriving home I found that she _____ just a few minutes before.
A. left B. was leaving C. leaves D. had left
67. He said he _____ for five hours.
A. has been working B. has worked
C. worked D. had been working
68. I _____ my glasses and broke them.
A. fell B. dropped C. wore D. was wearing
69. "Where _____ last weekend?" - "I went to see my aunt and uncle."
A. are you go B. do you go C. have you went D. did you go
70. When we woke up, everywhere had been _____ snow.
A. Covered B. Covered by C. Covered with D. Covering
71. Until last year, "Mary Lester" was the largest ship that _____.
A. was ever built B. has ever built
C. has ever been built D. had ever been built
72. We lived there _____ ten years.
A. for B. during C. since D. while
73. When John got home from work, _____.
A. he has made a cup of coffee B. he was making a cup of coffee
C. he makes a cup of coffee D. he made a cup of coffee
74. After _____ his homework, Tom went out to play with his friends.

A. finish B. to finish C. finishing D. finished

75. "Who was the woman I saw you laughing with yesterday?"-"She was_____."

A. the woman next B. the next door woman
C. the woman next to the door D. the woman next by the door

76. She wanted to know_____ her hat and gloves.

A. where had I put B. where I had put
C. where did I put D. that where I had put

77. It was a hot day, and many people were_____ their way to the beach.

A. taking B. hitting C. making D. setting

78. After a lot of difficulty, he_____ to open the door.

A. managed B. succeeded C. obtained D. realized

79. The car was badly smashed up, but the driver escaped without serious_____.

A. damage B. pain C. wound D. injury

80. The girls were playing at the gate _____Jane came.

A. when B. that C. which D. there

81. She said that she_____ you some day.

A. had visited B. has visited C. will visit D. would visit

82. She came into the room while they_____ television.

A. have watched B. watched
C. have been watching D. were watching

83. Mr. Smith said he would come but he _____yet.

A. did not come B. had not come
C. does not come D. has not come

84. _____books on this shelf were written by Dickens.

A. Each B. All the C. Every D. The all

85. She said she felt tired as she _____for five hours.

A. had been working B. has worked
C. worked D. has been working

86. Did you _____ anywhere interesting last weekend?
A. go B. going C. was D. went
87. By the time the police arrived, the thieves _____ the stolen jewelry.
A. hide B. had hidden C. are hiding D. will have hiding
88. We spent _____ day sunbathing.
A. the whole B. all of C. whole D. whole of the
89. During his stay in Rome, Elmer _____ a lot of photographs.
A. pushed B. put C. took D. Caught
90. That was all she remembered. She couldn't remember _____.
A. some more B. any more C. no more D. none more
91. Instead of buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones _____.
A. repair B. to repair C. repairing D. repaired
92. It's possible _____ a train across Canada.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. to be taken
93. Now that we've finished painting the house, there is nothing left _____.
A. to do B. for doing C. be done D. for being done
94. Before we leave, let's have Shelley _____ a map for us so we won't get lost.
A. draw B. to draw C. drawing D. drawn
95. I can hear a cat at _____ the window.
A. scratches B. to scratch C. scratching D. was scratching
96. I think your mother should let you _____ your own mind.
A. make up B. to make up C. making up D. made up
97. The police never found the money _____ in the robbery.
A. stealing B. be stolen C. steal D. stolen
98. Do you know what made so many people _____ their home?
A. evacuate B. to evacuate C. evacuated D. be evacuated
99. _____ bread, you usually need flour, salt, and yeast.
A. Make B. To make C. Making D. For make

100. We saw our favorite ballet_____ at the theater last night.
A. perform B. performing C. performed D. in performing
101. He was never heard_____ “thank you” in his life.
A. say B. to say C. saying D. said
102. I was delighted _____my old friends again.
A. to see B. seeing C. seen D. to be seen
103. _____to friends is nice but alone is also enjoyable.
A. Talk/ to be B. To talk/ be C. Talk/ be D. Talking/ being
104. I’d rather_____ to Elvis than the Beatles.
A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. listened
105. I can make myself _____pretty well in English.
A. understand B. to understand
C. understanding D. understood
106. “How about going to the theater?”-“OK, but I would rather ____a concert.”
A. attend B. to attend C. attending D. have attended
107. Neither my friends nor I_____ particularly interested in the training course next month.
A. are B. am C. be D. being
108. It’s time you_____ harder for the next exam.
A. work B. are working C. worked D. have worked
109. Jim doesn’t speak very clearly_____.
A. It’s difficult to understand him B. It’s difficult for understanding him
C. He’s difficult in understanding D. It’s difficult to understand
110. We met when we were_____.
A. in holiday B. during holiday C. on holiday D. by holiday
111. I_____your uncle tomorrow, so I’ll give him your note.
A. have seen B. shall have seen
C. am seeing D. going to see

112. Why _____ school yesterday?

A. hasn't she been at

B. she wasn't at

C. isn't she gone to

D. wasn't she at

113. I heard my name _____ several times.

A. repeated

B. repeat

C. repeating

D. to repeat

114. "Shall we go now?" - "No, let's wait _____ it stop raining."

A. since

B. by

C. for

D. until

115. "I'm cold." - "I _____ the window."

A. am going close

B. will close

C. Close

D. going to close

116. One of our lawyers _____ the case.

A. has studying

B. has been studying

C. was studied

D. had studying

117. It was Friday afternoon and the shops were full _____ customers.

A. of

B. in

C. by

D. with

118. They _____ married in church last year.

A. are

B. made

C. got

D. have

119. As the sun _____ decided to go out.

A. shines

B. has shine

C. shine

D. was shining

120. Only when she apologizes _____ to her again.

A. I'll speak

B. will I speak

C. that I speak

D. I speak

121. Last night, we saw a meteor _____ through the sky.

A. streaked

B. to streak

C. streak

D. to have streaked

122. At the end of last month, we _____ friends for ten years.

A. had been

B. are

C. would be

D. have been

123. The skiers would rather through the mountains than go by bus.

A. to travel on train

B. traveled by train

C. travel by train

D. traveling by the train

124. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop _____lunch.

- A. having B. to have C. having had D. for having

125. After Jessica_____ her degree, she intends to work in her father's company

- A. will finish B. finishes C. finished D. is finishing

126. As you _____your car at the moment, can I borrow it?

- A. don't use B. didn't use C. aren't using D. haven't used

When she saw a snake at her feet, she_____.

- A. screamed B. was screaming

- C. had screamed D. screams

128. When he realized that I _____at him, he away.

- A. looked - was turning B. was looking - turned

- C. was looking - was turning D. looked - turned

129. I _____the new Harry Potter book, so you can borrow my copy if you like.

- A. finish B. am finishing C. have finished D. had finished

130. I was sure that I _____him before.

- A. met B. had met C. have met D. was meeting

131. Before I started the car, all of the passengers_____. their seat belts.

- A. will buckle B. had buckled

- C. was buckling D. have buckled

132. The minute I got the news about Sue I my parents.

- A. phoned B. phoning C. had phoned D. have phoned

133. A lot_____ since I last_____ you

- A. happened – saw B. happened - have seen

- C. has happened – saw D. has happened - have seen

134. Your eyes are red. _____?

A. Did you cry

B. Have you been crying

C. Have you been cried

D. Do you cry

135. A small stone struck the windshield while we _____ down the gravel road.

A. drive

B. were driving

C. had driven

D. had been driving

136. In the next few years, thousands of speed cameras _____ on major roads.

A. are appeared

B. will appear

C. are appearing

D. are going to appear

137. After she _____ hospital, she had a long holiday.

A. leaves

B. is leaving

C. left

D. has left

138. _____ for a long time before you got a job?

A. Were you looking

B. Have you looked

C. Have you been looking

D. Had you looked

139. The film _____ by the time we to the cinema.

A. already began - got

B. have already begun - got

C. had already begun - got

D. already began – had got

140. A few people enjoyed the exhibition, but the majority were _____.

A. restrained

B. admirable

c. impartial

D. disappointed

141. He rose from his chair and _____ her warmly.

A. protected

B. replaced

c. embraced

D. appreciated

142. She showed her _____ by asking lots of trivial questions.

A. experience

B. experienced

c. inexperienced

D. inexperience

143. Not a word _____ since the exam started.

A. she wrote B. she had written C. had she written D. she has written

144. Among the many valuable paintings in the gallery _____ a self - portrait by

Picasso.

- A. is B. are C. be D. were

145. I'm sorry you've missed the train, it_____ five minutes ago.

- A. had left B. left C. has left D. has been left

146. It was_____ that everyone answered it correctly.

- A. so a simple question B. such a simple question
C. too simple question D. a more simple question

147. The university_____ by private funds as well as by tuition income and grants.

- A. is supported B. supports C. is supporting D. has supported

148. Better health care and agriculture have led to rapid population_____.

- A. grow B. growing c. grown D. growth

149. Pressure on natural resources will _____as we face a population explosion.

- A. increase B. decrease c. decline D. raise

150. Her first novel has been_____ acclaimed as a masterpiece.

- A. nation B. national c. internationally D. international

151. If the technology_____ available, we would be able to expand the business.

- A. would become B. were become c. had become D. became

152. If the North Sea _____in winter, you could walk from London to Oslo.

- A. freezes B. froze
C. should freeze D. should happen to freeze

153. It would have been a much more serious accident_____ fast at the time.

- A. was she driving B. had she been driving
C. she had driven D. if she drove

154. I'll give you a lift if it_____.

- A. is raining B. rained C. will rain D. had rained

155. They couldn't decide_____ it was worth re - sitting the exam.

- A. if not B. whether C. if or not D. whether not

156. _____in my seventies and rather unfit, I might consider taking up squash.

- A. Were I not B. Was I not C. Weren't I D. If I am not

157. The panda's_____ habitat is the bamboo forest.

- A. nature B. natural C. naturalized D. naturally

158. Learners can feel very_____ if the exercise is too difficult.
A. Courageous B. encouraging C. discouraged D. discouragingly
159. The _____friendly products are designed not to harm the natural environment.
A. environment B. environmental
C. environmentally D. environmentalism
160. The waste from the chemical factory is extremely_____
A. harm B. harmful
C. unharmed D. harmless
161. People are destroying the air by adding_____ to it.
A. pollutants B. polluters C. pollution D. polluted
162. 14 percent of primate species are highly_____.
A. danger B. dangerous C. endanger D. endangered
163. The _____of old buildings should be taken into consideration
A. preserve B. preservation C. preservative D. preserves
164. Animal_____ supporters gathered to protest against hunting.
A. protect B. protection C. protective D. protectionist
165. The main threat to the _____of these creatures comes from their loss of habitat.
A. survive B. survivor C. survival D. survivable
166. Jean Fragonard was a French artist_____ portraits of children.
A. whose paintings B. who has painted
C. who painted D. whose painted
167. The smoke from burning fuels causes pollution if it_____ into the atmosphere.
A. releases B. is released C. will be released D. released
168. Portland, Maine, is_____ the poet spent his early years.
A. where B. it where C. where is D. which is where
169. Walkers can unwittingly damage the fragile environment_____.
A. that the birds live B. where the birds live in
C. which live the birds D. in which the birds live
170. Wild animals_____ in their natural habitat will have a better and longer life than those which are kept in protected areas.

A. live

B. to live

C. living

D. lived

171. There should be some measures to protect the humpback whale, _____ an endangered species.

A. to consider

B. which is considered

C. Consider D. is considered

172. We should participate in the movement _____ to conserve the natural environment.

A. organized

B. to organize

C. organizing

D. organize

173. The purchase of wild animals.

A. have to be ban

B. must ban

C. should ban

D. must be banned

174. The school has been given 20 computers, half of are brand new.

A. that

B. those

C. them

D. which

175. The computer, _____ the memory capacity has just been upgraded, is among the latest generations.

A. that

B. whose

C. of which D. which of

176. _____ is more interested in rhythm than in melody is apparent from his compositions.

A. That Philip Glass

B. Philip Glass, who

C. Philip Glass

D. Because Philip Glass

177. There are over 2,000 varieties of snakes, _____ are harmless to humans.

A. mostly they

B. most of them

C. most of which

D. which most

178. For many years people have wondered _____ exists elsewhere in the universe.

A. that life B. life which C. whether life D. life as it

179. Computers and new methods of communication _____ the modem office.

A. have revolutionized

B. to have revolutionized

C. that have revolutionized

D. has revolutionized

180. Seldom _____ each other anymore.

A. we have seen

B. do we see

C. we do see

D. we see

b) Choose the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. "Sorry, I can't find the books you asked for." - "_____"

- 44

14. "Thank you very much for a lovely party." - "_____"
A. Cheer. B. I hope so. C. What a pity! D. You're welcome.
15. "I'll make some sandwiches for lunch." - "_____"
A. Is there some for you? B. What is it made of?
C. I really don't mind. D. Would you like some help?
16. "I believe that supermarkets are much better than traditional markets." _____
"Each has its own features."
A. I disagree with you. B. I couldn't agree with you more.
C. I can't help thinking the same. D. That's completely true.
17. "Do you feel like going to the cinema tonight?" - "_____"
A. I think so. B. I don't agree. I'm afraid.
C. You're welcome. D. That would be great.
18. "Are you getting a new flat this year?" - "_____I can't even afford to pay my bills."
A. Without question. B. Good idea!
C. Are you sure? D. You must be kidding!
19. "Would you like a glass of wine?" - "_____"
A. Cheers. For our health. B. No, thanks. I don't drink alcohol.
C. Thanks. Here you are. D. Never mind. It doesn't matter.
20. "I'll see you next time." - "_____"
A. Yes, I'd love to. B. Never mind. C. Not at all. D. Sure. Bye.
21. "Do you need any help with your luggage?" - "No, _____".
A. don't mention it B. I'm fine, thanks
C. never mind D. it doesn't matter
22. Customer: "Can I try these clothes on?" Shop assistance: "_____"
A. Of course. The fitting room's over there.
B. Certainly you can. Take it at ease.
C. Never mind. Here you are.
D. Thanks. I just have a look.
23. "Can I have a big mug, please?" - "Sure. _____"

- A. Go ahead. B. Here you are.
C. You are welcome. D. My pleasure.
24. "What about going to National Museum this weekend?" - "_____"
A. I agree with you. B. I will accept that
C. Yes, let's do that. D. Me, too.
25. "Can I bring a friend to the party?" - "_____"
A. It's nice. B. Of course. C. Don't worry. D. I hope so.
26. "Don't tell anybody!" - "_____"
A. I won't. B. I do. C. I can D. . I wouldn't.
27. "Merry Christmas!" - "_____"
A. Thank you! B. Happy to you! C. Good! D. The same to you!
28. "Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?" - "
A. Yes, I am so glad. B. No, thanks.
C. Sorry, the seat is taken. D. Yes. You can sit here.
29. "Oh, no! I can't find my credit card!" - "_____"
A. Thank you for letting me know.
B. Don't worry. They will be back very soon.
C. It is a nice surprise. You should be glad about it!
D. Chill out. Try to remember when you last used it.
30. "Your parents must be proud of your results at school." - "_____"
A. Sorry to hear that. B. I am glad you like it.
C. Thanks. It's certainly encouraging. D. Of course.
31. - John: "I've passed my final exam."
- Tom: "_____"
A. Good luck! B. It's nice of you to say so.
C. That's a good idea. D. Congratulations.
32. "- Tom: "Sorry, I forgot to phone you last night." - "_____"
Mary: "_____"
A. I have nothing to tell you. B. Oh. Poor me.

