

VÕ THỊ THUÝ ANH - TÔN NỮ PHƯƠNG CHI
HOÀNG LỆ THU

BÀI TẬP BỔ SUNG TIẾNG ANH

(BIÊN SOẠN THEO CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MỚI)

9



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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SÁCH HIỆN KẾT

BÀI TẬP BỔ SUNG TIẾNG 9

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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Bạn đọc thân mến!

Các bạn đang có trên tay cuốn: "Bài tập bổ sung Tiếng Anh lớp 9", cũng như các cuốn "Bài tập bổ sung Tiếng Anh các lớp 6, 7, 8", "Bài tập bổ sung Tiếng Anh lớp 9" được biên soạn theo chương trình và sách giáo khoa mới của Bộ GD & ĐT hiện hành, sách cung cấp đầy đủ và đa dạng các loại hình bài tập từ cơ bản đến nâng cao nhưng vẫn sát với các chủ điểm ngữ pháp trong từng đơn vị bài học của sách giáo khoa tiếng Anh 9. Đây là một tài liệu tốt nhằm giúp các thầy cô có thêm tư liệu để soạn giảng, kiểm tra đánh giá trình độ cho học sinh. Với học sinh khối lớp 8, các em có thể thực hành các bài tập có trong sách này nhằm củng cố và nâng cao khả năng hiểu, kĩ năng viết ở cấp độ từ đơn giản đến mở rộng theo yêu cầu nội dung của chương trình. Sách được biên soạn tương ứng với 16 đơn vị bài học (unit) của sách giáo khoa. Cuối sách chúng tôi đã cố gắng giới thiệu các bài **Test** dành cho học kì I và học kì II và các đề thi kiểm tra học kì I và II.

Học sinh có thể tự kiểm tra và đánh giá khả năng qua các dạng bài tập này ở trường cũng như ở nhà, qua đó sẽ tự mình hoàn thiện hơn những kiến thức cần thiết để đạt kết quả cao trong học tập.

Để sử dụng tốt cuốn sách này, các em học sinh cần cố gắng tập trung, độc lập suy nghĩ để thực hành. Sau đó có thể nêu thắc mắc, những điểm chưa rõ để nhờ phụ huynh hoặc thầy cô giúp đỡ giải thích.

Nếu cuốn sách này đáp ứng được một phần trong rèn luyện, hỗ trợ nâng cao kiến thức tiếng Anh trong chương trình THCS thì đó là mục đích của chúng tôi.

Rất mong sự hỗ trợ cũng như góp ý chân thành của các thầy cô để bộ sách này ngày một hoàn chỉnh hơn.

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Xin chân thành cảm ơn!

Tác giả

UNIT 1: A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

- I. Read the definitions or explanations below, then try to guess the words. The first letter of each word is given.

Example: to write letters to and receive them from sb: correspond

1. showing kindness and pleasantness: f.....
2. to make sb feel admiration and respect: i.....
3. to consist of: c.....
4. that must be done by law, rules: c.....
5. that you can choose or not choose: o.....
6. an area of land that belongs to a country: t.....
7. to stop being together, divide: s.....
8. the normal weather conditions of a particular region: c...

II. Underline the correct form of "used to".

Example: I *am used to* / I *used to* live in London, but I moved.

1. They *are used to* / *used to* cooking for themselves when they get home from school.
2. Do you remember how we *used to* / *are used to* listen to music all the time?
3. *Were you used to* / *Did you use to* spend hours in front of the mirror when you were young?
4. This *is used to* / *used to* be an industrial area.
5. The children *didn't use to* / *aren't used to* going to bed so late.
6. We *are used to* / *used to* see each other every day.
7. He *is used to* / *used to* working at night.
8. I *didn't use to* / *wasn't used to* like classical music.

III. Rewrite the sentences using "I wish".

Example: I'd love to live in Australia.
I wish I lived in Australia.

1. I hate having to go to school on Saturdays.

.....

2. Why don't we go away more often?

.....

3. John doesn't help her wife with housework.

.....

4. I decided to work in London.

.....

5. I'd like Peter to give up smoking.

.....

6. Susan isn't working very hard for her exam.

.....

7. I'd love to speak more languages.

.....

8. The grocery shop closed down.

.....

IV. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition.

1. Mary was really impressed the beauty of Hue.

2. It seems difficult us to have a trip abroad at the moment.

3. Whether you stay me or not depends your parents.

4. If you have a problem, ask help.

5. This guide book is full useful information.

6. We still keep in touch each other although we live away
..... each other.

IV. Mr and Mrs Adams are with a travel agent. Put the conversation in the correct order.

Travel agent

Mr and Mrs Adams

a ☐ Yes, of course. Where do you want to go? f ☐ Yes, please. My husband and I want to have a winter holiday.

b ☐ Children? How many children do you have? G ☐ Well. Our son's twelve. He loves all sports: skiing, swimming, football Our daughter is

sixteen. She doesn't like sports. She likes sunbathing, reading, drinking coffee... And she wants to practise her French.

c ☐ Good morning. Can I help you?

h ☐ Two... two children, a son and a daughter.

d ☐ French! A yes! That gives me a good idea! I think I have the perfect winter holiday for the Adams family!

i ☐ Well. This is the problem. I like skiing and winter sports, but my husband doesn't. He wants to relax and sit in the sun, and the children.

e ☐ And how old are they? What do they like doing?

VI. Read about London and complete the text using the words in the box.

- a. where the Queen lives
 - b. which is the biggest
 - c. which are much bigger
 - d. ~~where the Romans landed~~
 - e. where you can buy anything
 - f. where you can see

- London has a population of about 7,000,000. It lies on the River Thames, (1) **where the Romans landed** nearly 2,000 years ago. From about 1800 until World War Two, London was the biggest city in the world, but now there are many cities (2)
- London is famous for many things. Tourists come from all over the world to visit its historic buildings, such as Buckingham Palace, (3), and the Houses of Parliament, (4) and hear the famous clock, Big Ben. They also come to visit its theatres, its museums, and its many shops, such as Harrods, (5) And of course they want to ride on the big wheel next to the river.
- Like many big cities, London has problems with traffic and pollution. Over 1,000,000 people a day use the London Underground,

but there are still too many cars on the streets. The air isn't clean, but it is cleaner than it was 100 years ago.

- For me, the best thing about London is the parks. There are five in the city centre. But my children's favourite place is Hamleys, (6) toy shop in the world.

VII. Choose ONE suitable word to fill each gap in the following letter.

Dear Annie and Marnie,

I have (1) just arrived back in Argentina. It's lovely to see my family again (2) I miss you and all my friends in New York. I (3)..... a wonderful time with you both in your apartment. I enjoyed myself very (4) indeed. Also, it was very kind of you to show me so much of the city. I loved (5) up the Empire State Building and I'll never forget Central Park in the snow.

I think that my English (6) improved quite a (7) At first I was so worried because I (8) understand a word. You both spoke so (9) but soon I began to understand more and more.

My brother, Miguel, is (10)to New York next month. Can he come to see you? He'd (11) to very much. I hope that one day you can (12) me in Argentina. I would love to show you Buenos Aires.

Much love to you both,
Dorita

- I. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. You can use some of the words more than one.

in bed	for work	in warm weather
sport	women	on our feet
		men

0. Men wear shirts.
00. Women wear blouses.
1. We wear pajamas
2. We wear boots
3. wear tights.
4. We wear trainers when we are doing.....
5. Men and women wear suits
6. We wear socks
7. We wear shorts
8. Men and can wear tops.

- II. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses.

0. She's a *beautiful* girl. (beauty)
1. It's becoming to wear short skirts and faded jeans again. (*fashion*)
2. What is your favorite type of ? (*cloth*)
3. If the industry doesn't, it will not survive. (*modern*)
4. We attended the fashion show of a leading New York (*design*)
5. Workers liked to wear jeans because the material made from cotton was very strong and wear out. (*hard*)
6. She is a nice She has composed a lot of beautiful (*music - sing*)

7. Vietnamese women usually wear the *áo dài*, on special occasions. (*special*)
8. The of people prefer TV to radio. (*major*)

III. Read about Monika Kovak and choose the correct form of the verb.

Monika Kovak is a tennis player. She (0) is / *has been* only 14 years old, but she (1) *already won* / *has already won* many tournaments in her life. She (2) *started* / *has started* playing tennis with her father when she was three years old. Two years ago she (3) *came* / *has come* to the United States to a famous tennis school in California.

Monika and her father (4) *traveled* / *have traveled* to many countries. Last month they (5) *went* / *have gone* to a tournament in Australia. Monika (6) *played* / *has played* well, but she (7) *didn't win* / *hasn't won*. She (8) *didn't play* / *hasn't played* at Wimbledon yet, but she hopes to play there next year.

IV. Read the following passage and choose the best word or phrase (A, B, C or D) for each space and circle it. There is an example at the beginning (0).

SCHOOL UNIFORM

When I was a boy, children always objected to (0) school uniform but teachers were (1) it because they said all of us looked alike. Otherwise, they said, children would compete with (2) and the poorer children would be unhappy because people would see straight away (3) In recent years, however, many schools have (4) the idea of making children wear uniform but, funnily enough, now that children can wear (5) they like, they have adopted (6) When some journalists visited a London school they found that all the boys and girls were dressed (7) jeans. One girl said she would rather die than wear a coat instead of a jersey because (8) wants to look different from the other children in the class. Parents may not be as happy about this as children, but

they ought to be, because this new kind of uniform is one that the children like, not something (9) to wear, and it is also much cheaper than school uniforms (10)

0. (A) wearing B. dressing C. wear D. dress
1. A. keen in B. keen on C. eager in D. eager on
2. A. each other B. another C. themselves D. theirselves
3. A. what poor they are C. what poor they were
B. how poor were they D. how poor they were
4. A. left over B. taken off C. put out D. given up
5. A. that B. which C. what D. as
6. A. an own uniform C. a proper uniform
B. a uniform of their own D. uniform of his own
7. A. on B. by C. in D. with
8. A. anyone B. no one C. none D. someone
9. A. it has been forced to them C. they have been forcing
B. they have been forced D. it has been forcing
10. A. used to be C. are used to be
B. use to be D. are usually being

V. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. Make any changes in the form if necessary. The first word has been done for you.

0. appear	wear	concern	dress	be
well-dressed	train	impress	fashion	

Clothes are an important part of our (0) **appearance**. At work, you may need (1) a customer, or persuade the boss that you know what you are doing, and clothes certainly help. (2)..... people, so they say, get on in the world. And as far as attracting the opposite sex is (3), clothes also play a vital role. If a friend who has been (4) the same old jacket or the same old dress suddenly appears in the latest (5)....., you can be sure that romance is in the air. And apart from work and romance, there (6) the influences of sport,

music and leisure on the way we (7) So excuse me while I put on my tracksuit and (8) shoes. I'm just dashing off for some fast window-shopping.

VI. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

0. Someone broke this mirror last night.

→ This mirror *was broken last night*.

00. Someone will serve refreshments.

→ Refreshments *will be served*.

1. Someone washes the towels in the hotel every day.

The towels

2. The government spent billions of dollars on cancer research last year.

Billions of dollars

3. They have decorated their house recently.

Their house

4. People must not leave bicycles in the hall.

Bicycles

5. The organizer will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.

The paintings

6. They are going to open a new shopping mall in the neighborhood.

A new shopping mall

7. You should open the windows because it's very hot in here.

The windows

8. They have to show the boy the easiest way to do it.

The boy

VII. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition.

0. Where are you *from*? I'm *from* Viet Nam.
1. The committee consists ten members.
2. What time do you arrive work the morning?
3. Wordsworth drew his inspiration the Lake District scenery.
4. Many words have been added this edition of the dictionary.
5. tradition, people play practical jokes 1 April.
6. He was named his father.
7. the 18th century jean cloth was made completely cotton.
8. The researchers are repeating the experiment rats.

STOP AND CHECK

(UNITS 1 – 2)

I. Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D and circle it.

1. Would you like a cup of tea, Minh?
A. Yes, please. C. No
B. Of course, not. D. None is correct.
2. Would you like to go to the concert with me tonight?
A. I'd love to.
B. No, thanks.
C. I'd love to, but I'm afraid I'm busy.
D. Both A & C are correct.
3. + Please to meet you. -
A. Nice to meet you. C. How do you do?
B. Really? D. How are you?
4. She write to me.
A. used not to B. didn't use to
C. used to D. All are correct
5. She a letter when the telephone rang.
A. wrote B. was writing C. was written D. has written
6. Tim go fishing with his father when he was young.
A. used to B. is used to C. has used to D. was used to
7. Alfred in the same district for over 20 years now.
A. lives B. was living C. has lived D. is living
8. We each other since we at university.
A. have known - are C. knew - were
B. have known - were D. had known - were
9. What a pity! You aren't here with us now. I wish you here with us now.
A. were B. are C. would be D. had been

- II. Choose the correct tense. Put a (✓) next to the correct form of the verb.**

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7. Hockney stage sets and books.
☐ also designed ☐ has also designed ☐ is also designed
8. He in Los Angeles for many years.
☐ lives ☐ has lived ☐ lived
9. He married.
☐ never ☐ has never ☐ is never
10. He with friends in a villa in the mountains above Los Angeles.
☐ lives ☐ has lived ☐ lived

III. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the words in brackets.

1. People in countries often catch yellow fever. (*tropic*)
2. Mary was really by the beauty of the city and by the of its people. (*impress - friendly*)
3. Her charity work is an to us all. (*inspire*)
4. He finds it to speak and write English well. (*difficulty*)
5. She is a fine She has composed a lot of beautiful songs. (*music*)
6. This prisoner should be from the others. (*separate*)
7. We were surprised by her wise answer to the question. (*complete*)
8. I think it's to keep my reference books near my desk. (*convenience*)

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I'm sorry I'm not a doctor.
 I wish I
2. It would be nice to be able to fly a plane.
 I wish I
3. We no longer write to each other very often.
 We used

4. We began to study English 6 years ago.
We have
5. My parents have given me 2 tickets to the concert.
I
6. People all over the world speak English.
English
7. They are going to build a new school in my neighborhood.
A new school
8. No one can answer this question.
This question

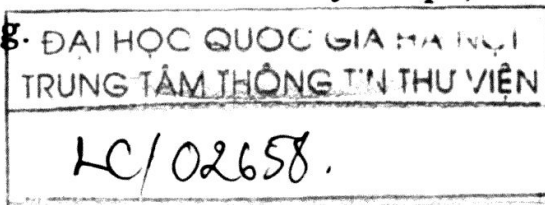
V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

Wearing school uniform has many advantages. The main advantage of school uniform (0) *is* that they give a common identity (1) the school. Even when the students (2) on their way home, everyone knows (3) school they go to. This is important if the (4) misbehave, for example. Another advantage is that if (5) the students in a school wear the (6) type of clothes in matching colors and styles, then they tend to (7) smart when they are all together. Finally, students whose parents (8) afford nice clothes look the same as everyone else and so don't feel inferior.

VI. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D.

London has a population of about 6,770,000. It lies on the river Thames, where the Romans landed nearly 2,000 years ago. From about 1800 until World War II, London was the biggest city in the world, but now there are many cities which are much bigger.

London is famous for many things. Tourists come from all over the world to visit its historic buildings, such as St. Paul's Cathedral, which has a huge dome, and the Houses of Parliament, where you can see and hear the famous clock, Big Ben. They also come to visit its theatres, its museums and its many shops, such as Harrods, where you can buy anything.



Like many big cities, London has problems with traffic and pollution. Over 1,000,000 people a day use the London underground, but there are still many cars on the streets. The air isn't clean, but it is cleaner than it was 100 years ago. Until the Clean Air Act in 1956, London was famous for its fog or "smog" which is a mixture of smoke and fog.

1. The population of London is
 A. over 6,800,000 C. exact 6,800,000
 B. nearly 6,800,000 D. None is correct
2. London was the biggest city
 A. before World War II C. in World War II
 B. After World War II D. All are wrong
3. Harrods is
 A. a shop B. a market C. a restaurant D. a supermarket
4. Smog is
 A. smoke B. fog
 C. smoke or fog D. a combination of smoke and fog
5. Which sentence is not true?
 A. London is a historic city.
 B. London has many theatres, museums and shops.
 C. London has much smog.
 D. The good things of London are traffic and pollution.

VII. Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce from the following sets of words or phrases, sentences that together make a complete letter.

Dear Mom and Dad,

1. I / arrive / Ha Noi / 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

.....

2. I / staying / nice hotel / not far / city center.

.....

3. I / already see / Uncle Ho's Mausoleum / some places of interest here.
.....
4. Tomorrow / going on a trip / Ha Long Bay.
.....
5. I / never been there before / I'm excited / trip / not sleep.
.....
6. I / be home / Sunday, Nov. 10.
.....
7. I / tell you / more / trip / when / be in Hue.
.....
8. I hope / you well.
.....

With love,

Mai

UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

I. Match a word in A with its meaning or equivalent in B.

Example: 1 + h

A	B
1. entrance	a. bring things together
2. reach	b. where people buy food and small things
3. highway	c. give food to eat
4. route	d. corn
5. maize	e. shorter or less than standard time
6. grocery store	f. arrive at a place
7. part-time	g. main road
8. collect	h. where you go into a place
9. feed	i. way from a place to another

II. Supply the correct tense for the verbs in brackets.

We (1) **have lived** in our new house for several months. Since we (2) (move) in, we (3) (be) very busy. Everyone (4) (help) to get the house ready. So far we (5) (decorate) the living room and the kitchen. Soon after we arrived, the central heating (6) (break) down, so we (7) (have) to spend a lot of money to repair it.

We (8) (like) gardening very much, but we (9) (not have) time to do anything to the garden yet. And it (10) (rain) very heavily recently, so we'll just wait until the weather gets better.

III. Use the given words to make meaningful sentences.

Example: we / go / a day trip / home / village / yesterday.

We went on a day trip to our village yesterday.

1. many people / like / go / countryside / weekends.

.....

2. get / village / very / interesting journey.
.....
3. entrance / village / there / big old banyan tree.
.....
4. people / go / village / have / rest / after / hard working week.
.....
5. village / lie / near / foot / mountain / and / by / river.
.....
6. there / shrine / mountain / near / our village.
.....
7. there / river / flow / across / village.
.....
8. they / cross / small / bamboo forest / before / reach / big gate / village.
.....

IV. Make questions for the underlined phrases.

1. ?
Many people go to the village on weekends to have some rest after a hard working week.
2. ?
His home village is about 100 km to the north of Ha Noi.
3. ?
Yes, it is. Getting to the village is a very interesting journey.
4. ?
After 2 hours travelling by bus, they reached the big old trees.
5. ?
Yes. They went boating in the river in the afternoon.
6. ?
They had a picnic on the riverbank before going back home.
7. ?
There is a big old banyan tree at the entrance to the village.
8. ?
Liz wishes she could visit Ba's village again.