- C. Never mind. D. You were absent - minded.
33. "Have you been to London?" - "_____"
 A. No, but I hope to go there one day. B. No, I didn't go there last year.
 C. London is a nice place to visit. D. No, it was a long time ago.
34. - Kate: "How lovely your cats are!"
 - David: "_____"
 A. Really? They are. B. Thank you, it is nice of you to say so.
 C. Can you say it again? D. I love them, too.
35. "Thank you for inviting me, but I've already made other plans." - "_____"
 Maybe another time.
 A. Oh, what's a pity! B. I hope you enjoy it.
 C. That's good. D. Great! I really had a good time.
36. "Shall I wait for you? - "_____"
 A. Why ask such a question? B. No need to ask.
 C. No, don't bother. D. Yes, of course.
37. - Shop assistance: "_____"
 - Customer: "I'm just looking."
 A. What do you do? B. What are you doing?
 C. What can I do for you? D. What can I offer you?
38. - Jane: "Would you like to go to the cinema with us tonight?"
 - Marry: "_____" I have much work to do."
 A. I'd like to. B. No, I won't. C. No, thanks. D. Yes, I will.
39. "Could I speak to Ms. Nancy, please?" - "Yes, _____!"
 A. I am here B. what do I do C. my pleasure D. speaking
40. "I can't stand his bad behavior any more!" - "_____"
 A. So do I. B. So can't I. C. Neither can I. D. I can't too.

- C. save the most amount of petrol D. reach the fastest agreement
12. Fortunate people notice opportunities that happen by chance more often than unlucky people.
A. purposefully B. Coincidentally C. momentarily D. accidentally
13. My grandfather always tells me that no one is always good - everyone has a dark hidden side.
A. part B. opinion C. soul D. Character
14. Don't ask your father which key to press - he doesn't have a clue about computers.
A. learn B. guess C. know D. talk
15. Her article on diet startled many people into changing their eating habits.
A. frightened B. upset C. rushed D. encouraged
16. The nutritionist stressed the importance of fresh fruit and vegetables in the diet.
A. pronounced B. worried C. emphasized D. repeated
17. Only a first - rate education will enable our students to compete with the best in the world, especially in core subjects such as English, mathematics and science.
A. the simplest B. the most difficult
C. the most important D. the most popular
18. He's been running his own company since he left school.
A. managing B. starting C. planning D. jogging
19. Just like Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated non - violent methods of struggle, Picasso fought against fascism by peaceful means.
A. used B. supported C. insisted D. determined
20. We need to create a culture of tolerance and forgiveness and join hands as one nation.
A. work together B. shake hands
C. take action D. hold each other's hand
21. Traditional cultural values are often central to the way a community or group defines itself.
A. lessons B. habits C. Customs D. beliefs
22. She was determined to get that project finished on time.
A. suffered a lot of pain B. made herself die

- C. put herself in a dangerous situation D. made a lot of effort
23. We are conducting a survey to find out what our customers think of their local bus service.
A. making up B. Carrying out C. taking part in D. responding
24. You can make a good living in sales if you have the right attitude and strategies.
A. live a good life B. earn a lot of money
C. have a comfortable lifestyle D. achieve considerable success
25. This is a book to dip into, not to read at a gallop.
A. read bits here and there B. read every word carefully
C. read from cover to cover D. read the first few pages
26. The government has launched a new road safety campaign in an attempt to reduce the number of road accidents.
A. to aim to B. to try to C. to plan to D. to intend to
27. Sorry, I'm late. A problem came up with the keys.
A. rose B. became available
C. appeared D. happened
28. I tried to catch her eye, but she had already turned away.
A. look at her B. get her attention
C. wave at her D. follow with her
29. Most of the information in her article was complete rubbish.
A. trivia B. waste C. joke D. nonsense
30. We must make sure that tourism develops in harmony with the environment.
A. in support of B. parallel to
C. without damaging D. at the same time with
31. I think we can safely say now that we have got our money back, we are home and dry.
A. have been successful B. have not got wet
C. have got no water D. have got home dry
32. Crime frequently increase during periods of social upheaval.
A. ruin B. unrest C. havoc D. trends
33. The evening would have been more enjoyable if all the extraneous activities had been dropped from the program.
A. irrelevant B. excessive C. overextended D. exceptional
34. The whole village was wiped out in the bombing raids.

- A. Changed completely B. Cleaned well
C. destroyed completely D. removed quickly
35. He drives me to the edge because he never stops talking.
A. irritates me B. steers me C. moves me D. frightens me
36. “Would you like some more to eat?” - “No, thank you. I’ve had more than enough already.”
A. amount B. little C. pour D. plenty
37. Although the hours are longer, John earns more in his new job.
A. gets on B. brings in C. makes out D. takes up
38. After her mother died, she was raised by her grandparents.
A. grown up B. brought up C. Come into D. put up
39. Thanks to her regular workouts and sensible diet she certainly strikes me as in the pink.
A. in extreme health B. in good health
C. in absolute health D. in clear health
40. He wasn’t able to manage with the stress and strains of the job.
A. Cope B. succeed C. administer D. acquire
41. The band’s first album is due for release later this month.
A. late B. expected C. improper D. early
42. The factory is fined for discharging dangerous chemicals into the river.
A. releasing B. increasing C. decreasing D. keeping
43. You will need a sound understanding of basic teaching skills if you want to enter the classroom with great confidence.
A. sufficient B. detective C. inadequate D. thorough
44. He was one of the most outstanding performers at the live show last night.
A. easy – looking B. important C. well - known D. impressive
45. They are going to suffer a lot of criticism for increasing bus fare so much.
A. put across B. get into C. stand in with D. Come in for
46. The lost hikers stayed alive by eating wild berries and drinking spring water.
A. revived B. surprised C. Connived D. survived

47. Father has lost his job. so we'll have to tighten our belt to avoid getting into debt.
A. earn money B. spend money C. sit still D. economize
48. She was brought up in a well - off family. She can't understand the problems we are facing.
A. wealthy B. kind C. broke D. poor
49. For calculating a calendar, it is convenient to use the tropical solar year.
A. practical B. Critical C. necessary D. appropriate
50. The medical community continues to make progress in the fight against cancer.
A. speed B. expect more C. do better D. treat better
51. As all of us cannot be available today, let's put off the discussion till later.
A. present for the event B. scheduled for the event
C. arranged for the event D. appointed for the event
52. The detective's resourcefulness helped him solve the mystery.
A. assistance B. family C. skill D. money
53. The president of the company will resign at the end of the fiscal year.
A. get a raise B. reserve C. quit D. relocate
54. Professor Johnson has a thorough knowledge of Egyptian hieroglyphics.
A. Complete B. wonderful C. hazy D. scientific
55. Unfortunately the cooker overheated and then exploded and so it really wasn't long before the whole house was alight.
A. in light B. on fire C. with fire D. with light
56. I've looked everywhere for my passport and can only assume it has gone astray.
A. got freed B. got taken C. got missed D. got lost
57. Don't worry we'll see you're all right.
A. look at you B. look on you C. look for you D. look after you
58. Although they hold similar political views, their religious beliefs present a striking contrast.
A. minor comparison B. interesting resemblance
C. significant difference D. Complete coincidence
59. These were the people who advocated using force to stop school violence.
A. openly criticized B. publicly said

- C. publicly supported D. strongly condemned
60. The shop assistant was totally bewildered by the customer's behavior.
A. disgusted B. puzzled C. angry D. upset
61. He didn't bat an eyelid when he realized he failed the exam again.
A. wasn't happy B. didn't want to see
C. wasn't surprised D. didn't care
62. Ralph Nader was the most prominent leader of the U.S. Consumer protection movement.
A. Casual B. significant C. particular D. aggressive
63. The Industrial Revolution marked the beginning of an epoch of exodus from rural areas to cities.
A. episode B. period C. migration D. story
64. We had to list the chronology of events in World War II on our test.
A. Catastrophe B. time sequence C. disaster D. discrepancy
65. You may find that jogging is detrimental to your health rather than beneficial.
A. helpful B. facile C. depressing D. harmful
66. The power failure at dinnertime caused consternation among the city's housewives.
A. disability B. deliberation C. dismay D. distaste
67. The hostess was affronted by Bill's failure to thank her for dinner.
A. affable B. offended C. afflicted D. Confronted
68. The notice should be put in the most conspicuous place so that all the students can be well - informed.
A. easily seen B. beautiful C. popular D. suspicious
69. I prefer to talk to people face to face rather than talk on the phone.
A. facing them B. in person C. looking at them D. seeing them
70. Anthropologists believe that in the sixteenth century a few thousands Inuits inhabited northern Canada.
A. threatened B. governed C. lived in D. fought over
71. Leontyne Price has excelled as an opera singer since the 1960's, receiving worldwide recognition as a result of her artistry.
A. showed interest B. liked to perform
C. begun to improve D. been superior

72. With the dawn of space exploration, the notion that atmospheric conditions on Earth may be unique in the solar system was strengthened.
A. expansion B. beginning C. Continuation D. outcome
73. The situation seems to be changing minute by minute.
A. from time to time B. time after time
C. again and again D. very rapidly
74. I think we have solved this problem once and for all.
A. in the end B. forever C. temporarily D. for everybody
75. A woman had a narrow escape when the car came round the corner.
A. was hurt B. was nearly hurt C. ran away D. hit the car

d) Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. The problem is due to discipline, or, more precisely, the lack of discipline, in schools.
A. informally B. flexibly C. Casually D. wrongly
2. True friendship is not common, and there are many people who seem incapable of it.
A. prevalent B. superior C. unique D. temporary
3. If you are at a loose end this weekend, I will show you round the city.
A. free B. confident C. occupied D. reluctant
4. Susan lost her head when she suddenly woke up and saw the house on fire.
A. kept calm B. became panic C. lost control D. get confused
5. Henry has found a temporary job in a factory.
A. eternal B. genuine C. permanent D. satisfactory
6. Mr Smith's new neighbors appear to be very friendly.
A. amicable B. inapplicable C. hostile D. futile
7. The consequences of the typhoon were disastrous due to the lack of precautionary measures.
A. damaging B. beneficial C. severe D. physical
8. There should be new measures to discourage car use in favor of public transport.
A. prevent B. encourage C. disapprove D. disconnect

9. In one well - known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people.
A. become aware B. puzzle C. recall D. miss
10. Other characters may think that a problem is inexplicable, but Poe's detective, C. Auguste Dupin, finds it easy to understand.
A. boring B. mysterious C. evident D. simple
11. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.
A. explicit B. implicit C. obscure D. odd
12. Due to an increase in population and the use of nearby land for farming, there are toxic levels of chemicals in the water.
A. drop B. lowness C. shortage D. illness
13. They have not made any effort to integrate with the local community.
A. Cooperate B. put together C. separate D. Connected
14. There has been insufficient rainfall over the past two years, and farmers are having trouble.
A. adequate B. unsatisfactory C. limited D. dominant
15. I don't like the way he refers to his problems obliquely.
A. directly B. indirectly C. politely D. impolitely
16. My little daughter would spend an inordinate amount of time in the shop, deciding exactly which comics she was going to buy.
A. excessive B. limited C. required D. abundant
17. Thousands are going starving because of the failure of this year's harvest.
A. hungry B. poor C. rich D. full
18. I'd like to install some money into my bank account.
A. withdraw some money from B. put some money into
C. give some money out D. leave some money aside
19. The relationship between structure, process and outcome is very unclear.
A. disappear B. external C. apparent D. uncertain
20. The situation in the country has remained relatively stable for a few months now.
A. Constant B. Changeable C. objective D. ignorant

21. We offered a speedy and secure service of transferring money in less than 24 hours.
A. uninterested B. unsure C. open D. slow
22. The clubs meet on the last Thursday of every month in a dilapidated palace.
A. furnished B. regenerated C. renovated D. neglected
23. There has been discernible improvement in the noise levels since lorries were banned.
A. insignificant B. Clear C. distinguishable D. thin
24. In remote communities, it's important to replenish stocks before the winter sets in.
A. empty B. refill C. repeat D. remake
25. Population growth rates vary among regions and even among countries within the same region.
A. stay unchanged B. remain unstable C. fluctuate D. restrain
26. In some countries, the disease burden could be prevented through environmental improvements.
A. something to suffer B. something enjoyable
C. something sad D. something to entertain
27. After five days on trial, the court found him innocent of the crime and he was released.
A. innovative B. benevolent C. guilty D. naive
28. Affluent families find it easier to support their children financially.
A. Wealthy B. Impoverished C. Privileged D. Well - off
29. Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.
A. large quantity B. small quantity C. excess D. sufficiency
30. There is growing concern about the way man has destroyed the environment.
A. ease B. attraction C. Consideration D. speculation
31. The Green Party have called for a substantial reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases by the UK.
A. gradual B. small C. significant D. huge
32. We went through the report thoroughly but the information we wanted wasn't

given anywhere.

A. repeatedly B. Completely C. slowly D. Carelessly

33. She called me this morning at the office and we had a brief chat.

A. lengthy B. friendly C. short D. private

34. Around one corner, a hundred goats suddenly appeared, in no apparent hurry to let us by.

A. paraded B. left C. vanished D. showed up

35. Global warming is one of the major problems facing our planet.

A. Common B. minor C. important D. serious

36. If we view the problem from a different angle, a solution may become more obvious.

A. practical B. straightforward C. noticeable D. unclear

37. If you're willing to fly at night, you can get a much cheaper ticket.

A. unprepared B. ready C. happy D. reluctant

38. People should have the courage to stand up for their beliefs.

A. weakness B. Cowardice C. power D. bravery

39. I find it hard to work at home because there are too many distractions.

A. unawareness B. unconcern C. attention D. Carelessness

40. He hoped the company would help him in finding stable accommodation.

A. poor B. permanent C. short - term D. suitable

e) Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. I look (A) forward (B) to see you (C) on Tuesday (D) after work.

2. I (A) didn't see (B) someone (C) on the way (D) to your house.

3. It is (A) sure that (B) one day she will (C) pass (D) her examinations.

4. I don't (A) think I have (B) ever (C) red one of his (D) books.

5. I (A) never have been (B) to see that film (C) at (D) the local cinema.

6. (A) Whenever I open my mouth (B) to speak English I always feel that (C) peoples are laughing and that (D) makes me nervous.

7. What I find is that (A) either I make a bad grammatical mistake (B) also I pronounce the word (C) the wrong (D) way.
8. I wonder if you (A) have ever (B) visit my country because more and more (C) tourists are (D) coming now.
9. I hope one day you (A) will come and I hope that I haven't (B) done too (C) many mistakes in my (D) sentences.
10. I (A) expect you will understand (B) most of what I have written and that you are not (C) effected too much (D) by the mistakes.
- II. He didn't give (A) me (B) any ink, so I (C) couldn't write (D) no more.
12. Either Peter (A) or Mary (B) have left (C) the door (D) unlocked.
13. The film (A) on television (B) made us so (C) boring that we went (D) to bed early.
14. If he (A) does a mistake, (B) will he (C) feel sorry (D) for it?
15. John decided (A) buying a new car in the morning, (B) but in the afternoon he (C) changed (D) his mind.
16. I went (A) to the library (B) to get (C) as many information (D) as I could.
17. (A) When (B) it is possible, I (C) will help you (D) later today.
18. (A) No matter what happens, he (B) will not let me (C) to borrow (D) his computer.
19. I think (A) it is a (B) spend (C) of money to buy (D) cigarettes.
20. (A) Tonight I'm (B) going to stay (C) at home (D) with meself.
21. I (A) have a very (B) interested job because (C) as a journalist I meet (D) many people.
22. My boss (A) watches me very closely and always lets me (B) know how I am (C) doing my job and always tells me if I am doing (D) bad.
23. You (A) probably have never (B) heard of my country or the town (C) where I live because they are very far (D) of your home.

24. I would like you (A) at see some pictures (B) of my country and I will attach them (C) to my next (D) report.
25. I am sure you (A) can learn (B) a lot (C) about other countries by (D) watch television.
26. (A) Since the liberation (B) many changes (C) has taken place (D) in the whole country.
27. (A) My mother still (B) spends 14 hours (C) a day (D) do the housework.
28. Her parents (A) don't allow (B) her (C) go out (D) in the evening.
29. (A) Do you know (B) Jim's brother (C) who house (D) is in your neighbourhood?
30. He never (A) takes a day (B) off work and when he is (C) at work he always works very (D) hardly.
31. My (A) language has (B) the same grammar (C) with (D) yours.
32. He finds it very (A) difficult to communicate (B) with people who (C) doesn't speak the same language (D) as his.
33. Time (A) spends very (B) slowly when you are waiting (C) for a bus (D) to arrive.
34. Every year Bob and Alice (A) spend a few (B) day (C) at the same hotel (D) by the sea.
35. James (A) which has (B) just received a promotion is the (C) best worker (D) of our company.
36. The boy (A) whom I spoke (B) to on the phone last night (C) is very interested (D) on Mathematics.
37. Our teacher (A) told us that we (B) had done our (C) homeworks very (D) carefully.
38. She found it (A) hard to (B) concentrating on her book (C) because of (D) the noise.
39. "Have you met (A) Bill's sisters?" - "I've met (B) one. I didn't know he (C) had

(D) other sister.”

40. Customs are (A) different from (B) one regions (C) of the country (D) to another.
41. The (A) job as a (B) booksell helps her (C) to support (D) her family.
42. (A) Mastering foreign (B) languages (C) are not (D) an easy process.
43. (A) Some artists use traditional designs (C) while (D) another use modern themes.
44. (A) What ever (B) difficult he (C) may encounter, he'll try (D) his best to overcome.
45. I (A) found (B) it (C) wonderfully to travel (D) abroad.
46. When she (A) was asked for her (B) opinion on the course, she said it (C) had been a (D) waist of time.
47. They (A) have been writing to (B) each others since they (C) were (D) children.
48. (A) I'm not often traveling (B) by air because the cost of (C) flying (D) is very high.
49. (A) I try to (B) remembering your name but I'm afraid I (C) can't remember (D) it.
50. (A) I'd prefer to do it (B) on myself because (C) other people (D) make me nervous.

f) Choose the option that expresses the same idea as the given sentence.

1. The meal we had in the restaurant was so nice.
 - A. It was such a nice meal in the restaurant.
 - B. The restaurant served nice meals.
 - C. The restaurant where we had the meal was so nice.
 - D. We had a meal in a nice restaurant.
2. That's the garage where I left my car last week.
 - A. I had my car repaired last week.
 - B. I had my car repaired since last week.
 - C. That's the garage where I went to have my car repaired last week.
 - D. I have had my car repaired for last week.
3. “What do you think Steve is doing in the garden?” she asked.
 - A. She asked what Steve is doing in the garden.

- B. She asked what is Steve doing in the garden.
 - C. She asked what was Steve doing in the garden.
 - D. She asked what Steve was doing in the garden.
4. The school I studied at last year was better than this one.
- A. This school is not as good as my last one.
 - B. This school was not as good as my last one.
 - C. I studied in a good as my last one.
 - D. My last school is not as good as this one.
5. Sally decided not to do her homework and went to a night club.
- A. Sally went to a night club because she didn't have any homework.
 - B. Sally went to a night club instead of doing her homework.
 - C. Sally was too lazy to do her homework.
 - D. Sally went to a night club after doing her homework.
6. We stayed in that hotel despite the noise.
- A. Despite the hotel was noisy, we stayed there.
 - B. We stayed in that noisy hotel, and we enjoyed it.
 - C. Although that hotel was noisy, we stayed there.
 - D. Because of the noise, we stayed in that hotel.
7. I was astonished that she didn't pass her exam.
- A. That she didn't pass her exam astonished me.
 - B. I was astonished that her exam was not over.
 - C. I was astonished that she passed her exam.
 - D. She didn't pass her exam, which astonished her.
8. She hasn't played the piano for five years.
- A. The last time she played the piano five years ago.
 - B. She played the piano five years ago.
 - C. The last time she played the piano was five years ago.
 - D. She doesn't play piano five years ago.
9. He lost his job three months ago.
- A. It has been three months since he has lost his job.
 - B. It is three months since he lost his job.
 - C. They are three months since he lost his job.

- D. It is three months ago since he lost his job.
10. When they arrived, all the good seats were already taken.
- A. They didn't get good seats because they arrived too late.
 - B. They arrived early enough to get good seats.
 - C. They had to stand for the whole show.
 - D. They didn't get good seats although they arrived early.
11. Tom said, "I want to visit my friends this weekend."
- A. Tom said he wants to visit his friends this weekend.
 - B. Tom said he wanted to visit his friends this weekend.
 - C. Tom said he wants to visit his friends that weekend.
 - D. Tom said he wanted to visit his friends that weekend.
12. You must never take your helmet off while you are riding a motorcycle.
- A. Helmets must be worn at all times when riding a motorcycle.
 - B. You must never wear your helmet while you are riding a motorcycle.
 - C. Helmets should be taken off at all times when riding a motorcycle.
 - D. You must never take off your helmet.
13. They wanted to apologize for their behavior; that's why they paid for dinner.
- A. They felt sorry for paying for dinner.
 - B. They apologized for paying for dinner.
 - C. They behaved badly by paying for dinner.
 - D. They paid for dinner in order to apologize for their behavior.
14. It isn't necessary to bring skis as they are included in the package.
- A. You don't have to bring skis as they are included in the package.
 - B. You must bring skis as they are not included in the package.
 - C. You need to bring skis as they are not included in the package.
 - D. You have to bring skis as they are included in the package.
15. I thought parking was allowed here.
- A. In my opinion, parking wasn't allowed here.
 - B. I was under the impression that parking was allowed there.
 - C. They allowed people to park here.
 - D. They didn't allow people to park here.

16. Jerry said, "I'm studying English a lot at the moment."
- A. Jerry said I am studying English a lot at the moment.
 - B. Jerry said he is studying English a lot at the moment.
 - C. Jerry said I was studying English a lot at the moment.
 - D. Jerry said he was studying English a lot at the moment.
17. When I was a child, we would go to the local park every Saturday afternoon.
- A. When I was a child, we used to go to the local park every Saturday afternoon.
 - B. When I was a child, I never went to the local park every Saturday afternoon.
 - C. We are used to going to the local park every Saturday afternoon.
 - D. We have been used to the local park every Saturday afternoon since I was a child.
18. They moved to this suburb in 1997.
- A. They lived in this suburb in 1997.
 - B. They have moved to this suburb since 1997.
 - C. They have lived in this suburb since 1997.
 - D. They have lived in this suburb before.
19. They managed to finish the project in time for the presentation.
- A. The project will be finished in time for the presentation.
 - B. They succeeded to finish the project in time for the presentation.
 - C. They succeeded in finishing the project in time for the presentation.
 - D. It was difficult for them to finish the project in time for the presentation.
20. Jane allows her children to stay up to midnight on Saturday evenings.
- A. Jane let her children to stay up late on Saturdays.
 - B. Jane let her children stay up late on Saturdays.
 - C. Jane lets her children to stay up late on Saturdays.
 - D. Jane lets her children stay up late on Saturdays.
21. We bought our house last year.
- A. Our house was sold last year.
 - B. Our house was bought last year.
 - C. Our house has been bought for a year.
 - D. Our house has been bought since last year.
22. Would you please give me a hand?

- A. Would you mind giving me a hand?
 - B. I am very happy to help you.
 - C. Would you please to help me?
 - D. I am very pleased if you give me a hand.
23. Why don't we enjoy such a wonderful evening?
- A. I want to know why you enjoy the evening.
 - B. It is a wonderful evening and we enjoy it very much.
 - C. I ask you why you enjoy the evening.
 - D. I suggest our enjoying such a wonderful evening.
24. She feels happy because she has passed her exam.
- A. Her good exam result makes her happy.
 - B. She feels happy to take the exam.
 - C. She feels happy because of the coming exam.
 - D. She feels happy because the exam has finished.
25. Although she took a taxi, Susan arrived late for the party.
- A. Susan arrived late for the party because she didn't take a taxi.
 - B. Susan arrived late for the party because of the taxi.
 - C. In spite of taking a taxi, Susan arrived late for the party.
 - D. Although she took a taxi, Susan can't come to the party in time.
26. I haven't been to London since I left my college.
- A. I went to London when I left my college.
 - B. The last time I went to London was when I left my college.
 - C. I have just been to London.
 - D. I have been to London to visit my college.
27. The journey to Bristol took six hours.
- A. It was a six - hour journey to Bristol.
 - B. It was a six - hours journey to Bristol.
 - C. The journey to Bristol was short.
 - D. It was six - hour journey to Bristol.
28. Mr. Smith is not as keen on gardening as he used to be.
- A. Mr. Smith is very keen on gardening.

- B. Mr. Smith used to be keener on gardening.
 - C. Mr. Smith likes gardening.
 - D. Mr. Smith didn't use to do the gardening.
29. "Can I borrow your car, Helen?" said Mary.
- A. Mary asked Helen if she can borrow her car.
 - B. Mary asked Helen if she could borrow her car.
 - C. Mary asked Helen she can borrow her car.
 - D. Mary asked Helen she could borrow her car.
30. He has had his washing machine for five years.
- A. He has bought his washing machine for five years ago.
 - B. His machine was bought for five years ago.
 - C. He washed by hand five years ago.
 - D. He bought his washing machine five years ago.
31. This is the most interesting film I have ever seen.
- A. I saw that film because it is interesting.
 - B. If I knew the film was interesting, I would see it earlier.
 - C. I don't think it is the most interesting film.
 - D. I have seen a lot of films but this is the most interesting of all.
32. Her good exam result gave us no surprise.
- A. She did well in the exam, which made us surprised.
 - B. We were not surprised at her good exam result.
 - C. We were surprised at her good exam result.
 - D. We thought she had got better exam result.
33. I have warned you not to leave your bicycle outside.
- A. You should leave your bicycle outside.
 - B. Leaving your bicycle outside was a good idea.
 - C. I have warned you about leaving your bicycle outside.
 - D. I told you not to go by bicycle.
34. We are closed for staff training today.
- A. We can train you to work here.

B. We are not open today because of the staff training.

C. The shop is run by a trained staff.

D. The shop won't open until tomorrow.

35. "I'm not feeling very well," Nam tells his mother.

Nam tells his mother (that).

A. she's not feeling very well

B. he's not feeling very well

C. I'm not feeling very well

D. they're not feeling very well

36. Mr. Long is a strict teacher in our school. Do you know him?

A. Do you know him Mr. Long is a strict teacher in our school?

B. Do you know Mr. Long, is a strict teacher in our school?

C. Do you know Mr. Long, a strict teacher in our school?

D. Do you know a strict teacher in our school is Mr. Long?

37. Well, this tea is too hot for me to drink now.

A. I wish I couldn't drink this tea. B. I wish this tea was hot.

C. I wish this tea wouldn't be too hot. D. I wish this tea were hot.

38. "My teacher gave me this exercise yesterday," said the girl.

A. The girl said (that) my teacher gave me this exercise yesterday.

B. The girl said (that) her teacher gave her this exercise yesterday.

C. The girl said (that) her teacher had given her this exercise yesterday.

D. The girl said (that) her teacher had given her that exercise the previous day.

39. Some of the people couldn't find a seat in the concert hall.

A. There were not enough seats for all the people in the concert hall.

B. There were too many seats for people in the concert hall.

C. There were some people without a seat in the concert hall.

D. There were not enough seats even for some people in the concert hall.

40. Shall we go for a walk?

A. How about go for a walk?

B. How about to go for a walk?

C. How about we go for a walk?

D. How about going for a walk?

41. The doctor doesn't have enough time to see you now.

A. The doctor has a little time to see you.

B. The doctor is too busy to see you now.

- C. The doctor doesn't want to see you now.
D. If the doctor has enough time, he will see you now.
42. The new hospital is bigger than the old one.
A. The new hospital is not as big as the old one.
B. The new hospital is smaller than the old one.
C. The old hospital is more smaller than the new one.
D. The old hospital is smaller than the new one.
43. My French friend finds driving on the left difficult.
A. My French friend is not used to driving on the left.
B. My French friend is used to driving on the left.
C. My French friend has no problems with driving on the left.
D. My French friend had difficulty to drive on the left.
44. Although the weather was terrible, we had a good time.
A. We had a good time because of the terrible weather.
B. We had a good time in spite of the terrible weather.
C. Despite of the terrible weather, we had a good time.
D. We didn't have a good time because of the terrible weather.
45. It's too cold for swimming today.
A. We could go swimming if it were not so cold today.
B. It is not cold enough for swimming today.
C. I cannot go swimming today because I have got a cold.
D. It is a very cold day today.
46. "Have you seen my gloves anywhere, Eric?" asked Mrs. Noble.
A. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if he has seen her gloves anywhere.
B. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if has he seen her gloves anywhere.
C. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if he saw her gloves anywhere.
D. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if he had seen her gloves anywhere.
47. I don't remember that I met him in London.
A. I remember not meeting him in London.
B. I remember to meet him in London.
C. I remember meeting him in London.

D. I don't remember meeting him in London.

48. You are not allowed to smoke here.

A. You can smoke here if you like. B. Smoking is allowed here.

C. Smoking is banned here. D. All are correct.

49. There're many people who don't know anything about protecting the environment.

A. Many people aren't aware of protecting the environment.

B. Many people have no knowledge of protecting the environment.

C. Many people don't know how to protect the environment.

D. Many people know much about protecting the environment.

50. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It's in the Himalayas.

A. Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is in the Himalayas.

B. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world, it's in the Himalayas.

C. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world, is in the Himalayas.

D. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world, in the Himalayas.

g) Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

1. It is thought that there are too many obstacles to peace.

There are_____.

2. Please do not smoke in this area of the restaurant.

Customers are_____.

3. A new film has not often before produced such positive reviews.

Rarely_____.

4. The police think the burglar got in through the bathroom.

The burglar_____.

5. His mother was the most warm - hearted person I've ever known.

I've_____.

6. People believe that the Prime Minister will resign tomorrow.

The Prime Minister_____.

7. They are going to repair our car next week.

- We_____.
8. Although it was raining heavily, all the guests came.
In spite_____.
9. People know that he is very rich.
He_____.
10. It is believed that the man was killed by terrorists.
The man_____.
11. People think that the company is planning a new advertising campaign.
The company_____.
12. It was reported that the President had suffered a heart attack.
The President_____.
13. People know that the expedition reached the South Pole in May.
The expedition_____.
14. It is expected that the weather will be good tomorrow.
The weather_____.
15. It is reported that the damage is extensive.
The damage_____.
16. I haven't seen him and I haven't heard him speak either.
Neither_____.
17. Tom arrived late and started complaining.
Not only_____.
18. I'd like to visit India more than any other country in the world.
It's India_____.
19. That was a silly thing to say!
What_____!
20. Collecting stamps from foreign countries is one of Jane's interests.
Jane is_____.
21. I suppose the hope of easy money tempts them.
I suppose it_____.

22. We expect that the report will be published shortly.
The report_____.
23. We only learned the truth yesterday.
It was not until_____.
24. I have not seen a more wonderful building anywhere.
No where_____.
25. It is disappointing that we haven't heard from Molly.
We are_____.
26. "Well done, I'm so glad you've passed your exam."
I congratulated_____.
27. Somebody really ought to look into this problem further.
This problem_____.
28. Nobody has paid for the tickets, have they?
The tickets_____?
29. Nobody does it better than you.
There isn't_____.
30. That question cannot be answered satisfactorily.
There is_____.
31. It is my impression that she's enjoying her new job a great deal.
She seems_____.
32. The secretary didn't reply me for ten days.
No reply_____.
33. All of those present at the meeting were in agreement with the proposal.
Everyone_____.
34. She was so good to me that I'll always remember it.
I'll always remember_____.
35. "You'd better look for a new job, Andrew."
Jane advised_____.

36. "I'll pay for the meal," Sarah insisted.
Sarah insisted_____.
37. "Perhaps we can go to Paris for the weekend," Neil suggested.
Neil suggested_____.
38. "I can get you there in good time."
Jim guaranteed_____.
39. "I'm sorry I couldn't come to visit you last summer."
Kate apologized_____.
40. "You're selfish," Jane said.
Jane accused_____.
41. "All right. We will meet the student representatives."
The teachers agreed_____.
42. "You mustn't drink too much caffeine."
Marta warned_____.
43. "If all goes to plan, I'll study medicine."
Rachel hoped_____.
44. "We should take the jumper back to the shop."
Jack recommended_____.
45. The cake was so hard that I could not eat it.
It was _____.
46. Mike's father is going to fix the ball for him next week.
Mike is having his_____.
47. It is at Mr. Foster's request that I'm writing this letter to you.
Mr. Foster asked_____.
48. The cost of living has gone up considerably in the last few years.
There has been_____.

49. I'm sorry I couldn't come to your birthday party last Sunday, John. Mary apologizes_____.
50. He couldn't play well in the last match because of his injured knee. His injured knee made_____.
51. You can try to get Jim to lend you his car, but you won't succeed. There's no point_____.
52. Supermarkets started to sell fresh pasta only in 1990s. Fresh pasta_____.
53. Mastering a second language takes time and patience. It_____.
54. I prefer having dinner at home to going out for dinner. I'd rather_____.
55. After four years abroad, Mr. Brown returned home as an excellent engineer. After Mr. Brown_____.
56. It won't be difficult to get a ticket for the game. You won't have any_____.
57. Driving on the left is strange and difficult for Americans. Americans aren't_____.
58. Mr. Pinchley doesn't allow his teenage children to go out in the evenings. Mr. Pinchley's teenage children_____.
59. Harry couldn't get his parents' permission to buy a motorbike. Harry's parents didn't let_____.
60. We can't possibly work in this noise. It's_____.

h) Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

1. Her many friends gave her encouragement. I'd like to be one among them, (who)

2. She sold her car last year. She had driven it for over twenty years, (which)

3. The bed has no mattress. I sleep on the bed. (without)

4. There wasn't any directory in the telephone box. I was phoning from this box.
(that)

5. I was sitting on a chair. It suddenly collapsed, (which)

6. Mr. Smith was too busy to speak to me. I came to see him. (whom)

7. I saw several houses. I thought most of them were quite unsuitable, (after)

8. They couldn't speak French. They could not find a job. (because)

9. Mr. Jones was very generous about overtime payments. I loved this most about
him. (what)

10. Professor Johnson is visiting us next week. I have long looked up to him.
(whom)

11. I did not know what would happen. I did not care what would happen, (and)

12. I don't like keeping fish. My sister doesn't like keeping fish either, (neither)

13. A friend of mine helped me to get a job. His father is the manager of a company, (whose)

14. Mike gave all of it to his parents. He won £50,000. (although)

15. London was once the largest city in the world. Its population is now falling, (but)

16. A number of suggestions were made at the meeting. Most of them were not very practical, (made)

17. It is an ancient palace. People hid in its tower during the civil war. (whose)

18. I couldn't remember the number of my own car. This made the police suspicious, (unable)

19. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it. (sending)

20. They are choosing the boys for the team. All of them are under 12. (chosen)

21. I went to see my nephew Jimmy. I used to look after him when he was small,
(who)

22. She refused to answer. It was disappointing, (refusing)

23. Tom came to the party in patched jeans. He surprised all those dressed formally.
(coming)

24. I live in the town. It is not far from the capital, (town)

25. I used Laura's report. I was able to finish the project, (thanks)

26. He worked out the answer quickly. It was clever of him. (so)

27. Marie always pays her bills regularly. She's a careful person, (such)

28. He was crossing the road. I caught sight of him. (noticed)

29. We finally heard that David had arrived. We were very relieved, (when)

30. Why have you quit your job? You're unwise, (to)

31. Jimmy got into his car and drove away. I saw this, (get)
-
32. It is disappointing. We haven't heard from Marina, (disappointed)
-
33. Contacting her at work is usually quite easy. She is very busy, (despite)
-
34. The house shook violently. All of us felt that, (shake)
-
35. You can sign the papers. They are ready now. (for)
-
36. Don't lend Tom any money. That would be unwise, (to)
-
37. I want to start my own business. I'm keen on that, (what)
-
38. It was nice of you to invite me to your birthday party. Thank you very much, (thanked)
-
39. We had to postpone the meeting. The weather was bad. (of)
-
40. Peter remembered. Mary remembered too. (so)
-

B - NGỮ ÂM

1. Giới thiệu chung về ngữ âm

Trong các bài thi tuyển trung học phổ thông phần kiểm tra về ngữ âm chiếm từ 5% đến 10%.

Tuy chiếm số lượng nhỏ, phần bài thi này vẫn luôn gây nhiều lo lắng cho các thí sinh. Cách tốt nhất để có thể làm tốt bài thi phần ngữ âm là các em phải học phát âm đúng các từ trong quá trình học từ vựng. Phần dưới đây nhằm mục đích giúp các em có được khái niệm cơ bản về hệ thống ngữ âm trong tiếng Anh và một số các trường hợp đặc biệt các em cần biết.

Nói về cách phát âm trong tiếng Anh, ta cần biết rằng các âm trong tiếng Anh không tương quan một đối một với các chữ cái tiếng Anh. Một chữ cái có thể được phát âm bằng nhiều cách khác nhau tùy vị trí của nó trong từ (trong mối liên hệ với các âm khác trước và sau nó), và một âm có thể được thể hiện bằng nhiều chữ cái khác nhau.

Ví dụ:

- Chữ cái **c**:

A. Communicate B. faces C. ancient

Phương án A, chữ cái **c** được đọc là /k/, phương án B là /s/ và phương án c là /ʃ/.

- Chữ cái **a**:

A. about B. Cat C. bake

Phương án A, chữ cái **a** được đọc là /o/, phương án B là /æ/ và phương án c là /ei/.

2. Nguyên âm

Có 20 nguyên âm trong tiếng Anh trong đó có 12 nguyên âm đơn và 8 nguyên âm đôi. Dưới đây là các kí hiệu của các nguyên âm trong tiếng Anh và một số từ chứa các nguyên âm đó.

Âm	Ví dụ	Từ đọc khác
A	run, sun, cup, luck, but, dust, gun, rug, duck come, some, love, does, other, among, honey young, touch, rough, enough, double, trouble blood, flood	duke /ju:/ no /ao/, tone //, do /u:/, gone /a/ couch /ao/, about /ao/, flour /aoa/, food /u:/
a:	arm, bar, star, harm, cart, charm father, calm, half clerk, heart	scarce /ea/, quart /a:/
ae	cat, black, tan, map, fan, dam	father /a:/, calm /a:/

Âm	Vì dụ	Từ đọc khác
e	met, bed, get, them, debt, send, tend bread, breath, head, lead, wealth, weather, deaf, measure bury, leisure, friend, many	eleven /1/, term /3:/ to lead (lãnh đạo) /i:/, to breathe /i:/
9	away, cinema (hầu hết các nguyên âm nằm trong âm tiết không được nhấn mạnh đều được đọc là 0)	
3:	err, serve, verse, mercy stir, girl, bird, first world, word, worm turn, burn, hurt, burglar, Thursday learn, earth, heard, earn, search	bear /ea/, hear /ia/
I	hit, sitting, bit, kit, dim, grin, twin, him begin, become, decide, return, remind, exchange industry, friendly, cloudy, rainy market, booklet, climate, passage, women, busy, minute	hide /ai/, bite /ai/ den /e/, benefit /e/ dry /ai/, sky /ai/ woman /ơ/
i:	see, free, screen, agree, guarantee sea, seat, heat, easy, dream, teach, breathe, creature scene, complete, obsolete, intervene, Vietnamese seize, ceiling, conceive, receive, receipt grief, chief, believe, relieve, belief machine, sardine, routine, magazine	break /ei/, breakfast /e/ friend /e/ science /ai/
D	hot, rock, clock, doctor, document, opposite, long, strong	among /A/, nothing /A/
3:	call, fall, all, tall, small, wall, ball fault, haunt, launch, daughter, naughty law, dawn, crawl, awful, awkward, straw born, lord, sort, forty, morning, portable cross, lost, loss, cost four, pour, court, course oar, board, hoarse, soar, roar door, floor	shall /ae/ laugh /a:/, aunt /a:/ ghost /ao/ rough, enough /A/, hour /aua/ poor /oa/, /a:/
o	put, bush, pull, full, butcher, bullet could, should, would foot, cook, book, look, good, wood woman, wolf	cut /A/ food /u:/, blood /A/

Âm	Ví dụ	Từ đọc khác
u:	brew, crew, flew, screw bruise, fruit, juice, cruise, recruit blue, glue, clue food, cool, goose, spoon, tool, tooth, bamboo do, two, who, whom, whose, tomb	sew /90/ mosquito /i:Z foot /o/, blood /A/
ai	five, bite, site, sight, like, kind, child eye, die, dye, lie, pie cry, try, shy, type, cycle guide, guise, quite, require	to live /i/ typical, pyramid /i/
ao	out, bound, cloud, doubt, found, proud now, vow, brow, crown, gown, towel, frown our, hour, flour	young, touch /A/ crow /90/ colour /o/, tour /ơo/
90	go, no, so, toe, tomato, potato, comb, cold, home coal, coat, goat, foam, loan, road, soak bow, low, mow, row, grow, narrow, widow though, dough, although	do /u:/, bomb /D/ now, brow /ao/ touch /A/, hour /aoo/
eg	bare, care, hare, prepare air, chair, hair, pair bear, pear, to tear (xé rách), wear heir, their where	beard, hear, tear /19/
ei	late, cake, mate, nation, Asian, change, strange bail, mail, hail, sail, nail, faint say, stay, day, clay, ray great, break, steak they, prey, grey, obey eight, weight, freight, neighbour	have /ae/, plaque /ae/, said /e/ quay /i:/ breakfast /e/ height /ai/
19	near, ear, hear, clear, tear beer, cheer, deer, career, engineer here, we're, sincere, coherent	to tear (xé rách) /ea/
91	join, oil, boil, spoil, soil boy, destroy, joy, toy	
09	tourist, poor (Ngày nay nhiều người bản ngữ không dùng âm này mà thay vào đó là âm /o:/.)	

3. Phụ âm

Có 24 phụ âm trong tiếng Anh. Các phụ âm được phân loại theo nhiều cách: theo bộ phận cấu âm hoặc theo cách thức cấu âm. Cách phân loại phụ âm tiếng Anh mà các em học sinh trung học cơ sở thường gặp là cách phân loại thành âm vô thanh (voiceless sound) và âm hữu thanh (voiced sound).

Dưới đây là các kí hiệu của các phụ âm trong tiếng Anh và một số từ chứa các phụ âm đó.

<i>Phụ âm hữu thanh</i>	<i>Ví dụ</i>
b	bad, lab
g	give, flag ghost
j	yes, young new, few /ju:/ used, value /ju:/ canyon
m	man, lemon
g	sing, finger
r	red, try
ố	this, mother
v	voice, five

<i>Phụ âm hữu thanh</i>	<i>Ví dụ</i>
d	did, lady
h	how, hello
1	leg, little
n	no, ten
w	wet, window quote, quiet /kw/ twelve /tw/
z	zoo, lazy close, easy example, exact
3	pleasure, vision, garage
d3	just, jacket large, gentle, gaol

<i>Phụ âm vô thanh</i>	<i>Ví dụ</i>
f	find, if phrase, paragraph laugh, rough
k	cat, contain key, back quick, queen Christ, chord
p	pet, map
s	sun, miss cement, citizen box, fix

<i>Phụ âm vô thanh</i>	<i>Ví dụ</i>
J	she, crash nation, spatial, cautious sure, Asia ocean, ancient, conscious machine, chandelier
t	tea, getting
<	check, church century, culture
0	think, both

4. Các trường hợp cần lưu ý

1. Cách đọc - s và - es:

Tiếp tố - s hoặc - es được thêm vào cuối từ và được đọc như sau:

- /**iz**/ nếu từ tận cùng bằng một trong các âm sau:

/s/	e.g. miss	misses
	face	faces
	box	boxes

/z/	e.g. lose	loses
	buzz	buzzes

/	e.g. wash	washes
	brush	brushes

/tʃ/ e.g. watch	watches
church	churches

/dʒ/ e.g. manage	manages
orange	oranges

- /s/ nếu từ tận cùng bằng một trong các âm vô thanh còn lại (trừ âm /θ/):

/f/ e.g. laugh	laughs
/k/ e.g. book	books

/p/ e.g. stop	stops
/t/ e.g. invite	invites

- /z/ nếu từ tận cùng bằng một trong các âm hữu thanh còn lại hoặc nếu từ tận cùng bằng nguyên âm.