V. Choose the correct preposition to complete each sentence.

1. Each of us wants to have a picnic the mountain. (*on / up / at / of*)
2. I think I have a lot things to do. (*for / about / of / in*)
3. Mr. Parker grows maize his farm. (*in / at / on / to*)
4. After visiting Mr. Parker's farm, Van was able to learn a lot the life on a farm. (*of / about / with / to*)
5. Mrs. Parker works part-time a grocery store in a nearby town. (*in / into / at / on*)
6. Mr. Parker's farm is about 100 km Columbus. (*from / into / about / of*)
7. We are now getting everything ready the holidays. (*about / with / toward / for*)
8. Van will be moving to a new address the end of September. (*at / in / for / on*)

VI. Match a half sentence on the left with a half one on the right using "so" to combine them together.

Example: I have a lot of homework to do **so** I have to stay up late.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Lan invites some friends for lunch | a. he had to work hard at the early age |
| 2. I wanted the food to get cold | b. they can pass the exam easily |
| 3. Jack didn't do his homework | c. she is going to the market |
| 4. His family was very poor | d. I put it in the fridge |
| 5. He was too poor to pay his debt | e. she didn't have time for breakfast |
| 6. She woke up late | f. he was punished by the teacher |
| 7. These children study hard | g. he practises running every day |
| 8. He wants to be a good runner | h. he was put in prison |

VII. Fill in each gap with a suitable word picked out from the box.

down	tired	decided	awoke
late	and	hurriedly	almost

It was a beautiful day, my friends and I (1) to go on a picnic. We took a bus to the countryside (2) then walked about 20 minutes to the picnic site next to the river. We put (3) the blanket and laid out the food. We really enjoyed the picnic but we got (4), so we quickly fell asleep. When we (5), it was nearly dark. We (6) gathered all our things and ran to the bus stop. We were (7) late and missed the last bus. Luckily, we did not and could arrive home in the (8) evening.

UNIT 4: LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

I. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses.

0. She's a *beautiful* girl. (beauty)
1. If you want to sell your old house, why not put an on TV. (advertise)
2. Try to give as much detail as in your answer. (possibility)
3. She practices to English on the radio 2 hours a day. (listen)
4. He finds his new job rather (bore)
5. Oxford is a university with an excellent in England. (reputable)
6. The decision was made in the interest. (nation)
7. I'd love to go to your party but,, I have to go to somewhere else. (fortunate)
8. I with you on spending so much money on the project. It's a waste of money! (agree)

II. Complete the sentences, using the modal verbs in brackets and the information in the box.

(0) *stay in bed*

give you a lift

help you carry them

do exercises every morning

be ill

brush your teeth

finish your homework

study harder

go on a diet

0. If you want to be better, you *should stay in bed*. (should)
1. If the suitcases are too heavy, I (can)
2. If you want to pass the next exam, you (must)

3. If you want to lose weight, you (should)
4. You after each meal if you want to have healthy teeth.
(have to)
5. You if you want to be healthy. (ought to)
6. If Nam doesn't come to the meeting, he (might)
7. If you want to go to town, I (can)
8. You if you want to play computer games. (must)

III. Complete the conversation. What does Marisol say to the receptionist? For questions 1 - 7, mark the correct letter A - H on the space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Receptionist: St Patrick's College. Good afternoon.

Marisol: (0) B

Receptionist: Yes, we do. We have special courses for First Certificate and Proficiency.

Marisol: (1)

Receptionist: Well, there are full-time courses in the morning. That's every day from 9.00 to 12.00, or part-time in the evenings. That's 6.30 to 8.30. Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Marisol: (2)

Receptionist: 6.30 to 8.30. Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Marisol: (3)

Receptionist: Yes, our fees are £480 a month for the intensive courses, and £80 for the part-time courses.

Marisol: (4)

Receptionist: The full-time course lasts ten weeks, and the part-time course is eighteen weeks. The next course begins on the 28th of January.

Marisol: (5)

Receptionist: The maximum is twelve.

Marisol: (6)

Receptionist: Certainly. Reception is open all day from 9.00 to 4.00.

Marisol: (7)

Receptionist: Goodbye, and thank you for calling.

A. And how long does a course last?

B. Hello. I'd like to know about your English courses. Do
you have courses for the Cambridge First Certificate?

C. January ... 28th ... OK. Thank you. Oh, one more thing ... How
many students are there in a class?

D. OK, that's fine. Perhaps I'll come and see you tomorrow then.

E. I see. Could you tell me the price, please?

F. Ah, good! Could you tell me something about the courses?
What time can I come to class.

G. Sorry, 6.30 to ...

H. Thank you very much. Goodbye

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

0. "I'm having a good time here," said Lan.

→ Lan said *she was having a good time there*.

00. "Do you like pop music?" asked Toan.

→ Toan asked *if / whether I liked pop music*.

000. "Where do you live, the boy?" asked the man.

→ The man asked *where the boy lived / the boy where he lived*.

1. "I have something to show you now," I said to her.

I told her

2. "I'm leaving here for Hanoi tomorrow," he said.

He said

3. "I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," Lan said.

Lan said

4. "I must go now," the teacher said.

The teacher said

5. "Who put salt in my coffee?" asked Tom.

Tom asked

6. "Why does the price go up so often?" she wondered.

She wondered

7. "Do puppies travel free?" asked a dog owner.

A dog owner wanted to know

8. "Can you play the guitar?" asked the girl.

The girl asked

V. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below it.

Language, the way we express ourselves, is a vital part of learning. A baby learns his native tongue naturally by hearing speech around him. If the speech he hears is rapid, not clear and never directed at him then he learns slowly and speaks badly. A child of two or three years who can't make his desires known or put his thoughts into words will usually become angry. His relationships with others will get worse. If the speech a baby hears around him is clear, and his family talk to him, he will gain a satisfactory command of language directly, by his mother, his language ability will be greater. By the time he is two it is quite possible for him to have a vocabulary of two thousand words and by the time he is three he will be able to read. Once heard he will stay ahead.

1. How is language defined by the writer?

.....

2. How does the baby learn his mother tongue?

.....

3. How does the child usually react when he can't express himself?

.....

4. What is the role of the mother in the education of her child?

.....

5. What are the ideas expressed by the writer on how a child should be taught his native language?

.....

VI. Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Dear Sir or Madam,

I saw your advertisement (0) *for* English classes in this month's English Today magazine and I (1) interested in coming to your school this summer.

I have studied (2) for 3 years but I have never been to England and I feel that (3) is now necessary, especially to improve (4)..... pronunciation. Please could you send me more information (5)..... your courses, and an application (6).....? I would also like some (7) about accommodation.

I look forward to (8) from you as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

Ana Maria Fernandez

VII. Make sentences from the sets of words and phrases provided.

0. I / interested / English.

I'm interested in English.

1. I / not think / he'll / able / get the job.

.....

2. What / you / think / go to evening classes?
.....
3. Why don't / you/ live / dormitory / campus?
.....
4. When / you begin / study English?
.....
5. How many / language / you / speak?
.....
6. You / have / difficulty / studying / foreign language?
.....
7. How / you / learn / English / country?
.....
8. If you / want / attend / course / must pass / written exam.
.....

UNIT 5:

THE MEDIA

- I. There are 8 nouns relating to the media, which appear vertically, horizontally and diagonally in the word square. What are they?

M	C	N	A	X	T	U	F	V	C	C	O
A	X	O	O	N	A	S	A	S	T	V	P
G	V	Y	M	E	D	I	A	I	S	S	O
A	U	N	S	P	H	O	N	E	Q	R	T
Z	Y	E	T	T	U	R	V	O	A	X	X
I	T	O	I	I	N	T	E	R	N	E	T
N	E	W	S	P	A	P	E	R	Z	O	Z
E	Z	Z	T	X	V	W	F	R	R	O	Y
Y	R	Q	P	O	N	I	R	A	Z	M	M
O	U	N	T	C	L	E	S	D	S	Q	N
X	T	E	L	E	V	I	S	I	O	N	X
W	Z	Q	R	S	V	O	A	O	N	N	Z

- II. Complete each sentence with a word from the list.

consuming	magazines	benefits	website	
available	the Internet	television	criers	computer

Example: I don't know which website is useful for me.

1. The merchants of ancient Egypt hired to shout or sing about the things they wanted to sell.
2. *Tai Hoa Tre* is one of the most popular
3. Nobody can deny the of the Internet in our life.

4. The Internet is in our city, so we can easily get access to it.
5. has developed and become part of our daily life.
6. This work takes up a lot of time. It is time
7. The first pictured was produced in 1926 by Baird.
8. I don't like playing games.

III Complete the following sentences with the correct tag questions.

1. They haven't left home,?
2. You don't like tea,?
3. Everything is okay,?
4. Let's go out for a walk,?
5. Ann will be here soon,?
6. You couldn't do me a favour,?
7. Don't be late,?
8. Everyone took the test,?

IV Supply the correct form for the verbs in brackets.

1. I enjoy (walk) in the rain.
2. When did you finish (paint) the kitchen?
3. I began (learn) English when I was seven.
4. Some people like (have) breakfast in bed, but I don't.
5. Don't forget (post) my letter!
6. What do you want (do) tonight?
7. I love..... (listen) to live music.
8. She continued (talk) during the whole meal.

V. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Jack said that he hadn't cheated in the exam.
Jack denied
2. I think it would be a good idea to take the train.
I suggest
3. She stepped back, but she didn't say a word.
She stepped back without
4. Jane was standing outside a shop when I saw her.
I saw Jane
5. "I'm sorry I broke your vase."
He apologised
6. I'm always nervous when I travel by car.
Travelling
7. He hesitated before he answered.
He hesitated
8. She enjoys writing letters.
She is interested

VI. Complete the conversation between Mai and her father with the words or phrases given below.

- A. did the first printed newspaper appear
- B. telegraph
- C. ~~help me with the information~~
- D. the assignment
- E. the 7th or 8th century AD
- F. new media
- G. the Internet become a major force
- H. answer all the questions

I. Radio

J. when did television become commercially viable

Mai: Dad I'm doing an assignment. Can you (1) help me with the information?

Mai's father: What is (2) about?

Mai: It's about the important dates of media. Where and when (3) , Dad?

Mai's father: It first appeared in (4), in China.

Mai: And when was the (5) invented?

Mai's father: Perhaps it was in the late 19th century. Do you know what two new forms of (6) appeared in the early 20th century?

Mai: (7) and newsreels?

Mai's father: Excellent! And (8) can you guess?

Mai: In the 1940s?

Mai's father: No. It was in the 1950s.

Mai: When did (9)in journalism?

Mai's father: In the mid and late 1990s.

Mai: Thank you, Dad. Now I can (10) for my assignment.

VII. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

The Internet has rapidly developed and become part of our daily life. It's a very fast and convenient (1) to get information. People (2) the Internet for many purposes: education, communication, (3) and commerce. The (4) helps people communicate with friends and relatives by (5) of email or chatting.

However, the Internet has limitations. It is time- (6) and costly. It is also dangerous because of (7) and bad programs. Anyway, no (8) can deny the benefits of the Internet in our modern life.

STOP AND CHECK

(UNITS 3 – 5)

I. Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D and circle it.

1. + How long have you studied English? -
A. Since 5 years C. Five years ago
B. For 5 years D. Within 5 years.
2. You forget to post the letter, did you?
A. did B. didn't C. could D. couldn't
3. "Do you often visit your aunt?" she asked.
A. She asked him if he often visits his aunt.
B. She asked him if he often visited her aunt.
C. She asked him to visit his aunt.
D. She asked him if he often visited his aunt.
4. He asked her
A. what day was it C. what day it was
B. what was the day D. what day it is
5. I haven't seen you lately. We 3 months ago.
A. last meet B. last met C. met last D. have last met
6. Let's not go out today, ?
A. shall we B. shan't you C. will we D. won't you
7. you hurry, you won't catch the bus.
A. Unless B. As C. Although D. Except
8. She wishes she a millionaire now.
A. be B. were C. has been D. is
9. I wish I come to your party.
A. could B. can C. will D. would
10. We left the concert early and now we regret earlier.
A. leave B. to leave C. leaving D. not to leave
11. I remember him say the grass needed
A. hearing - cutting C. to hear - to cut
B. hearing - to cut D. hearing - cut

6. Jane misses (go) for long country walks.
7. I'd like (come) to your party, but I'll be away then.
8. I can't afford (go) on a holiday abroad this year.

III. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses.

1. It's the most film that I've ever seen. (*interest*)
2. is his favourite (*fish - relax*)
3. I have a dental at 3 pm, so I can't join you. (*appoint*)
4. I practise to news in English on TV to improve my English skill. (*listen*)
5. The merchants of ancient Egypt hired to walk through the streets about the things they had to sell. (*cry - shout*)
6. This design has always been (*popularity*)
7. The Times is a serious and newspaper. (*information*)
8. Is there anything I can do here? (*useful*)

IV. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

More and more people are (0) **becoming** computer-literate as many programs (1) machines are easy to use. You can (2) connect your computer to computers (3) over the world using the (4) People send each other (5) messages using this system (6) network. If your computer is slow (7) may need more memory. It stop (8) if there is not enough memory or (9) it has a software problems. Make (10) you make a back-up copy of your work.

V. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below it.

LEARNING ENGLISH

It is not easy for adult students of English to improve their accents. Unlike children, who are flexible, adults often find it hard to change the way they speak. This is why even the top, or smartest adult students have difficulty with pronunciation. There are several things that an international student can do to improve his or her pronunciation.

One method is to sign up for a pronunciation class. Studying pronunciation can help students to understand the rules of English, but in order to practise speaking, students often need to be exposed to English outside the classroom as well. This is why many students say that studying in an English-speaking country greatly affects their English. Living with native speakers can help students to pick up new vocabulary as well as improve their accents. International students can also learn important cultural information. This can help to prevent misunderstandings that can occur when people from different cultures live together.

1. Is it easy for adult students of English to improve their accents?
Why or why not?
.....

2. What difficulty do the top adult students have in studying English?
.....

3. List two ways an international student can do to improve his or her pronunciation.
.....

4. What can help students to understand the rules of English?
.....

5. Why do students often need to be exposed to English outside the classroom?
.....

6. Does studying in an English-speaking country greatly affect students' English?
.....

7. Give an advantage of living with native speakers.
.....

8. Why should international students learn important cultural information?
.....

VI. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. She went to bed early because she was tired last night.
She was tired

2. I'm sorry I'm not good at English.
I wish I
3. "You must study harder for your next exams," said the teacher.
The teacher said
4. "Are you doing anything special this weekend, Lam?" asked Hoa.
Hoa asked
5. "How can I operate this washing machine, Mom?" asked the girl.
The girl asked
6. Keep calm or you'll fail in your driving test.
If you
7. Luckily Peter didn't pay a fine.
Peter avoided
8. Lam is excited about going on a trip to Nha Tr  ng tomorrow.
Lam looks forward

VII. Complete the sentences with in, at, on, or nothing (X).

0. I was born ... **on** ... March 15.
00. What did you do ... **X** ... last night.
1. A: It's my birthday (1) next week.
B: When?
A: (2) Monday.
B: What time were you born?
A: (3) 8:00 (4) the morning.
2. A: I'm meeting Alan (5) this evening.
B: What time?
A: (6) six.
3. A: What did you do (7) this weekend?
B: (8) Friday evening we went to a party. We slept
in late (9) Saturday morning, and then
(10)..... the afternoon we went shopping.
(11)..... 7:00 some friends came over for dinner. We
didn't do anything (12) Sunday. What about you?

UNIT 6:

THE ENVIRONMENT

I. What is *it*? What is the name (A - H) for each one (1 - 8)?

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| 0. .. E .. | Factories produce <i>it</i> . | A. garbage dump |
| 1. — | Crops are sprayed with <i>it</i> . | B. air |
| 2. — | We can control the flow of water with <i>it</i> . | C. pesticide |
| 3. — | You can put your rubbish in <i>it</i> . | D. dynamite |
| 4. — | <i>It's</i> a powerful explosive. | E. sewage |
| 5. — | You must put <i>it</i> in a rubbish bin. | F. faucet |
| 6. — | We can't breathe without <i>it</i> . | G. trash |
| | | H. bottle |

II. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses.

0. 0. She's a *beautiful* girl. (beauty)
1. I always drive more at night. (careful)
2. He was that they were not coming (disappoint)
3. Air and water can make people fall ill. (pollute)
4. are calling for the new pesticide regulations to be enforced. (environment - strict)
5. This is the most collection of paintings that I've ever known. (value)
6. Not so long ago the country was with green trees. (cover)
7. A large number of inhabitants have made on how to protect the environment. (suggest)
8. I look forward to good responses from your company. (receive)

III. Write the expressions from the list in the correct places in the dialogue.

- A. Why don't we persuade people to use public buses instead of motorbikes and cars?
- B. Well, it would be better if those factories were built far away from living areas.
- C. I think we should reduce water and air pollution.
- D. Say, don't you think smokes from industrial factories pollute the air?
- E. How about reducing the amount of garbage we produce?

A: What should we do to protect our environment?

B: (0) C

A: How can we reduce air and water pollution?

B: (1)

A: Well, that's a good idea!

B: (2)

A: In this way, we can reduce car exhaust fumes, can't we?

B: Yes, that's right. (3)

A: Why not? It's a serious problem that our local authorities are trying to solve.

B: (4)

IV. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition.

0. + Where are you *from*? - I'm *from* Viet Nam.

1. The children were divided small groups.

2. Can you provide accommodation thirty people?

3. We should do something the environment pollution.

4. We found the letters a pile of books.
5. Please tell me the reason your absence yesterday?
6. I received an encouraging response my letter of application that company.
7. The landlady have complained the students the noise.
8. He died a wound.

V. Make sentences from the sets of words and phrases provided.

0. I / interested / English.

I'm interested in English.

1. My dog / always bark / if / hear / strange sound.

.....

2. If we / chop / tree / there be / floods.

.....

3. If / go out / we'll miss / new programme / environment / television / tonight.

.....

4. If Kate / late again / she'll lose / job.

.....

5. She / be late / work / because / missed / bus.

.....

6. We postponed / picnic / because / it / raining / heavy outside.

.....

7. Since / we live / near / sea / enjoy / fresh air.

.....

8. John / get up early / because / he had / go / airport.

.....

VI. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

Dear Mr. Jones,

I have (0) **written** to you three times (1) the last two months. I (2) also tried to telephone you several times. Each time I have found (3) impossible to get through to you. I am afraid that I find (4) attitude unacceptable. I now feel this has gone on long (5) It is now time to find a (6) to the problem. I have therefore decided to (7)..... this last letter. If there is no reply (8) the end of this week, you will hear from my lawyers.