/v/ e.g. drive	drives
/d/ e.g. read	reads

/au/ e.g. go	goes
/ai/ e.g. try	tries

2. Cách đọc - ed:

- /ɪd/ nếu từ tận cùng bằng âm /d/ hoặc /t/:

/t/ e.g. want	wanted
/d/ e.g. need	needed

- /t/ nếu từ tận cùng bằng một trong các âm vô thanh còn lại.

/f/ e.g. laugh	laughed
/k/ e.g. Check	checked
/p/ e.g. stop	stopped

- /d/ nếu từ tận cùng bằng một trong các âm hữu thanh còn lại hoặc bằng nguyên âm

/n/ e.g. plan	planned
/v/ e.g. arrive	arrived

/ɪ/ e.g. Carry	carried
/ai/ e.g. enjoy	enjoyed

5. Trọng âm từ

- Trọng âm của một từ được thể hiện qua cách đọc phân âm tiết có trọng âm với nhiều năng lượng hơn các âm tiết còn lại trong từ đó. Trọng âm được kí hiệu bằng dấu (') trên đầu âm tiết được nhấn.

e.g. father /'fa:ðə/

- Những từ chỉ có một âm tiết thì đương nhiên âm tiết đó cũng là trọng âm.

e.g. bed /'bEd/

- Những từ có hai hoặc ba âm tiết thường có một trọng âm. Trọng âm có thể ở vị trí của âm tiết thứ nhất, âm tiết thứ hai hay âm tiết cuối.

e.g. father /'fa:ðə/

management /'maenidsmənt/

independence /.ɪndɪ'pendəns/

- Những từ có ba âm tiết trở lên có thể có hai trọng âm: trọng âm chính và trọng âm phụ.

e.g. independence /.ɪndɪ'pendəns/

Trọng âm trong tiếng Anh thường không có quy tắc nhất định. Thông thường, các động từ có hai âm tiết có trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ hai, danh từ có hai âm tiết có trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ nhất.

e.g. to pro'duce 'produce

to re'cord 'record

Dưới đây là một số quy tắc có thể tham khảo, tuy nhiên có rất nhiều ngoại lệ.

1. Từ có hai âm tiết:

- Động từ có hai âm tiết:

Khi âm tiết thứ hai của động từ chứa một nguyên âm dài (ví dụ /i:/) hoặc một nguyên âm đôi (ví dụ /ai/), hoặc động từ đó kết thúc bằng hơn một phụ âm, thì âm tiết thứ hai được nhấn.

e.g. receive /n'si:v/

apply /a'plai/

attract /a'traekt/

Khi động từ không có các trường hợp trên, thì âm tiết thứ nhất được nhấn.

e.g. enter /*ento/

open /'aopan/

- Danh từ có hai âm tiết:

Neu âm tiết thứ hai chứa một nguyên âm ngắn thì trọng âm sẽ nằm ở âm tiết thứ nhất. Nếu không thì trọng âm sẽ ở âm tiết thứ hai.

e.g. money /'mAni/

product /'prndAkt/

design /di'zain/

balloon /ba'lu:n/

- Các tính từ' và trạng từ có hai âm tiết thường theo quy tắc của động từ có hai âm tiết.

2. Từ có ba âm tiết:

- Động từ có ba âm tiết:

Nếu âm tiết cuối cùng của động từ có chứa một nguyên âm ngắn và kết thúc không quá 1 phụ âm, trọng âm sẽ rơi vào âm tiết ngay trước nó.

e.g. encounter /in'kaota7

determine /di't3:mm/

Neu âm tiết cuối cùng chứa một nguyên âm dài hoặc một nguyên âm đôi, hoặc kết thúc bằng hơn một phụ âm thì âm tiết cuối cùng đó sẽ được nhấn.

e.g. entertain /.enta'tein/

interrupt /,inta'rApt/

- Danh từ có ba âm tiết:

Nếu âm tiết cuối cùng chứa một nguyên âm đơn, hay nguyên âm đôi /au/ (Anh Anh) /ou/ (Anh Mỹ), thì âm tiết đó sẽ không được nhấn. Nếu âm tiết giữa trong trường hợp trên chứa một nguyên âm dài hoặc một nguyên âm đôi thì âm tiết giữa này được nhấn.

e.g. buffalo /'bfblau/

disaster /di'za:sta7

Nếu âm tiết cuối chứa một nguyên âm ngắn, âm tiết giữa cũng chứa một nguyên âm ngắn và kết thúc bằng không quá một phụ âm, cả âm tiết cuối và âm tiết giữa đều không được nhấn. Trọng âm sẽ được đặt ở âm tiết đầu.

e.g. quantity /'kwntati/

cinema /'sinama/

Lưu ý: trên đây chỉ là một số quy tắc cơ bản để các em học sinh tham khảo. Tiếng Anh có nhiều trường hợp bất quy tắc, ví dụ khi từ có nhiều âm tiết, hoặc khi từ có các tiền tố và hậu tố. Học sinh cần phát âm đúng với những từ các em học để có thể xác định được trọng âm.

6. Luyện tập

a) 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>e</u> rosion | B. <u>p</u> ollution | C. <u>C</u> old | D. <u>r</u> otation |
| 2. A. <u>o</u> pened | B. <u>p</u> ainted | C. <u>pr</u> ovided | D. <u>w</u> anted |
| 3. A. <u>th</u> en | B. <u>s</u> end | C. <u>s</u> et | D. <u>r</u> espect |
| 4. A. <u>n</u> ational | B. <u>n</u> ation | C. <u>i</u> nternational | D. <u>n</u> ationality |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> ncounter | B. <u>a</u> bout | C. <u>s</u> ound | D. <u>th</u> ought |
| 6. A. <u>C</u> rowd | B. <u>s</u> now | C. <u>C</u> lown | D. <u>n</u> ow |
| 7. A. <u>C</u> arry | B. <u>f</u> all | C. <u>h</u> andle | D. <u>h</u> atch |
| 8. A. <u>o</u> il | B. <u>C</u> oin | C. <u>m</u> oisture | D. <u>t</u> ortoise |
| 9. A. <u>C</u> ar | B. <u>b</u> am | C. <u>g</u> rape | D. <u>s</u> mart |
| 10. A. <u>u</u> p | B. <u>j</u> ump | C. <u>r</u> un | D. <u>s</u> ure |
| 11. A. <u>n</u> ail | B. <u>p</u> ain | C. <u>p</u> air | D. <u>p</u> ail |
| 12. A. <u>l</u> iar | B. <u>t</u> rick | C. <u>t</u> wice | D. <u>v</u> ine |
| 13. A. <u>f</u> ood | B. <u>r</u> oot | C. <u>f</u> oot | D. <u>s</u> chool |
| 14. A. <u>f</u> ine | B. <u>b</u> itter | C. <u>n</u> ice | D. <u>w</u> ise |
| 15. A. <u>b</u> oat | B. <u>b</u> oard | C. <u>C</u> oat | D. <u>g</u> oat |
| 16. A. <u>l</u> ike | B. <u>h</u> it | C. <u>h</u> ide | D. <u>m</u> ime |
| 17. A. <u>p</u> our | B. <u>C</u> loud | C. <u>h</u> ouse | D. <u>m</u> ountain |
| 18. A. <u>g</u> reatness | B. <u>h</u> eat | C. <u>m</u> eat | D. <u>d</u> ream |
| 19. A. <u>s</u> tay | B. <u>C</u> hase | C. <u>w</u> arn | D. <u>w</u> aste |
| 20. A. <u>C</u> hew | B. <u>s</u> ell | C. <u>l</u> et | D. <u>s</u> tress |
| 21. A. <u>r</u> oad | B. <u>l</u> oad | C. <u>th</u> roat | D. <u>b</u> roadness |
| 22. A. <u>C</u> ar | B. <u>b</u> ase | C. <u>s</u> hape | D. <u>C</u> ase |
| 23. A. <u>o</u> ne | B. <u>h</u> ome | C. <u>n</u> one | D. <u>n</u> othing |
| 24. A. <u>b</u> oot | B. <u>b</u> ook | C. <u>l</u> ook | D. <u>w</u> ood |
| 25. A. <u>f</u> ar | B. <u>d</u> ark | C. <u>p</u> ast | D. <u>s</u> trange |
| 26. A. <u>s</u> top | B. <u>h</u> ole | C. <u>C</u> ost | D. <u>f</u> ox |
| 27. A. <u>l</u> eave | B. <u>b</u> eat | C. <u>th</u> reaten | D. <u>w</u> eave |
| 28. A. <u>C</u> om | B. <u>f</u> ort | C. <u>h</u> orn | D. <u>w</u> ord |
| 29. A. <u>l</u> ep | B. <u>b</u> reak | C. <u>s</u> peak | D. <u>s</u> teal |
| 30. A. <u>m</u> atch | B. <u>C</u> atch | C. <u>C</u> rash | D. <u>w</u> ant |
| 31. A. <u>s</u> tory | B. <u>s</u> ure | C. <u>s</u> carf | D. <u>s</u> ort |
| 32. A. <u>a</u> ccount | B. <u>b</u> louse | C. <u>C</u> ourse | D. <u>m</u> ouse |
| 33. A. <u>m</u> ove | B. <u>l</u> ose | C. <u>C</u> lose | D. <u>p</u> rove |

34. A. <u>f</u> ather	B. <u>C</u> alculation	C. <u>C</u> arpenter	D. <u>C</u> ar
35. A. <u>s</u> teak	B. <u>b</u> reak	C. <u>C</u> lean	D. <u>g</u> reat
36. A. <u>l</u> azy	B. <u>l</u> adder	C. <u>l</u> abel	D. <u>l</u> abour
37. A. <u>C</u> ome	B. <u>b</u> one	C. <u>b</u> old	D. <u>h</u> old
38. A. <u>s</u> ugar	B. <u>C</u> assette	C. <u>f</u> ashion	D. <u>a</u> llow
39. A. <u>o</u> ut	B. <u>d</u> oubt	C. <u>b</u> rought	D. <u>s</u> cout
40. A. <u>t</u> eacher	B. <u>C</u> lear	C. <u>r</u> eason	D. <u>m</u> ean
41. A. <u>C</u> uts	B. <u>r</u> eads	C. <u>o</u> pens	D. <u>p</u> lays
42. A. <u>a</u> fter	B. <u>a</u> dvice	C. <u>a</u> gree	D. <u>a</u> lone
43. A. <u>b</u> ook	B. <u>l</u> ook	C. <u>f</u> loor	D. <u>f</u> oot
44. A. <u>s</u> hirt	B. <u>f</u> ire	C. <u>f</u> irst	D. <u>b</u> ird
45. A. <u>w</u> orked	B. <u>C</u> leaned	C. <u>p</u> layed	D. <u>a</u> greed
46. A. <u>C</u> all	B. <u>f</u> all	C. <u>s</u> hall	D. <u>w</u> all
47. A. <u>o</u> wn	B. <u>d</u> own	C. <u>C</u> lown	D. <u>t</u> own
48. A. <u>f</u> east	B. <u>m</u> eal	C. <u>h</u> eal	D. <u>h</u> ead
49. A. <u>a</u> bove	B. <u>m</u> ove	C. <u>l</u> ove	D. <u>g</u> love
50. A. <u>C</u> ow	B. <u>n</u> arrow	C. <u>k</u> now	D. <u>t</u> hrow

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

1. A. teacher	B. design	C. after	D. kingdom
2. A. vanilla	B. infamous	C. banana	D. Canada
3. A. opponent	B. beautiful	C. Calendar	D. dinosaur
4. A. instrument	B. astonish	C. Cultural	D. obvious
5. A. excel	B. precise	C. imply	D. passage
6. A. indifferent	B. available	C. immediate	D. Continental
7. A. Carbon	B. begin	C. women	D. follow
8. A. admit	B. desktop	C. bookshelf	D. greenhouse
9. A. Center	B. detest	C. prefer	D. release
10. A. technician	B. Cohesion	C. Commercial	D. document
11. A. explanation	B. Celebrating	C. fortunately	D. Calculator
12. A. understanding	B. exhibition	C. affirmative	D. opposition
13. A. office	B. police	C. service	D. story
14. A. advise	B. hurry	C. matter	D. happen
15. A. manageable	B. magnificent	C. Considerate	D. analysis
16. A. shampoo	B. toothpaste	C. handbag	D. discos
17. A. Country	B. tourist	C. receipt	D. Children

18. A. travel	B. survive	C. worry	D. visit
19. A. families	B. government	C. vegetable	D. together
20. A. reporter	B. racial	C. marvelous	D. recently
21. A. Celebration	B. Contribution	C. operation	D. remarkable
22. A. recognise	B. recollect	C. recommend	D. understand
23. A. Compose	B. recent	C. gentle	D. stupid
24. A. publish	B. rewrite	C. study	D. practise
25. A. exercise	B. decorate	C. extinguish	D. advertise
26. A. pillow	B. alert	C. legal	D. model
27. A. register	B. regular	C. request	D. reference
28. A. dangerous	B. Curious	C. suspicious	D. numerous
29. A. voluntary	B. Compulsory	C. necessary	D. stationary
30. A. Comfortable	B. remarkable	C. teenager	D. sensible
31. A. eating	B. request	C. follow	D. notice
32. A. listen	B. Cancel	C. travel	D. regret
33. A. author	B. painter	C. permit	D. surfing
34. A. daily	B. distress	C. symbol	D. sausage
35. A. embarrassing	B. Communicate	C. advertisement	D. babysitting
36. A. toilet	B. passport	C. thirty	D. Cassette
37. A. Cigarette	B. seventy	C. telephone	D. consonant
38. A. Curtain	B. fourteen	C. puzzle	D. garden
39. A. racialism	B. hamburger	C. tomorrow	D. Cucumber
40. A. hotel	B. Colour	C. picture	D. tuna
41. A. terrible	B. attractive	C. definite	D. beautiful
42. A. happy	B. extreme	C. usual	D. risky
43. A. hospital	B. musician	C. ambulance	D. Mexican
44. A. excellent	B. experienced	C. immediate	D. delicious
45. A. profession	B. optician	C. dialogue	D. Connection
46. A. balloon	B. reason	C. engine	D. student
47. A. special	B. narrow	C. routine	D. postcard
48. A. sweater	B. tonight	C. savings	D. earrings
49. A. basketball	B. parachute	C. bicycle	D. apartment
50. A. serious	B. several	C. wonderful	D. exciting

Phần thứ hai
MỘT SỐ ĐỀ LUYỆN TẬP
PRACTICE TEST 1

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)

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.

1. A. passeded B. watcheded C. playeded D. washeded
2. A. A. proud B. about C. around D. would

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. attend B. option C. percent D. become
4. A. literature B. entertainment C. recreation D. information

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

5. The picture was painting by Michael last year.
A B C D
6. There's the woman who she sold me the handbag.
A B C D
7. Mr. Smith is going to buy a new Japanese car, doesn't he?
A B C D

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

8. Our house _____ in 1986.
A. built B. was building C. was built D. has been built
9. It is nearly 3 months _____ he visited his parents.
A. while B. during C. since D. when
10. Tomorrow we are going to meet Maryam, _____ comes from Malaysia.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. that

11. His house looks very large and beautiful. It is_____ house.
A. a seven - room B. a seven - rooms C. seven room D. seven rooms
12. If you get up early, you_____ late.
A. weren't B. wouldn't be C. aren't D. won't be
13. It's very hot today. I wish I_____ on the beach now.
A. am B. will be C. were D. had been
14. When he lived in the city, he_____ to the theater twice a week.
A. uses to go B. had gone C. used to go D. was going
15. My father asked us_____ on our playing computer games.
A. to cutting down B. Cut down C. to cut down D. Cutting down
16. _____population is another unpleasant result we have to solve.
A. Increased B. Increasing C. The increase D. To increase

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

17. - I can meet you at your office at 8 a.m. Will_____?
- It's so nice of you, thank you!
A. Convenient for you B. that convenient
C. that be convenient D. you be convenient
18. - "I have bought you a toy. Happy birthday to you!"

- "_____"

- A. The same to you. B. Have a nice day!
- C. What a pity! D. What a lovely toy! Thanks.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. The point of our study was to determine what is true, not what is practicable.
A. discover B. decide C. influence D. Control

20. The decision was made on the basis of inaccurate information.

- A. Correcting B. using C. in spite of D. because of

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. I am optimistic that the future is going to turn out more successful than the past.

- A. afraid B. hopeful C. realistic D. pessimistic

22. I'm available this afternoon if you want to meet up then.

- A. tired B. ready C. busy D. free

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

I went to Australia on an exchange program last year and I like to (23)_____about it. I was very (24) _____when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn't think about the problems of speaking English (25) _____I met my host family. At first I couldn't communicate with them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn't much used at all (26) _____ we didn't have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my pronunciation wasn't. My problem is (27) _____ 'l' and 'r'. For example, Australian people often asked "What do you eat in Vietnam?" I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn't understand when I said "We eat lice"...

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 23. A. say | B. tell | C. talk | D. speak |
| 24. A. exciting | B. excites | C. excited | D. excite |
| 25. A. after | B. until | C. when | D. while |
| 26. A. although | B. even | C. because | D. so |
| 27. A. pronouncing | B. speaking | C. reading | D. telling |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Until recently, humankind seemed to view the ocean as a source of infinite resources. Its vast size and depth and unexplored frontiers made the ocean appear invulnerable to overexploitation. The truth is that the populations of many species are decreasing at an unsustainable rate, and the number of species listed as endangered from marine life families such as whales, dolphins, manatees and dugongs, salmon, seabirds, sea turtles, and sharks to name a few, is on the rise. The threats to marine species are difficult to perceive because marine animals are not as visible as animals on land. But unfortunately, marine creatures are equally, if not more, **vulnerable** to problems such as habitat destruction and overexploitation.

Shallow water animals that breathe air, like turtles, manatees, dugongs, and whales are often hit by boats and caught in fishing gear. Species such as turtles that lay their eggs on land often lose their nurseries due to coastal development. Animals that have taken millions of years to evolve, that are invaluable to all ecosystems, have and continue to vanish from places where they once **flourished**.

28. What is human's perception of the ocean so far?
- A. The ocean resources will never be exhausted.
 - B. The ocean is capable of resisting overexploitation.
 - C. Both A and B are correct.
 - D. Neither A or B is correct.
29. All of the following are true EXCEPT_____.
- A. turtles are a kind of shallow water animal
 - B. the evolution of some animals could take up to millions of years
 - C. powerful animals like sharks run less risk of endangerment
 - D. Coastal development affects the reproduction process of some sea animals
30. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**vulnerable**”?
- A. resistant B. energetic C. weak D. adaptive
31. What is the reason for the difficulty in understanding threats to marine life?

- A. That humans can hardly see marine creatures.
- B. That the rate of population decrease is unsustainable.
- C. That technology is underdeveloped.
- D. That there are too many types of marine creatures in the ocean.

32. What does “**flourished**” mean?

- A. Changed into something unusual
- B. failed miserably
- C. spread all over
- D. grew in a successful way

II. WRITING: (2 points)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

33. People say that they bought this shop last year.

It is_____

34. “How much do you think it will cost?” he said to me.

He asked me_____.

35. Mr. Brown’s team has lost the game. He looks very sad.

Mr. Brown whose_____.

36. It takes Minh 2 hours to do his homework every day.

Minh spends_____.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

37. The ship carried coal. It arrived last night, (carrying)

38. Everybody had left. We came to the party. (By the time)

39. She had a cold. She took some medicine, (because)

40. His mother tongue is French. He speaks English like a native, (although)

THE END

PRACTICE TEST 2

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)

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.

1. A. problem B. love C. box D. hobby
2. A. shops B. speeds C. sports D. sticks

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. Chocolate B. structural C. important D. national
4. A. Cinema B. position C. family D. popular

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

5. I met a lot of interested people while I was studying at City University.
A B C D
6. If I were you, I didn't buy that expensive car.
A B C D
7. A shoemaker in the village felt sorry for her and made her a pair of red shoe.
A B C D

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

8. If we _____ enough time, we'll study this exercise more carefully.
A. will have B. have C. had D. would have
9. The gentleman to _____ we spoke yesterday is making a speech.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. that
10. _____ I was really tired, I couldn't sleep.
A. Even though B. So C. Therefore D. Because of

11. I suggest _____ some money for poor children.
 A. raise B. to raise C. raised D. raising
12. After graduation, Lan works as an _____ assistant in an organisation.
 A. administration B. administering C. administrative D. administrator
13. Consumers are warned if their _____ bill is unpaid after due date.
 A. electronic B. electric C. electrical D. electricity
14. The film was _____ any of the others.
 A. much better than B. much better
 C. so better as D. so better
15. There were a number of cottages scattered _____ across the hillside.
 A. now and then B. here and there
 C. here and now D. there and here
16. I hope you know that you can always confide _____ me.
 A. on B. in C. with D. to

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

17. "Sorry I'm late." - " _____ "
 A. No problem. B. No matter what.
 C. No, thanks. D. You're welcome.
18. "Deep down inside, why are you a scientist?" - " _____ "
 A. Because it's fun! B. For it's funny to ask!
 C. To make a fun question! D. What a funny question!

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. If she was late, she would be rushing.
 A. flying B. hurrying C. running D. speeding
20. She could be in an awful mood and refuse to answer my questions.
 A. awesome B. bad C. poor D. different

Mark the letter A, B, c or Don your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. At 8 o'clock the plane took off into the air and soared above the clouds.
A. decreased B. got dressed C. landed D. slowed down
22. What do you use on your hands to keep them so smooth?
A. difficult B. irregular C. rough D. uncommon

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Today, computer companies sell many different programs for computers. First, there are programs for doing math problems. (23) _____, there are programs for scientific studies. Third, some programs are like fancy typewriters. They are often used by writers and business people. (24) _____are made for courses in schools and universities. And finally, there are programs for fun. They include word games and puzzles for children and adults.

There are many wonderful computer programs, but there are other reasons to like (25) _____. Some people like the way computers hum and sing when they (26) _____. It is a happy sound, like the sounds of toy and childhood. Computers also have lights and pretty pictures. And computers even seem to have (27) _____. That may sound strange, but computers seem to have feelings. Sometimes they seem happy, sometimes they seem angry like a human being.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 23. A. Two | B. Second | C. Twice | D. Double |
| 24. A. Programs | B. Other | C. Others | D. They |
| 25. A. programs | B. reasons | C. games | D. Computers |
| 26. A. work | B. have worked | C. are working | D. worked |
| 27. A. movies | B. thinking | C. senses | D. personalities |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Coca Cola is a popular drink for people all over the world. At first, very few people drank Coca Cola, but now it is sold in more than 160 countries. More than 1.6 billion gallons are sold every year.

Coca Cola was invented by Dr. John Pemberton in Atlanta on 8 May, 1886. However, the name Coca Cola was given by Frank Robinson, one of Dr. Pemberton's partners. Later, in 1888, the business was sold to another man, Asa Candler. He opened his first factory to produce this drink in 1895 in Dallas, Texas. Since then, a great quantity of Coca Cola has been produced **there**.

Since 1982, a special kind of Coca Cola has been made for overweight people - diet Coke. They have used many clever advertisements to increase the amount of Coca Cola sold every year.

Besides Coca Cola, there are many other drinks of the same kind sold all over the world such as Pepsi Cola, Sp - Cola and Dr. Pepper. However, Coca Cola is the most **popular**. People drink Coca Cola with their meals, when they are thirsty or when they socialize with friends.

It is certain that more and more people will drink Coca Cola all over the world in this century.

28. The first Coca Cola factory was opened in Dallas by_____.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. Dr. Pemberton | B. Asa Candler |
| C. Frank Robinson | D. Dr. Pepper |

29. The word **“there”** refers to_____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. where Coca Cola was first made | B. the city with the first Coca Cola factory |
| C. Atlanta, a U.S. City | D. the place that Coca Cola is sold |

30. Diet Coke is used for _____people.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| A. fat | B. sick | C. thin | D. small |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|

31. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **“popular”**?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|
| A. well - known | B. friendly | C. nutritious | D. well - scattered |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|

32. Coca Cola is believed to be_____.
- A. more popular than other drinks of the same kind
 - B. less popular than other drinks of the same kind
 - C. as popular as the last century
 - D. as popular as other drinks of the same kind

IL WRITING: (2 points)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

33. The water was so cold that the children could not swim in it.
The water was not_____.
34. “Where has he been?” she wondered.
She doesn’t know_____.
35. Your handwriting is less nice than hers.
Your handwriting_____.
36. The basketball coach made me train very hard.
I was_____.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

37. I’m very busy with my work. I cannot go with you. (wish)

38. I am always nervous. I feel that when I travel by air. (makes)

39. The garden is very small. We can’t not play football in it. (so)

40. We couldn’t go out. The weather was so bad. (because)

THE END

PRACTICE TEST 3

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)

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.

1. A. Claimed B. warned C. occured D. existed
2. A. health B. appear C. ready D. heavy

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. economy B. diplomacy C. informative D. information
4. A. arrest B. purchase C. accept D. forget

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

5. I saw the men, the women and the cattle which went to the field.
A B C D
6. Look at the two dictionarys and you will see they are the same in some ways.
A B C D
7. She did her test careful last week.
A B C D

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

8. _____, ingenuity and flair are the songwriter's real talents.
A. Creative B. Creativeness C. Creation D. Creativity
9. There's increasing demand for cars which are more _____ on fuel.
A. economic B. economics C. economical D. economy
10. The campaign has certainly succeeded in _____ public awareness of the issue.
A. picking up B. lifting C. rising D. raising
11. Every advanced nation has strict regulations to protect endangered _____.

A. group B. type C. species D. Class

12. I have _____ with most of my secondary school friends.

A. Contact B. Connection C. Conversation D. communication

13. I find it hard to write _____ time pressure.

A. on B. under C. down D. with

14. They got _____ the bus in Obdland Village and walked up the road.

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

15. Even a low level of noise interferes _____ my concentration.

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

16. Not only _____ give you the experience of meeting a number of very interesting personalities, it will also take you to many interesting places.

A. will reading these stories B. reading these stories
C. these stories will D. do reading these stories

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

17. - "Well, we'd like to thank you for coming today. It's nice to meet you."

- "_____"

A. Oh, thank you. It's my pleasure.
B. Not too bad. How are you?
C. No, I don't. My name is Linda.
D. Hi, I'm Katherine, but call me Kate.

18. - "What are you thinking of doing when you leave school?"

- "_____"

A. I'm not sure. Maybe something with history.
B. I'm not that great at technology.
C. Not much. My dad is an engineer.
D. Oh, languages are definitely not my strengths.

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. Larry was so absorbed in reading the novel that he forgot all about time.
A. busy B. interested C. obliged D. distracted
20. In Belgium, pointing with your index finger or snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.
A. Casual B. Careless C. embarrassing D. impolite

Mark the letter A, B, c orD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. She's doing a comparative study of health in inner cities and rural areas.
A. urban B. mountainous C. suburban D. Coastal
22. Police are searching the area in the hope of finding the missing boy.
A. anxiety B. despair C. expectation D. ambition

Read the following passage and mark the letter Ay B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

When man first learnt how to make fire, he began to use fuel for the first time. The fuel he used was probably wood. As time passed, man eventually discovered that substances such as coal and oil would (23) _____.

Coal was not used very widely as a (24) _____ of energy until the last century. With the coming of the industrial revolution, it was soon realized that production would double if coal was used instead of wood. Nowadays, (25) _____ of the huge factories and electricity stations would be unable to function if there was no coal.

In the last twenty or thirty years, (26) _____, the use of coal has declined. As a result, there have been changes in the coal industry. It is (27) _____ that more people would use coal if oil and gas were not available.

23. A. heat B. bum C. fire D. light
24. A. resource B. reason C. Cause D. source
25. A. much B. many C. more D. few
26. A. however B. therefore C. because D. since
27. A. believed B. Considered C. made D. provided

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Not so many years ago, the word vitamin was known only to a few scientists. Today it is very widely used, and the importance of vitamins in our foods is common knowledge.

Vitamins are life - giving substances found in foods and are needed for the proper growth and general health of the body. The different kinds of vitamins are indicated by letters of the alphabet. At the present time, vitamins A, B1, B2, c, D, E and G are known. A proper diet should contain a collection of foods in which all of these vitamins are present. Vitamins are also prepared and sold in tablet and capsule form.

Each vitamin has its particular work to do in the life - giving process. Vitamin B1, for example, benefits appetite and digestion. It also helps the body grow. Another vitamin helps the blood to clot, so that danger of bleeding to death in case of injury is lessened. Still **another** makes the eyes stronger of seeing at night. Airplane pilots need plenty of this vitamin. Scientists think vitamins may have some effect on keeping the hair from turning gray.

28. Which of the following is NOT directly stated in the article but is a reasonable conclusion from the reading?

- A. Scientists have known about vitamins for centuries.
- B. Vitamins are medicines given to cure diseases.
- C. To get all the vitamins a person must eat a variety of foods.
- D. A few people know the value of vitamins.

29. This article as a whole is about_____.

- A. diet in relation to health
- B. prevention of diseases
- C. what vitamins are and what they do
- D. how scientists discovered vitamins

30. We know the name of vitamins through_____.

- A. the pictures
- B. the food
- C. the letters of the alphabet
- D. the different tastes

31. The word “**another**” in the last paragraph refers to which of the following?

- A. vitamin
- B. food
- C. diet
- D. medicine

32. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Vitamins can be taken only by eating the foods in which they are found.
 - B. Vitamins can be prepared in tablet and capsule form.
 - C. Vitamins have an important effect on health.
 - D. Each vitamin has its particular work to do.