Yours sincerely,

S. J. Babbett

VII. Read the passage below. Choose the best word or phrase (A, B, C or D) for each space (1 - 8).

THE ENVIRONMENT: OUR RESPONSIBILITY

These days it is impossible to (0) a newspaper without reading about the (1) we are doing to the environment. The earth is being (2) and the future looks bad. What can each of us do?

We cannot clean up our (3) rivers and seas overnight. Nor can we stop the (4) of plants and animals. But we can stop adding to the problem while scientists (5) answers, and laws are passed in nature's dependence.

It may not be easy to (6) your lifestyle completely but some steps are easy to take: (7) the amount of driving you do, or use as little plastic as possible. It is also easy to save energy, (8)..... also reduces household bills. We must all (9) a personal decision to work for the future of our planet (10) we want to ensure a better world for our grandchildren.

0. (A) open

B. read

C. see

D. get

1. A. harm

B. damage

C. destruction

D. ruin

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 2. A. threatened | B. taken over |
| C. pushed back | D. occupied |
| 3. A. poisoned | B. polluted |
| C. poisonous | D. polluting |
| 4. A. death | B. appearance |
| C. disappearance | D. ruin |
| 5. A. look for | B. look into |
| C. look up | D. look over |
| 6. A. alter | B. change |
| C. transform | D. turn |
| 7. A. cut off | B. cut out |
| C. cut in | D. cut down |
| 8. A. of which | B. of that |
| C. which | D. that |
| 9. A. get | B. come |
| C. give | D. make |
| 10. A. if | B. whether |
| C. when | D. while |

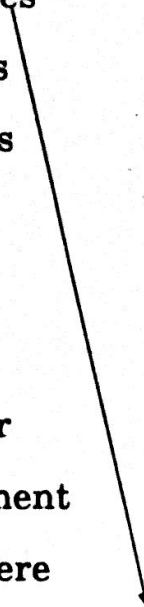
UNIT 7:

SAVING ENERGY

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- Example: change chase ***ch***ance chain
- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | <u>d</u> ance | <u>d</u> ate | <u>d</u> anger | <u>d</u> aily |
| 2. | <u>e</u> cho | <u>e</u> dit | <u>e</u> nergy | <u>e</u> el |
| 3. | <u>l</u> oud | <u>m</u> outh | <u>s</u> outhern | <u>b</u> ound |
| 4. | qu <u>i</u> z | sp <u>i</u> ce | fr <u>a</u> gile | vari <u>e</u> ty |
| 5. | <u>u</u> sual | n <u>u</u> clear | conf <u>u</u> se | b <u>u</u> d |
| 6. | d <u>e</u> ntist | s <u>e</u> veral | sever <u>e</u> | pr <u>e</u> sentation |
| 7. | f <u>a</u> vour | flav <u>o</u> ur | dev <u>o</u> ur | sav <u>o</u> ur |
| 8. | f <u>a</u> ce | fac <u>i</u> al | accur <u>a</u> cy | trac <u>e</u> less |

II. Match a word in A with its definition or meaning in B.

- | A | B |
|----------------|---|
| 1. necessities | a. person who puts in and repairs water pipes, baths, sinks |
| 2. resources | b. the air, water and land in which we live |
| 3. enormous | c. to make st less |
| 4. plumber | d. very large, very great |
| 5. reduce | e. the air surrounding the earth |
| 6. luxury | f. person who buys things or uses services |
| 7. consumer | g. wealth, goods or products people can use |
| 8. environment | h. great comfort and pleasure |
| 9. atmosphere | i. needs |
- 

III. Complete the sentences using “and, but, so, because, however”.

Example: It was a lovely day **so** we decided to go out.

1. I like John very much I don't like his brother.
2. I'd like to live somewhere by the Mediterranean I love the sun.
3. She enjoys learning English she finds it very difficult.
4. We can't go out tonight we haven't got any money.
5. He went to the theatre last night had a wonderful time.
6. They didn't want to walk home it was very dark.
7. Lan is very tired;, she has to finish her homework before going to bed.
8. It's raining heavily, I can't go out.

IV. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. “Why don't you go out for a while?
He suggested
2. I didn't realize that the traffic lights were red, so I didn't stop.
I didn't stop
3. I had no map; that's why I got lost.
If I
4. Although she was tired, she tried to finish her work before going home.
She was tired
5. A storm was approaching therefore the children stayed home.
The children
6. Mary suggested that we should visit the Parkers.
Mary suggested

7. The furniture was so expensive that I didn't buy it.
The furniture was very expensive
8. "I think you should try the chicken Marengo," said the waiter.
The waiter recommended

V. Complete each sentence by using the correct phrasal verbs given in the box. Put the verbs into the correct tense form.

look after	live on	look round	get over
take after	look for	come across	take off turn off

- He was very unhappy after his girlfriend left him but I think he is starting to *get over* it now.
- We're going on holiday next month. We must find someone to the cat and plants.
- I know you've seen the new part of the town but you should the old part - it's very interesting.
- We were on our way to college when we some dancers. They were doing a beautiful dance in the street.
- He's very good at sport and his mother is, too. He her.
- She loves acting but she can't the money she earns from it. She has to do other jobs.
- I was very nervous as the plane
- Remember to all the lights before going out.
- I'm thinking about a job at the moment.

VI. Use the given words to make meaningful sentences.

- you / should / reduce / amount / water / family / use.
.....
- dripping faucet / waste / 500 litres / water / month.
.....

3. lighting / account for / 30-40 per cent / electricity bill.
.....
4. I / suggest / turn off / faucet.
.....
5. solar energy / cheap / clean / it / used / cloudy days.
.....
6. we / save / natural resources / use / solar energy.
.....
7. dry / food / means / solar energy / good ancient process.
.....
8. electricity / gas / water / not luxuries / but / necessities.
.....

VII. Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions below it.

Scientists often divide resources into two groups: renewable and unren~~ewable~~. When a resource is used, it takes some time to replace it. If the resource can be replaced quickly and easily, it is called renewable. If it can not be replaced quickly and easily, it is unren~~ewable~~. For example, grass for animals is renewable resource. When cows eat the grass, the resource is used. If the soil is fertilized and protected, more grass will grow. Coal, however, is nonren~~ewable~~ because it takes millions of years to make coal. When some coal is used, more coal cannot be made before it is needed again. All fossil fuels are nonren~~ewable~~ resources.

Solar energy, air, and water are usually called renewable because there is an unlimited supply. However, this definition may change if people are not careful with these resources. The amount of solar energy that reaches the earth depends on the atmosphere. If the atmosphere is polluted, the solar energy that reaches the earth may be dangerous. If life is going to continue, the air must contain the correct amount of nitrogen (N), oxygen (O), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other gases. If humans continue to pollute the air, it will not contain the correct amounts of these gases.

Many resources are limited and nonrenewable, and many resources are in danger of pollution. As a consequence, resources must be conserved and the environment protected. Conservation must become an important part of everyone's life.

*** Vocabulary:**

- renewable (a) : *có thể tái tạo được*
- nonrenewable (a) : *không thể tái tạo được*
- replace (v) : *thay thế*
- limited (a) : *có hạn*
- contain (v) : *chứa, chứa đựng*

*** Questions:**

1. What are renewable and unrenewable resources?
.....
2. Are oil and copper nonrenewable or renewable resources? Why?
.....
3. Why are solar energy, air, and water usually called nonrenewable resources?
.....
4. Why do we have to conserve resources?
.....

STOP AND CHECK

(UNITS 6-7)

I. Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D and circle it.

1. I think you should use public buses motorbikes.
A. instead of B. for C. replacing D. by
2. What will happen if the pollution on?
A. puts B. goes C. takes D. keeps
3. If the rice paddies are polluted, the rice plants
A. would die B. could die C. will die D. died
4. If we keep our environment clear and clean,
A. we can live happier and healthier life.
B. we could live happier and healthier life.
C. we would live happier and healthier life.
D. we can live happily and healthy life.
5. Mrs. Nga forgot to the faucet when she left for work.
A. turn off B. turn on C. turn into D. turn up
6. She feels tired and sleepy she stayed up late last night.
A. so B. because C. but D. and
7. I'm afraid this article is date.
A. over B. pass C. behind D. out of
8. You should the amount of water your family uses by showers.
A. reduce - using B. increase using
C. reduce - use D. increase - use
9. Would you like something to drink? - I rather have something to eat.
A. were B. had C. x D. would

10. I think you'd rather to the mountains for your holiday.
 A. to go B. going C. go D. have gone
11. and paper wastes pollute the air with
 A. burning coal - unpleasant
 B. burning oil - uneasy taste
 C. burning garbage - unpleasant odours
 D. all are correct
12. William suggested at home for a change.
 A. to stay B. staying C. stay D. stayed
13. What about for a ride?
 A. to go B. go C. going D. have gone
14. Water is necessary for hydropower station.
 A. conserve B. conservation
 C. conserving D. conserved
15. The of waste paper can save a great amount of woodpulp.
 A. recycle B. recyclable
 C. recyclement D. recycling

II. Supply the correct verb form or tense for the verbs in brackets.

Peter (1).....(drive) towards Victoria Point when he (2).....(lose) control of his vehicle. He was (3)(meet) a friend to go water skiing. However he (4) (not have) a good time that day.

At Motorway 13, a car (5) (shoot) into his lane. In order to (6) (avoid) the car, Peter (7) (slam) on the brakes. He (8) (be) destined not to escape unhurt. His car (9) (spin), hit the kerb and then overturned. Peter (10) (hit) his head against the steering wheel and became unconscious.