II. WRITING: (2 points)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

33. He had never played in such a wonderful theatre before.

It was_____.

34. I'll be very happy when I go on holiday.

I am very much looking_____.

35. The village is the same as it was in the 1950s.

The village has not_____.

36. You are not allowed to drive if you don't have a driving licence.

You must not_____.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

37. Mary didn't wear a raincoat. She got a cold, (so)

38. It is cheap to go by train. It is expensive to go by air. (cheaper)

39. The bird covered the nest with her wings. She wanted to protect her eggs, (order)

40. I was very surprised at the news. She didn't pass the exam, (passing)

THE END

PRACTICE TEST 4

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)

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.

1. A. kind B. light C. ripe D. thin
2. A. girl B. garage C. google D. rage

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs front the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. notice B. begin C. depart D. expand
4. A. impression B. Conference C. September D. appointment

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

5. He looked around, picked a piece of grass, and careful tied it to a branch.

A B C
D

6. The house stood next the road not far from the hills.

A B C D

7. “If thunder could dance,” he thought, “it will sound like this.”

A B C D

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

8. If you don't pay _____ to what the teacher says in class, you will get your answers wrong.

A. enough B. thought C. attention D. hold

9. The school provides accommodation for students living _____ campus.

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

10. Hannah came _____ a fantastic idea for the school trip.

A. down to B. down with C. over to D. up with

11. Passing an exam would give him a great _____ of achievement.

- A. sense B. level C. record D. emotion
12. I worked in Paris_____ the war.
A. during B. between C. when D. among
13. There are two temples and_____ of them are very old.
A. one B. all C. both D. each
14. The lift is not working now. It is out_____ order.
A. in B. for C. to D. of
15. Although not_____ brilliant, he excelled in most sports activities.
A. academic B. academics C. academically D. academy
16. The first_____ of the farm was my great - grandfather, who built the house.
A. inhabit B. inhabitable C. inhabitation D. inhabitant

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

16. "I really appreciate what you have done." - "_____"
A. Of course. B. No matter what.
C. No, thanks. D. You're welcome.
17. "How long have you known him?" - "_____"
A. Since five years. B. For five years.
C. Ever since five years. D. Along five years.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

18. She can be sad for what she doesn't have or grateful for what she has.
A. great B. meaningful C. pleasant D. thankful
19. Set a small goal and achieve it before moving on to the next one.
A. accomplish B. hold C. pass D. find

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

20. It is considered improper to wear a short skirt to a formal occasion.

- A. special B. festive C. Casual D. serious

21. What time does the flight from London arrive?

- A. depart B. happen C. approach D. end

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Agriculture is the world's most important industry. It provides us with almost all our food. It also (23) _____ materials for two other basic human needs - clothing and shelter. (24) _____, agriculture provides materials used in many industrial products, such as paints and medicines. About half of the world's workers are employed in agriculture - far more than in (25) _____ industry.

Agriculture is one of the world's oldest industries. It began about 10,000 years ago in the Middle East. By that time, certain Middle Eastern tribes had discovered how to grow plants from seeds and how to raise animals in captivity. Having mastered these skills, they could begin to practise agriculture. As agriculture developed and farm (26) _____ increased, fewer people were needed to produce food. The nonfarmers could then develop arts, crafts, trades and other activities of civilized life. Agriculture therefore not only greatly (27) _____ the food supply but also made civilization possible.

23. A. gives B. supplies C. brings D. takes
 24. A. However B. Yet C. In addition D. Although
 25. A. any other B. others C. some D. the other
 26. A. land B. animals C. output D. houses
 27. A. Caused B. added C. provided D. influenced

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In the last 50 years, the media influence has grown widely with the advance of technology. First was the telegraph, then the newspaper, the radio, the television and now is the Internet. We live in a society that depends on information and communication to keep moving.

What we need to **be aware** is that most of our decisions, beliefs and values are based on what we know for a fact, our assumptions and our own experience. In our work we usually know what we have to do based on our experience and

professional knowledge. However, in our daily lives, we rely on the media to get the facts and figures about what is important and what we should be up to date with.

As a result, we have to put our **trust** on the media as an authority to give us the needed information. However, the influence of mass media on our life, work and society is so big that we should know how it really works to select the right pieces of information.

28. According to the passage, what is the most recent type of mass media?
A. TV B. newspaper C. the Internet D. telegraph
29. In our work, what do we rely on in order to know what to do?
A. experience B. authority C. study D. technology
30. What can be used to replace **“be aware”** in the second paragraph?
A. have B. understand C. depend D. Consider
31. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **“trust”** in the last paragraph?
A. value B. belief C. assumption D. experience
32. In order to have the right information, we need to _____.
A. understand how the mass media works
B. make good decisions on the mass media
C. get the most current news and facts
D. use our experience and professional knowledge

II. WRITING: (2 points)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

33. Our teacher always makes us do our homework before we leave the class.
We are always. _____
34. She tried to stay cheerful although she felt sick.
Despite her _____.
35. All the guests enjoyed themselves at the party apart from George.
George was the _____.
36. “You’d better not go for a walk,” said my father.
My father advised _____.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

37. Mr. Long is a very nice teacher in our school. Do you know him? (who)

38. This tea is too hot. I can't drink it. (for)

39. The weather was terrible. We had a good time, (although)

40. That's the city. I was bom there, (which)

THE END

PRACTICE TEST 5

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)

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.

1. A. laid B. paid C. said D. stayed
2. A. Coach B. toothache C. Cheek D. Cheque

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. Consonant B. hamburger C. tomorrow D. Cucumber
4. A. hotel B. colour C. picture D. tuna

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

5. Of the two lectures, the first is possibly the best, partly because the one who
- A B C

delivered it had such a wonderful style.

D

6. John got his sister read his assignment, and then asked her to write the report
A B

for him because he did not have enough time.

C

D

7. A basic knowledge of social studies, such as history and geography, are
- A B C

considered a fundamental part of every child's education.

D

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

8. When you come tomorrow, why not_____ your girl friend with you?
A. fetch B. take C. bring D. Carry

9. You will see him when he _____ here tomorrow.

A. will come B. has come C. Come D. Comes

10. I want to_____ a table at the Mercury Hotel.

A. maintain B. reserve C. manage D. allow

11. It was impossible for her to tell the_____, so she had to invent a story.

A. joke B. tale C. truth D. lie

12. They didn't agree_____ John's plan, did they?

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

13. _____he was seen to be an aggressive politician, he was a quiet and loving family man at home.

A. Although B. Despite C. In spite of D. Nevertheless

14. John lost the _____bicycle he bought last week and his parents were very angry with him because of his carelessness.

A. beautiful Japanese blue new B. beautiful new blue Japanese
C. new beautiful blue Japanese D. Japanese beautiful new blue

15. Television advertisements are_____ expensive and our budget isn't very big.

A. rarely B. extremely C. Costly D. hardly

16. The station is too_____ away for us to walk.

A. long B. far C. short D. distant

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

17. - "What happened to them last night? They look depressed!"

- "_____"

A. Nothing went wrong.
B. Everything good.
C. They received something.
D. I don't think anything happened.

18. — "Oh, no! I can't find my dictionary!"

- "_____"

A. Thank you for letting me know.
B. Don't worry. It will be back very soon.
C. It is a nice surprise. You should be glad about it!
D. Chill out. Try to remember when you last used it.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. The man decided to devote himself full - time to social work.

- A. bring B. help C. work D. dedicate

20. Although the child started to protest, her stubborn insistence again paid off.

- A. was successful B. failed C. wore off D. went on

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. She called in my office this morning and we had a collective chat.

- A. secret B. friendly C. personal D. public

22. He tried to start the car but he was unable to keep it running.

- A. stop B. left C. ignite D. drive

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

There is possibly no one who has not heard of Walt Disney, one of the most famous cartoon producers in the twentieth century, and (23) _____ most people know hardly anything about him.

(24) _____ he is considered one of the most successful men in history, he left school at the age of sixteen and then studied arts for a short time. By the (25) _____ years of this century, he had already started producing some cartoons with his brother, who never (26) _____ to become as famous as Walt Disney.

Perhaps his most well - known cartoon character is Mickey Mouse, first appeared in a 1928 film called "Steamboat Willie". One of the most (27) _____ cartoons of all time is "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", which was the first full - length cartoon in the history of the cinema.

23. A. yet B. then C. already D. however

24. A. Despite B. In spite of C. Although D. Even

25. A. primary B. early C. beginning D. initial
26. A. achieved B. reached C. succeeded D. managed
27. A. Common B. excited C. popular D. known

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In many modern countries, people think of a family as a mother, a father and their children. But this is not the only kind of the family group. In some parts of the world, a family group has many other members. This kind of large family is called an “extended family” or a “joint family”.

The joint family includes all living relatives on either the mother’s or the father’s side of the family. It is made up of grandparents, parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins. They live together in a large house or in huts built close together.

Early people probably lived in joint families. They had to be part of a large group in order to survive. The members of the group helped each other hunt. They worked together to protect themselves from dangerous animals and other enemies.

In developed countries, some people still live in joint families. The members of a joint family share their earnings and property. If one member of the group becomes ill or has bad luck, the others help the person. As in the past, the members of the joint family offer each other help and protection.

28. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Family types B. Living in joint families
C. Extended families D. Relatives in families
29. According to the passage, members of an extended family live_____.
A. together B. separately
C. far from one another D. close to the city center
30. Which of the following is NOT true about early people?
A. They hunted in groups. B. They fought against wild animals.
C. They had enemies. D. They shared their earnings.
31. There is a term that is defined in the passage. What is it?

A. family group

B. extended family

C. large house

D. bad luck

32. According to the passage, which is shared among joint - family members?

A. possessions

B. earrings

C. luck

D. hope

IL WRITING: (2 points)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

33. I haven't been swimming for nearly a year.

The last_____.

34. "Remember to give Alan the card," Beryl said to me.

Beryl told_____.

35. Is this your first time riding a bike?

Have you ever_____?

36. Our teachers never let us leave the school early.

We were_____.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

37. I couldn't reach the shelf. It was very high, (too)

38. It's a pity. I can't play chess, (wish)

39. I received a letter this morning. It really makes me happy, (which)

40. It was a great summer. I'll never forget that summer, (such)

THE END

PRACTICE TEST 6

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)

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.

1. A. imaginary B. multiply C. hobby D. happy
2. A. Complaineded B. decayeded C. existeded D. Controlleded

Mark the letter A, By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the yr ord that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. guidance B. diverse C. reserve D. survive
4. A. relative B. ancestor C. sacrifice D. decision

Mark the letter Ay By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

5. He has been hoped for a raise in salary for the last four months but it is still unsuccessful.
A B C D

6. The more he explained to her, a better understading he had about computers.
A B C D

7. The dog had a rope about his neck, and the rope was fastened to a pole.
A B C D

Mark the letter Ay By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

8. She ran_____ an interesting article about fashion while reading the newspaper.
A. away B. across C. out D. after
9. The professor was very interested in the_____ of cultures around the world.
A. diversity B. diverse C. diversify D. diversifying
10. It's a secret. You_____ let anyone know about it.

A. may not B. needn't C. mightn't D. mustn't

11. It's no use _____ a language if you don't try to use it.

A. learned B. learn C. to learn D. learning

12. There is _____ in my bedroom.

A. a square wooden old table B. an old square wooden table

C. a square old wooden table D. an old wooden square table

13. _____ the phone rang later that night did Tom remember the appointment.

A. Not until B. Only when C. Just before D. No sooner

14. He managed to keep his job the manager had threatened to sack him.

A. therefore B. although C. despite D. unless

15. We are going to.

A. have our house redecorate B. have our house redecorated

C. get our house be redecorated D. get our house to redecorate

16. Her mother, has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.

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

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

17. - Mary: "Your parents must be proud of your achievements."

- Peter: "_____"

A. I am glad you like it. B. Sorry to hear that.

C. Thanks. It's certainly encouraging. D. Of course.

18. - Maria: "I'm taking my end - of - term examination tomorrow."

- Sarah: "_____"

A. Good day! B. Good luck! C. Good time! D. Good chance!

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. I didn't go out this morning. I stayed home because of the morning rain.

- A. thanks to B. due to C. in spite of D. in addition to

20. She is always patient when she deals with misbehaved students.

- A. strict B. tolerant C. tactful D. firm

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. Due to an increase in population and the use of land for farming, there are toxic chemicals in the atmosphere.

- A. shortage B. lowness C. drop D. illness

22. Police are carrying out investigations to find the missing documents.

- A. available B. absent C. expected D. lost

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Bodies are made to be active! They are not designed for sitting in front of television, computer or reading magazines. Keeping fit doesn't (23) _____ that you have to be a super athlete to enjoy it and even a (24) _____ exercise can give you a lot of fun. When you are fit and healthy, you will find you look better and feel better. You'll (25) _____ more energy and self - confidence.

Physical exercise is not only good (26) _____ your body. People who take regular exercise are usually happier, more relaxed and more alert (27) _____ people who sit around all day. Try an experiment - next time you're in a bad mood, go for a walk or play a ball game, you will see doing some exercise greatly lift up your mood.

23. A. mean B. make C. define D. signify

24. A. much B. little C. few D. no much

25. A. boost B. accelerate C. discover D. spend

26. A. with B. on C. across D. for

27. A. than B. that C. then D. as

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Ever since human have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, or ideas. Tourists in foreign countries, for example, the deaf, and the mute have had to **resort to** this form of expression. Many of these symbols on the whole are very interesting and exact, many can be used internationally; however, some can be confused for different requests or expressions.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can indicate that person is only joking. A nod **signifies** approval while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of non - linguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots on paper read with finger tips), signal flags, Morse Code and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn or instruct people. While verbalization is the most common form of language, there are other systems and techniques which express human thoughts and feelings.

28. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Alternative means of communication besides verbal communication.
 - B. The communication method specially used for the deaf and the mute.
 - C. The ineffectiveness of using other ways of communication.
 - D. The necessity of learning sign language to communicate with the deaf and the mute.
29. The phrase “**resort to**” in the first paragraph refers to_____.
- A. go to
 - B. make use of
 - C. find
 - D. realize
30. The word “**signifies**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to_____.
- A. transmits
 - B. knows
 - C. expresses
 - D. instructs
31. Which of the following can be used by the mute to communicate_____?

- A. Braille B.verbalization C. Morse Code D. body language

32. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT.

- A. there are many forms of communication in existence today
B. verbalization is the most common form of communication
C. the deaf and the mute can only use Braille
D. ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language

IL WRITING: (2 points)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

33. The bank closed before I arrived.

When I got_____.

34. John finished his essay in two hours.

It took_____.

35. This is the first time I have ever tasted sushi.

I have never_____.

36. “Never borrow money from friends,” my father said.

My father told_____.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

37. We stayed in that hotel. It was very noisy, (despite)

38. He is extremely rich. He is very mean, (but)

39. The film is very good. I have seen it twice, (such)

40. I used to go out often. I do not often go out now. (less)

THE END

PRACTICE TEST 7

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)

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.

1. A. mammal B. material C. saddle D. manage
2. A. wicked B. booked C. laughed D. glanced

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. image B. predict C. envy D. Cover
4. A. Contrary B. graduate C. document D. attendance

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

5. My mother always made me to wash my hands before every meal.
A B C D
6. Although his leg was broken however, he managed to get out of the car.
A B C D
7. The information I got was such confusing that I didn't know what to do.
A B C D

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

8. Please, open the window,_____you?
A. do B. will C. might D. Can't
9. He was in a dark, high - ceiled chamber into_____ only a little light filtered from a small grimy window at the top.
A. which B. that C. there D. where
10. Terrified, Peter began without knowing where he_____.
A. had gone B. went C. was going D. to go
11. It _____the day before yesterday.
A. snowed B. snows C. has snowed D. was snowed

12. "Where is the library?" - "It's _____ your right."
 A. in B. on C. at D. by
13. "How many products did you sell?" - "_____ than we had expected."
 A. Less B. Lesser C. Few D. Fewer
14. It's not an easy task. However, please have him _____ it
 A. do B. to do C. doing D. done
15. It's often difficult for a young child _____ clothes.
 A. wearing B. to wear C. putting on D. put on
16. My sister went _____ yesterday.
 A. to shopping B. shopping C. to shop D. shopped

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

17. - Customer: "Thank you."
 - Sales person: "_____"
 A. You're welcome. B. You're gorgeous.
 C. You're generous. D. You're great.
18. "How long does it take you to go to school?" - "_____"
 A. An hour. B. One kilometre, C. One year old. D. A month ago.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. Your house is always so neat - how do you manage it?
 A. dirty B. messy C. tidy D. organised
20. Young women are in the majority in the fashion industry.
 A. opposition B. support C. minority D. superiority

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. She tried to look cold, but she was smiling instead.
 A. Calm B. heated C. interested D. mild
22. He was far from his own neighbourhood or anything that might have looked

familiar.

A. friendly

B. near

C. well - known

D. strange

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Jeans are very popular with (23) _____ people all over the world. Some people say that jeans are the “uniform” of youth. But they haven’t always been popular. The story of jeans started (24) _____ two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants so the cloth made in Genoa (25) _____ “jeanos”. Accordingly, the pants were called “jeans”.

In 1850, a salesman in California began selling pants made of canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. Because they were so strong, “Levi’s pants” became (26) _____ with gold miners, farmers and cowboys. Six years later, Levi began making his pants with blue cotton cloth called denim. Soon after, factory (27) _____ in the us and Europe began wearing jeans. At the time, young people actually didn’t wear them very much until later on.

23. A. rich

B. old

C. young

D. poor

24. A. utmost

B. Closely

C. hardly

D. almost

25. A. Called

B. Calls

C. was calling

D. was called

26. A. famous

B. popular

C. good

D. wonderful

27. A. workers

B. drivers

C. Cowboys

D. farmers

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The search for alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gases or oil is also an efficient way to dispose of wastes.

Experimental work is being done to derive **synthetic fuels** from coal, oil shale and coal tars. But to date, that process has proven expensive. Other experiments are underway to harness power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, heat from the earth, is also being tested.

Some experts expect utility companies to revive hydroelectric power derived

from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago, hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the us, but today **it** supplies only 4 percent. The oceans are another potential source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves to electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

28. Which is the best title for this reading passage?
- A. The Use of Water Products for Energy
 - B. The Search for Alternative Sources of Energy
 - C. Efficient Ways of Disposing of Wastes
 - D. New Discoveries in Geothermal Power
29. Fifty years ago one third of the electricity in the us was provided by_____.
- A. wind
 - B. waste products
 - C. water
 - D. oil
30. In the second paragraph the phrase **“synthetic fuels”** could be best replaced by which of the following?
- A. biological fuels
 - B. low burning fuels
 - C. fast burning fuels
 - D. artificially made fuels
31. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an alternative source of energy?
- A. burning of garbage
 - B. geothermal power
 - C. synthetic fuels
 - D. electricity
32. What does the word **“it”** in the third paragraph refer to?
- A. burning garbage
 - B. geothermal power
 - C. hydroelectric power
 - D. ocean energy

IL WRITING: (2 points)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

33. “Have you got any free time next week?” Mandy asked.
Mandy asked_____.
34. They have just sent an ambulance to the school.
An ambulance_____.
35. My French friend finds driving on the left difficult.

My French friend is not_____.

36. The old hospital is not as big as the new one.

The new hospital is_____.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

37. I couldn't sleep. I was tired, (although)

38. The planet is Venus. The planet is closest to the Earth, (which)

39. The house is small. I like living in it. (but)

40. I got up late. I missed the bus to school, (because)

THE END

PRACTICE TEST 8

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)

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.

1. A. the B. there C. think D. this
2. A. books B. Clubs C. hats D. stamps

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

3. A. industry B. performance C. importance D. provision
4. A. Contain B. express C. Carbon D. obey

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

5. If it rain, I will stay at home and watch TV.
A B C D
6. When he came, we were having dinners.
A B C D
7. Can you tell me what you have done at 8 o'clock last night?
A B C D

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

8. Do you _____ my turning the television on now?
A. mind B. disapprove C. want D. object
9. She asked me _____ speak Russian.
A. I can B. if I can C. I could D. if I could
10. You can't speak Russian _____.
A. Either can I. B. Neither can't I.
C. Neither can I. D. I can't neither.
11. It's a long journey by train, it's much _____ by road.

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

12. I don't like doing the_____, especially cleaning the windows.

A. homework B. housework C. jobs D. occupation

13. Only_____ research has been carried out in this field.

A. a little B. a few C. few D. not much

14. When the company has to close because of economic difficulties, he becomes_____

A. inconsiderable

B. redundant

C. deliberate

D. unsatisfactory

15. Your car is very_____. It hardly uses any petrol at all.

A. economical B. economic C. saving D. ecological

16. - "Those students will perform the annual school play."

- "Yes, it is_____ next week."

A. due

B. scheduled

C. time - tabled

D. put on

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

17. "Oh, hi Tommy!" - "_____"

A. I'm a friend.

B. Very well, thanks.

C. Wait a minute.

D. How do you do?

18. - "Would you like to stay here tonight?" the man asked.

- "_____I'd be in the way."

A. Yes, I'd love to. B. No, thank you. C. You're welcome. D. Probably.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

19. The two necklaces were very alike.

A. similar

B. equal

C. double

D. uniform

20. The memory of Nanny was still powerful and strong.

A. effective

B. energetic

C. authoritarian

D. influential

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

21. The day of the party came near, and Madame Loisel seemed sad, uneasy, and anxious.
A. eased B. happy C. Courageous D. insecure
22. It was important to remove the fear of failure and to be patient with new research.
A. missing B. loss C. happiness D. success

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Scientists used to believe that our 24 - hour cycle of sleeping and waking was governed entirely by external factors. The most notable of these, they thought, were the rising and (23) _____ of the sun. But they have now assured that there is a daily rhythm to a wide range of biological functions - including temperature, digestion and mental activity.

The main function of this “body clock” is to anticipate and (24) _____ for external changes so that, for example, body temperature starts to rise (25) _____ dawn, gearing us up for the day, and begins to fall in the early evening, winding us down for sleep.

Some people’s body clocks keep poorer time than others, which can greatly disturb their lives and even (26) _____ their health. Insomnia, depression, fatigue, poor work performance and even accidents can all be (27) _____ or aggravated by inaccurate body clocks.

23. A. descending B. diving C. dipping D. setting
24. A. dispose B. scheme C. steady D. prepare
25. A. beside B. approximately C. around D. nearly
26. A. risk B. spoil C. injure D. threaten
27. A. put B. formed C. Caused D. made

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Telecommuting is some form of computer communication between

employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is **of no consequence**. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer and transmit the material to their employers.

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

28. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?

- A. the advantages of telecommuting
- B. a definition of telecommuting
- C. an overview of telecommuting
- D. the failure of telecommuting

29. The phrase "**of no consequence**" means_____.

- A. of no use
- B. of no good
- C. unimportant
- D. irrelevant

30. The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuting, EXCEPT_____

- A. the opportunities for advancement
- B. the different system of supervision
- C. the lack of interaction with a group
- D. the work place is in the home

31. The reason why telecommuting has NOT become popular is that the employees_____
- A. need regular interaction with their families
 - B. are worried about the promotion if they are not seen at the office
 - C. feel that a work area in their homes is away from the office
 - D. are ignorant of telecommuting
32. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is_____.
- A. a telecommuter
 - B. a manager
 - C. a statistician
 - D. a reporter

II. WRITING: (2 points)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

33. “What is your name?” Mr. Brown asked me.
Mr. Brown asked me_____.
34. Learning English is very necessary.
It is_____.
35. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car.
In spite of his_____.
36. If someone doesn’t put the coal in, the fire will go out.
Unless_____.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

37. The girl is very friendly. Her mother lived next door to us. (whose)

38. I want to have more books. I work part time to earn extra money, (because)

39. It’s very cold. We can’t go swimming today, (so)

40. She took a taxi. She still arrived late for the party, (despite)

THE END

Họ và tên thí sinh:.....số báo danh:.....

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8.0 points)

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. admired B. looked C. missed D. hoped
Question 2: A. thread B. treat C. pleasure D. deadline

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 primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. disease B. humour C. Cancer D. treatment
Question 4: A. remember B. Company C. technical D. interview

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 5: If we will reduce the speed of population growth, there will be less pressure on the earth.
A B C D

Question 6: After living in London for two months, my brother got used to drive the left.
on A B C D

Question 7: You can learn a lot about other countries by watch television.
A B C D

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

Question 8: We _____ touch since we _____ school three years ago.
A. lost/ have left B. have lost/ leave

C. have lost/ left

D. were losing/ had left

Question 9: I like _____ books _____ my vocabulary.

A. reading/ to enrich

B. read/ to enrich

C. reading/ enrich

D. to read/ enrich

Question 10: Louie played _____ basketball at the Boys' Club.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. 0

Question 11: I don't feel well, but I don't know what's the matter _____ me.

A. of

B. for

C. to

D. with

Question 12: Money can't buy true _____.

A. happy

B. unhappy

C. happiness

D. happily

Question 13: I want everybody to listen _____ to what I am going to say. It is very important.

A. Careful

B. be careful

C. Carefully

D. Carelessly

Question 14: _____ the weather forecast, it will rain heavily later this morning.

A. On account of

B. According to

C. Because of

D. Due to

Question 15: I am familiar with that product. I don't know _____ times I've seen it advertised on TV.

A. how many

B. how often

C. how much

D. many often

Question 16: He lost the race because he _____ petrol on the last lap.

A. got out of

B. ran out of

C. made out of

D. put out of

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

Question 17: - John: "How lovely your pets are!"

- Peter: "_____"

A. I love them, too.

B. Thank you, it's nice of you to say so.

C. Can you say that again.

D. Really? They are.

Question 18: - David: "Thanks for your help, Mary."

- Mary: "_____"

A. With all my heart.

B. It's my pleasure.

C. Never remind me.

D. Wish you.

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 19: The lost hikers staved alive by eating wild berries and drinking spring water.

A. revived

B. survived

C. surprised

D. lively

Question 20: I am sorry I cannot go out with you now. I have to stay at home and take care of my younger brother.

A. Care on

B. see off

C. look after

D. bear out

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 21: She had a cozy little apartment in Boston.

A. uncomfortable

B. warm

C. lazy

D. dirty

Question 22: We managed to get to school in time despite the heavy rain.

A. earlier than a particular moment

B. later than expected

C. early enough to do something

D. as long as expected

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Maria Sklodowska was born in Warsaw, Poland, on 7th November, 1867. Her childhood was not (23) _____ happy one. Her older sister died when she was nine and her mother passed away when she was eleven. Four years after the death of her mother, she left school. That was a difficult time, too. She couldn't go to university (24) _____ universities in Poland were not open to women, so she taught herself.

In 1891 Maria went to Paris to study physics. She studied very well and got her degree in 1893. A year after she got a degree in physics, she got a degree in maths, too. This was only a (25) _____ weeks before she met a clever young man called Pierre Curie. They got married in 1895 and Maria became Marie Curie. The Curies had two daughters: Irene, born in 1897, and Eve, born in 1904. Before the

(26) _____ of Irene, Marie started working with Pierre and together they discovered radium in 1898.

In 1903, Marie and Pierre (27) _____ the Nobel Prize for physics and they became very famous.

Then, three years later, Pierre died and Marie's world changed forever.

Question 23: A. a B. the C. an D. 0

Question 24: A. although B. because C. like D. despite

Question 25: A. few B. a few C. little D. some

Question 26: A. birth B. bom C. birthday D. bear

Question 27: A. gave B. took C. won D. made

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

New York is called "the Big Apple". Maybe it is not exactly like an apple, it's certainly very big. There are too many people, that's the problem. The streets are always full of cars and trucks; you can never find a place to park.

Travelling around is never easy in the city. If you have enough money, you can take a taxi. New York cabs are yellow. They look all the same. But the drivers are very different. Some were born and raised in New York, but many are newcomers to the United States. A few drive slowly, but most go very very fast. Cab driving is a difficult job. It can be dangerous, too. Thieves often try to steal the drivers' money. Drivers sometimes get hurt.

If you don't want to take a taxi, you can go by bus or you can take the subway. The subway is quick and it's cheap, but parts of it are old and dirty. Lights don't always work and there are often fires on the track. On some **subway** lines, there are new, clean, silver trains. But you can't see the color of the old trains easily. There is too much dirt and too much graffiti, inside and outside.

Question 28: What is the problem in New York?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. It has too many apples. | B. It is too big. |
| C. It looked like an apple. | D. It is too crowded. |

Question 29: What does "a cab" mean?

A. a truck

B. a bus

C. a taxi

D. a plane

Question 30: Cab drivers in New York_____.

A. Can be dangerous

B. look the same

C. Can be attacked by thieves

D. were all bom in New York

Question 31: The word “subway” can best be replaced by_____.

A. underground

B. station

C. light bulb

D. platform

Question 32: Subways in New York_____.

A. have no lights

B. are clothes

C. are quick butdirty

D. often cause fires

IL WRITING: (2.0 points)

Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.

Question 33: I last met him 3 years ago.

—> I haven't_____.

Question 34: I don't have money and I can't buy that shirt.

—>If I_____.

Question 35: Nobody has invited her to the party.

—>She_____.

Question 36: “If I were you, I wouldn't buy this coat,” she said.

—> She advised_____.

Combine two sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

Question 37: The Smiths were given rooms in the hotel. Their house had been destroyed in the explosion, **(whose)**

Question 38: The sun shone very brightly. Maria had to put on her sunglasses, **(so)**

Question 39: I do more exercises. I can remember more new words. **(The)**

Question 40: I regret now. I didn't invite her to my birthday party last week, **(wish)**