III. Match a half sentence in A with the one in B.

A.	B.
1. If I were taller	a. you'll catch the train.
2. If it rains	b. the teacher wouldn't have punished him.
3. If you leave now	c. I'd join the basket-ball team
4. If you go to Paris	d. will you buy some for supper?
5. If I had a car	e. we'll play football indoors instead.
6. If he had done his homework	f. I could give you a lift
7. If there is some nice fish in the supermarket	g. I would have come to visit you.
8. If she had told me you were ill	h. you must go up the Eiffel Tower.

IV. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Although the team played well, they lost.

The team

2. John got a bad cold because he started smoking cigarettes.

If

3. Without this treatment, the patient would have died.

If the patient

4. Please don't smoke in the kitchen.

I'd rather

5. John is fat because he eats so many chips.

If.....

6. I would like you to help me to put the chairs away.

Do you mind?

7. Let's go out for some drink.

I suggest

8. I think you should go to work by bike.

Why don't

V. Fill in each gap with a correct phrasal verb in the box.

went off

take off

got away

pick up

clear up

broke down

look out

made up

1. The bank robbers in a stolen van.

2. His car on the motorway.

3. Will your plane at 8 a.m, Lee?

4. Everyone panicked when the bomb

5. Wait for me at your house. I'll you at 6.

6. I think that you this story.

7.! You're going to fall!

8. This room is a mess. Why don't you it?

VI. Use the given words or phrases to write a complete letter. Make changes and add any necessary words as in example.

Example: I / decide / buy / new car

I have decided to buy a new car.

Dear Sir,

1. I / write / complain / about / work / your company / do / last week / my house.

.....

2. Three men / arrive / Monday / paint / inside walls.
.....
3. They use / wrong colour / and spill paint / over / carpets
.....
4. They also break / valuable vase.
.....
5. Foreman / assure me / they / repaint / walls.
.....
6. I go away / on business / and not return / until Friday
.....
7. All walls / still / same colour.
.....
8. Foreman also promise / company / pay for / damage to / vase.
.....
9. I enclose / bill / for this.
.....
10. I not pay / your bill / decorating until / house / painted properly.
.....

Yours faithfully,

Martin Spruce

VII. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Because of the severe drought which has continued this year, water rationing will go into effect on Monday. Lawns cannot be watered with automatic sprinklers; driveways, porches and decks cannot be hosed down. You may water by hand, but only on even-numbered days. Cars can be washed on Wednesdays only. The city has hired a new drought patrol crew, which will be looking for offenders. If you are caught, there will be a \$50 fine for the first offence and a \$100 fine for the second offence. We realise that this

is strict, but the drought has affected us dramatically. We ask your co-operation in conserving water.

Besides the drought rules, we ask that you be prudent in your household water use. Turn off the faucet while you brush your teeth. Take short showers you might even consider turning off the water as you soap up. Don't wash dishes under running water, and when you wash your clothes, save the final rinse water to begin your next load. Let's do all work together to save our community's water.

1. What is the main problem the speaker is referring to?
 - A. The lack of water.
 - B. The quality of water.
 - C. The cost of water.
 - D. The abundance of water.
2. What should people do on Monday?
 - A. Water their cars.
 - B. Disconnect their washing machines.
 - C. Wash their decks.
 - D. Turn off their sprinklers.
3. If you have a lawn, what are your rules?
 - A. Use the sprinklers on Mon-Fri.
 - B. Water by hand.
 - C. Water on Wednesdays.
 - D. Don't water.
4. What will the drought patrol crew do?
 - A. Fine citizens.
 - B. Look for water sources.
 - C. Ration water.
 - D. Write new water rules.
5. What does the speaker suggest?
 - A. Paying \$50.
 - B. Fining your neighbour.
 - C. Reusing washing machine water.
 - D. Taking baths instead of showers.

***Notes:**

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----|----------------------|
| - sprinkler | (n) | : bình tưới |
| - to hose st down | | : rửa bằng vòi phun |
| - patrol crew | (n) | : đội tuần tra |
| - prudent | (a) | : thận trọng, dè dặt |

I. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses.

0. She's a *beautiful* girl. (beauty)
1. Each country has its own costume. (*nation*)
2. I like books on different peoples and their cultures. (*read*)
3. Tet is one of the most celebrations for Vietnamese people. (*importance*)
4. It's a to sing "Auld Lang Syne" on New Year's Eve. (*traditional*)
5. She's a to fashion; she's always buying new clothes. (*slavery*)
6. It's my birthday. Let's! (*celebration*)
7. The team has trained hard in for the match. (*prepare*)
8. Calm down! And tell me what happened (*detail*)

II. Respond to each of the compliments.

1. **Teacher:** Let me congratulate you on your passing the entrance exam to Tech College.

Student:

2. **Nga:** That's an excellent performance, Lan.

Lan:

3. **A:** Oh, I like your pullover. Is that new?

B: Yes, I got it on Saturday.

A: Oh. I really like the color. It looks good on you.

B:

4. **A:** Well done. I'm satisfied with your study.

B:

III. Combine each pair of sentences into one by using a suitable relative pronoun.

0. The book is very interesting. It tells about life on other planets.

The book **which / that** tells about life on other planets is very interesting.

00. We study Maths with Mr. Tam. He's a very good and funny teacher.

We study Maths with Mr. Tam, who is a very good and funny teacher.

1. The actor gave a party. It cost \$20,000.

.....

2. The man was a famous actor. You met him at the party.

.....

3. What's the name of the woman? She's wearing the gold dress.

.....

4. You're reading the book. I wanted to read it.

.....

5. I don't like food. It's very spicy.

.....

6. Lan is my close friend. She has a special talent in art.

.....

7. My car broke down. I bought it last year.

.....

8. May I borrow your book? Its title is really interesting.

.....

IV. Divide An's letter to her pen pal, Mary in America into 4 paragraphs. Capitalize and add all the necessary punctuation.

dear mary i'm a student at a school in Hue and i'm 15 years old i live in a suburb of hue city i like listening to music and reading books about different peoples and their cultures i am learning about celebrations in vietnam and in america but in vietnam there is no mother's day or father's day i know that mother's day in your country is celebrated on the second sunday in may and honors mothers they get gifts flowers and in many households served breakfast in bed by loving children i don't know how father's day in your country is celebrated can you drop me a few lines about it please write to me i do want to know about it i'd also like to celebrate such a day in my country by the way can you tell me something about you best wishes an

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

Halloween is (0) *an* ancient Celtic ritual that dates back to 5 B.C. The Celts considered the summer (1) over on October 31st, all Halloween Eve.

The old custom (2)..... trick-or-treating originated when people, dressed in strange or unusual (3)....., went from village to village begging "soul cakes" (4)..... are square pieces of bread with currants. The person collecting (5) cakes promised to say prayers for the deceased relatives of the (6)..... who provided the cakes. Nowadays children playfully (7) out "trick or treat" on Halloween, meaning "give us a treat (8) we'll play a trick on you!" American children joyfully wait for Halloween (9) for one night of the year, they're allowed to go from door (10) door collecting candy and are dressed in costumes. The (11) for Halloween are orange (pumpkins), black (black cats and bats) (12) white (ghosts).

VI. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below it.

St. Valentine's Day - is a celebration of romance and love. This holiday comes from an ancient Roman festival called the Feast of Lupercalia after a Roman called St. Valentine who was martyred for refusing to give up Christianity. He died on February 14th, and the date was set aside to honor him. St. Valentine was named the patron saint of lovers and February 14th became the date for exchanging love letters or messages and for sending flowers (usually red roses), and chocolate candy to a loved one. St. Valentine's Day colors are red and white. School children have classroom parties with Valentine candy and pass out Valentine cards to each other.

*** Notes:**

- martyr (v): *giết chết hay hành hạ ai vì lí do tín ngưỡng*
- Christianity (n): *đạo Thiên Chúa, đạo Cơ Đốc*
- patron saint (n): *thần hộ mệnh*

1. Is St. Valentine's Day a celebration of romance and love?

.....

2. Where does this holiday come from?

.....

3. Why is St. Valentine's Day celebrated on February 14th?

.....

4. What do people do on this day?

.....

5. List the two colors of St. Valentine's Day?

.....

6. How do school children hold St. Valentine's Day?

.....

VII. Make sentences from the sets of words and phrases provided.

0. He / go to work / although he / be seriously ill / yesterday.

He went to work although he was seriously ill yesterday.

1. Although / he / like music / not play / musical instruments.

.....

2. Even though / he / strong / not break down / door.

.....

3. I / still like / her / though / be rude.

.....

4. Although / wealthy / he / live / that old house.

.....

5. Plane / took off / time / although / foggy.

.....

6. He / not pass / driving test / though / tried / keep calm.

.....

7. Although / they / protest / government / won't / anything.

.....

8. Although / she / very depressed / she / smiled / brave.

.....

I. **Read the sentences below very carefully. Then match each sentence with the disaster it describes. Write the numbers in the boxes below.**

1. Suddenly the ground shook beneath our feet and the tall building opposite the college began to sway. Windows and doors rattled, and several bookcases in the college library came crashing down.
2. Over 50,000 people in Ethiopia have died of starvation in the past month. Questions are being asked concerning the delay in the supplies of rice and grain which were recently sent to them.
3. Flames swept through the block of offices, burning everything inside. Two hours later only the empty shell of the building remained.
4. The river overflowed in several places and huge areas of farming land are now several feet under water. Boats are being used to rescue people in nearby villages.
5. The winds have already strengthened considerably and the sea is now rough indeed. As a result, ferries across the harbour have stopped sailing and all large ships have put out to sea.
6. Smoke poured out of the crater but no one expected an eruption. A week later, however, red hot lava began to flow down the side of the mountain.

A. ☒ Fire B. ☐ Typhoon C. ☐ Earthquake

D. ☐ Volcano E. ☐ Flood F. ☐ Famine

II. **Combine each pair of sentences into one, using a suitable relative pronoun.**

Example: Mr. Green's wife has just had her second baby.

She has been married for four years.

→ *Mr. Green's wife, who has been married for four years,
has just had her second baby.*

1. This is the magazine. I told you about it.
2. John's flat is much larger. It is in the same block as mine.
3. The girl turned out to be an old friend. I offered to carry her bag.
4. Brighton is a popular holiday resort. It is on the South coast.
5. My bike had disappeared. I had left it at the gate.
6. The bag was found outside the bank. The robbers put the money in it.
7. It was a wonderful present. I was extremely grateful for it.
8. That's the shop. I got my shoes from.

III. Fill in each gap with a suitable word in the box.

hurricane	earthquakes	forecast	tornado	
typhoon	waves	thunderstorm	funnel	volcano

1. According to the weather **forecast** Hue will be sunny tomorrow.
2. Ninety per cent of occur around the Pacific Rim known as the "Ring of Fire".
3. A is a tropical storm which reaches 120 km per hour.
4. A can lift a baby into the air and put it down safely 100 metres away.
5. Tornadoes are-shaped storm which pass overland below a
6. Tidal are the result of an abrupt shift in the underwater movement of the Earth.
7. Mount Pinatubo, a in the Philippines erupted in 1991.
8. The word "....." means "big wind".

IV. Make one sentence from each group of sentences, beginning as shown.

Example: I got on the train. I wanted to go to the station. The train didn't stop there.

→ *The train I got on didn't stop at the station I wanted to go to.*

1. My friend Albert has decided to buy a motorbike. His car was stolen last week.

My friend Albert,

2. Carol is a vegetarian. I cooked a meal for her last week.

Carol,

3. I was sitting next to a boy in the exam. He told me the answer.

The boy I.....

4. The postman realised I was on holiday. You had sent me a parcel. The postman left it next door.

The postman

5. I read a book. You recommended a book to me. This was the book.

The book I

6. My neighbours have three small children. The children make a lot of noise. My neighbours never apologise.

My neighbour,

7. I bought a new typewriter. It cost me a lot of money.

The new

8. I lost my wallet last week. It was found by a workman. He was digging a hole in the street outside our house.

The wallet

V. Fill in each gap with a correct preposition in the box.

at	by	in	on	off
out of	to	under	without	

Example: Police officers don't have to wear uniform when they
are off duty.

1. I feel very tired. times I consider giving up work.
2. The children were all upset, and some were tears.
3. This factory needs modernising. Everything here is date.

4. Don't worry, everything is control.
5. Sorry, I seem to have taken the wrong umbrella mistake.
6. Please hurry. We need these documents delay.
7. That wasn't an accident! You did it purpose.
8. We thought the two films were very similar a great extent.

VI. Complete the table below.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
determinate		
believe		
	waste	
protect		
effect		effective

VII. Read the following newspaper article. Put a circle round the letter of the correct word or words to use in each blank.

SCHOOL TORNADO HORROR

Most of the people in Saragosa (1) a children's graduation ceremony in the village school when one of the worst tonadoes in American history suddenly (2)

A sudden loud whistling sound made everyone sit up as the youngest child (3) hands with the village mayor.

It (4) to be a time of great happiness. Instead it (5) in tragedy.

The children (6) their certificates when the tonado hit the village without any warning.

The walls of the school building (7) while most of the parents were watching the ceremony.

Tons of concrete (8) crashing down on them.

Other parents (9) a huge meal in the school kitchen at the time of the disaster.

Afterwards no building in Saragosa remained standing. Out of a population of 185, at least 25 were dead and further 112 were injured.

"The whole village (10), " said police officer Paul Deishler.

"There's nothing at all here now. It (11) worse than a war zone."

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. attend | B. are attending |
| C. were attending | D. attended |
| 2. A. strikes | B. is striking |
| C. was striking | D. struck |
| 3. A. has shaken | B. is shaking |
| C. shakes | D. was shaking |
| 4. A. supposed | B. was supposing |
| C. was supposed | D. supposing |
| 5. A. ended | B. will end |
| C. ends | D. was ending |
| 6. A. were receiving | B. received |
| C. have received | D. receive |
| 7. A. could fall in | B. fell in |
| C. have fallen in | D. will fall in |
| 8. A. sent | B. have sent |
| C. are sent | D. were sent |
| 9. A. prepared | B. were preparing |
| C. have prepared | D. were prepared |
| 10. A. was going | B. has gone |
| C. will go | D. is going |
| 11. A. looks | B. has looked |
| C. looked | D. was looking |

UNIT 10: LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

I. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses.

1. Astronauts the earth in space capsules are weightless. (orbit)
2. The story about UFOs caught the of the whole class. (imagine)
3. She gave me a look. (mystery)
4. Many people say that UFOs exist only in films for (entertain)
5. Many people say they have seen saucers. (fly)
6. Did you send the letter? - Oh, no. I forgot about it. (total)
7. There are a lot of places in the world. (interest)
8. When did the world come into? (exist)

II. Complete the conversation. What does Phil say to a reporter? For questions 1 - 6, mark the correct letter A - H on the space provided.

- A. Yes. It wasn't very comfortable.
 - B. I hope so. It was wonderful!
 - C. Thank you.
 - D. But it certainly wasn't a holiday.
 - E. Well, we had some food tablets.
 - F. Nothing special.
 - G. We didn't have a wash or a shave for two weeks!
 - H. Well, we didn't have normal food.

Reporter: Well, Phil Welcome home!

Phil: (0) C

Reporter: Did you have any problems on the journey?

Phil: Well, we didn't have any problems ...

(1)

Reporter: Of course not ...

Phil: (2)

Reporter: Really?

Phil: (3)

Reporter: What about food? Was that a problem?

Phil: (4)

Reporter: What did you have?

Phil: (5)

Reporter: Are you going to the moon again?

Phil: (6)

III. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

0. If I *were* taller, I *could be* a basketball star.

1. If it (rain) this weekend, we (not be) able to play tennis.

2. I work about 80 hours a week, so I'm so busy. But if I (have) any spare time, I (play) a sport like golf.

3. Give me Peter's letter. If I (see) him, I (give) it to him.

4. Please start your dinner. If you (not eat) your soup now, it (get) cold.

5. What noisy neighbors you have! If my neighbors (be) as bad as yours, I (go) crazy.

6. If you (have) any problems, let me know and I (come) over and help you.
7. You're a great cook! If I (can) cook as well as you, I (open) a restaurant.
8. You have mice in the kitchen. If you (have) a cat, the mice (soon, disappear)

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Keeping calm is the secret of passing your driving test.
If you
2. Water these plants or they will die.
Unless
3. I'm not rich so I don't live in a big house.
If
4. He works in the evening so he has no time to play with his children.
If
5. I can't give you a ride because I don't have a motorbike.
If
6. Hurry up or we'll be late for the concert.
If
7. Perhaps it will rain tomorrow.
It might
8. Perhaps Joe and Ellie will stop by for a drink this evening.
Joe and Ellie might

V. Read the following report from a newspaper and fill in each gap with one suitable word. The first letter has been done for you.

After (0) taking off from Fort Lauderdale, the planes (1) b..... to head east. They flew about 269 kilometers east (2) b..... the pilots checked their instruments and (3) t..... north. A short time later, (4) h....., one of the pilots radioed, "Everything is wrong ... (5) e..... the ocean does not look as it should. We have (6) l..... our way." After sending this message, he was silent. It (7) w..... the last time anyone ever heard from him! A flying boat also (8) d..... shortly after setting off.

VI. Read the passage and then answer the questions below. Circle the correct letter A, B, C or D.

Long ago a lot of people thought the moon was a god. Other people thought it was just a light in the sky. And others thought it was a big ball cheese!

The telescopes were made. And men saw that the moon was really another world. They wondered what it was like. They dreamed of going there.

On July 20, 1969, that dream came true. Two America men landed on the moon. Their names were Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin.

The first thing the men found was that the moon is covered with dust. The dust is so thick that the men left footprints where they walked. Those were the first marks a living thing had ever made on the moon. And they could stay there for years and years. There is no wind or rain to wipe them off.

The two men walked on the moon for hours. They picked up rocks to bring back to earth for study. They dug up dirt to bring back. They set up machines to find out things people wanted to know. Then they climbed back into their moon landing craft.

Next day the landing craft roared as the two men took off the moon. They joined Michael Collins in the spaceship that wait for them above the moon. Then they were off on their long trip back to earth.

Behind them they left the plains and tall mountains of the moon. They left the machines they had set up.

And they left footprints that may last forever.

1. This story tells
 - A. about the first men to walk on the moon.
 - B. how men found footprints on the moon.
 - C. what the men brought back from their trip to the moon.
 - D. who had left footprints on the moon before the two men landed there.
2. A telescope
 - A. makes balls of light seem brighter.
 - B. turns the moon into another world.
 - C. makes many of men's dream come true.
 - D. makes faraway things seem closer.
3. The men brought rocks and dirt from the moon because
 - A. they wanted something to show they were there.
 - B. people wanted to use them to learn about the moon.
 - C. they wanted to keep them as souvenirs.
 - D. they might sell them to the scientists.
4. The Americans' machines will most likely stay on the moon until
 - A. someone takes them away.
 - B. a storm covers them with dust.
 - C. rain and wind destroy them.
 - D. they become rusty and break to pieces.
5. The next people who go to the moon most likely could
 - A. find that the machines have disappeared.
 - B. leave the first set of footprints on the moon.
 - C. find the places where Armstrong and Aldrin walked.
 - D. find that dust has wiped off the two men's footprints.

VII. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition.

0. Where are you *from*? I'm *from* Viet Nam.
1. I wish I could make a trip the world.
2. The pictures the earth a spacecraft look wonderful.
3. Have the passengers gone board yet?
4. It's very cold night the moon, isn't it?
5. People have talked a lot UFOs many years.
6. What would you do if you met an alien outer space?
7. I don't believe the existence UFOs earth.
8. Let me see your collection toy UFOs.

STOP AND CHECK

(UNITS 8-10)

I. Choose the best answer among A, B, C or D and circle it.

1. This is Mr. White, invention has helped hundreds of deaf people.

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

2. Passover is in Israel and by all Jewish people.

- A. invited B. celebrated C. decorated D. collected

3. Let me congratulate you your birthday.

- A. in B. at C. to D. on

4. Tet is a festival occurs in late January or early February.

- A. which B. when
C. that D. A&C are correct

5. The more paper we save, the more preserved.

- A. is wood pulp B. wood pulp is
C. pulp wood is D. wooden pulp is

6. Easter is a festival which is celebrated in many countries.

- A. joyful B. joyment
C. joyable D. joyless

7. Hoa is not satisfied with her preparations for Tet,she has decorated her house and made plenty of cakes.

- A. but B. even though
C. though D. B&C are correct

8. According to the weather it'll be sunny.

- A. forecast B. broadcast
C. foresee D. forehand

9. A large number of people were killed when homes, offices blocks and highways..... in the earthquake in Kobe, 1995.
- A. erupted B. collapsed
C. emitted D. exhausted
10. it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat.
- A. If B. Since
C. For D. Although
11. He passed the examination he had been prevented by illness from studying.
- A. although B. but
C. however D. if
12. Mexico is the most popular vacation for people from the United States.
- A. destination B. connection
C. departure D. target
13. It..... rain this evening. Why don't you take an umbrella?
- A. had better B. must
C. could be D. might
14. I wish you wouldn't smoke. Why don't you give.....?
- A. it up B. up
C. up it D. it away
15. Many people lost their homes in the earthquake. The government needs to establish more shelters to care for those have homes.
- A. who don't B. who doesn't
C. which don't D. which doesn't

II. Match a word in A with a word or phrase in B.

A.	B.
1. UFO	a. the decorating of a room with paint or wallpaper
2. mineral	b. the ability to create mental pictures or new ideas
3. imagination	c. harm or injury caused when st is broken or spoiled
4. drought	d. unidentified flying object
5. decoration	e. natural substance such as salt, oil, coal
6. damage	f. the path taken by a planet, moon or a spacecraft going round st else in space
7. alien	g. a long period of weather which is too dry
8. orbit	h. a creature that comes from another planet

III. Combine each pair of sentences using the connectors in brackets.

- John will help you with the work. We have met him at the lift.
(*whom*)
.....
- The children entered the room. They found that someone had stolen the TV set. (*On entering*)
.....
- She doesn't like anything. She's only fond of chicken. (*nothing but*)
.....
- He went out of the restaurant. He did not pay the bill. (*without*)
.....
- They wanted to buy the house, but they didn't have enough money.
(*If they*)
.....
- Then a man passed me. He was driving a large modern car. (*who*)
.....

-
7. He seemed a friendly person. I didn't like him. (*although*)
-
8. He lived in Germany for ten years. He never learned German.
(*in spite of*)
-

IV. Supply the correct tense for the verbs in brackets.

Thieves (1)..... (break) into the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam, Holland many times. The museum (2)..... (be) a treasure house of the artist Vincent Van Gogh's paintings. His works (3)..... (sell) at record prices in recent years. A year ago a Japanese company (4)..... (buy) Van Gogh's Portrait of Doctor Gachet for US\$ 82.5 million. His world famous "Sunflower" (5)..... (just sell) for skyrocketing price as well. Yet, during his short tragic life, the passionate and visionary artist only managed to sell one of his paintings.

The surprising prices paid for his works (6)..... (attract) art thieves. There (7)..... (be) four major thefts so far, twenty paintings worth hundreds of millions of dollars (8).....(steal). Fortunately, they (9)..... (recover) from the thieves' getaway car. It seemed that the two thieves (10)..... (leave) their getaway car near a railway station on the eastern outskirts of Amsterdam.

V. Use the given words to write a complete letter.

Dear sir,

1. I / prepare / birthday party / friend / and wish / inquire / your restaurant / private rooms/ catering service / hire.
-
-

2. If so / like / reserve / one room/ next Thursday / January 17th / 5 p.m / 8 p.m.

.....
.....
3. Room / be / large / accommodate / 50 people / comfortably.
.....
.....

4. As / celebration / be / cocktail party style / and / most people /
stand / most time / only about ten chairs / need.
.....
.....

5. Addition / like / order / buffet / both / hot / cold / dishes.
.....
.....

6. If / room / not / bar / perhaps / drinks table / set up.
.....
.....

7. Entertainment / karaoke / would / acceptable.
.....
.....

8. By / way / as / weather / cold / that evening / cloakroom
arrangements / should / make / safekeeping / hats and coats.
.....
.....

Yours truly,

**VI. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that
the meaning stays the same.**

1. The doctor advised me to rest.

The doctor suggested

2. I'm sorry now that I asked her to stay.
Now I wish
3. The play received good notices, however, not many people went to see it.
Although
4. Joan eats very little so as not to put on weight.
Joan eats very little because
5. If Joe doesn't change his way, he will end up in prison.
Unless
6. My suit needs to be cleaned before the interview.
I must
7. If it hadn't rained, we would have gone out.
Because
8. It is not necessary for you to do the test.
You

VII. Fill in each gap with one suitable word in the following passage.

If you see a fire, you should ring the school bell for one minute. When they hear the bell, pupils should quickly leave their classrooms. The monitor should take the register (0) *with* him on leaving the classroom. The (1) should line up outside the classroom (2) everyone has left the room. Then (3) class should walk quickly along the (4) to the main entrance. When they (5) the main entrance, the pupils should (6) quietly in the playground. While they (7) waiting there, one of the pupils (8) look for the class teacher in (9) playground. On finding him, he should (10) him the class register.

SAMPLE TEST

A. THE FIRST SEMESTER

TEST 1

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Complete each sentence with a word in the box. (1 m)

compulsory - comprises - impress - optional

1. My house three bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a living room.
2. She's always trying to people with her new clothes.
3. Maths and English are subjects on this course.
4. French is a(n) subject at our school.

II. Put each verb in bracket in the correct tense. (2 ms)

Dennis Heal (1) *is* a politician. He (2)(go) to Oxford University in 1975, and in 1982 he (3) (become) a Member of Parliament. He (4) (be) an MP since then. He (5) (be) Defence Minister from 1989-1995. He (6) (write) three books, including his autobiography *The Time of my Life*, and a spy story called *The Time to Run*. He is married to the artist Edna Heal, and they have two children. They (7) (live) in Oxford for 10 years, then (8) (move) to London in 1995. They now (9) (live) in a house in Cadogan Square in central London.

III. Put the words and phrases provided into the correct order to make meaningful sentences. (2 ms)

1. Maryam / have / and / pen / for / Lan / two years / over / been / pals.
.....

2. was / impressed / Maryam / by / beauty / the / of / really / city / the.
.....
3. one / the / Singapore / is / countries / ASEAN / ten / of / of .
.....
4. English / compulsory / language / second / ASEAN / most /
countries / a /of / in / is.
.....

IV. Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (1.5 ms)

1. They at least once every two weeks.
(*correspondence*)
2. In Malaysia is free. (*educational*)
3. She enjoyed the atmosphere of the church. (*peace*)
4. Do you know the of St. Paul Cathedral? (*high*)
5. We had an day sailing our new boat. (*enjoy*)
6. During his the family lived in Cornwall. (*child*)

V. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (2 ms)

1. John smoked a lot a year ago, but now he doesn't smoke any more.
John used
2. It would be nice to be able to fly a plane.
I wish
3. How long is it since you saw Tom?
When
4. Please don't eat in the classroom.
I'd rather

VI. Read the text, then answer the questions below it. (1.5 ms)

My friend and I had a problem about our holiday last year. I wanted to have a lazy seaside holiday because I was tired and

needed to relax. I love lying in the sun, drinking ice -cold beer and reading a good book. But Natalie likes busy, cultural holidays. She likes visiting museums and galleries. She hates sunbathing because she always goes red, not brown. The travel agent tried to help us and suggest Greece. I said I'd love to sail to a quiet island, but of course Natalie said she'd like to stay in Athens. It was easy to decide what to do - we flew to Athens together, Natalie stayed there and I travelled to the island of Kos.

*** Questions:**

1. Why did the author and her friend Natalie have a problem about their holiday last year?

.....
.....

2. Where did the travel agent help them decide to go?

.....
.....

3. Did they go together when they were in Greece?

.....
.....

TEST 2

Time allotted: 45 minutes

- I. Match a line in A with a line in B. Complete the line B with a subject and "used to". (1.5 ms)

A	B
1. My family had some lovely holidays.	_____ follow me everywhere..
2. I was very fit when I was young.	_____ go everywhere by bus.
3. The teachers at my school were horrible.	_____ freeze on winter mornings.
4. My sister's room was so untidy.	_____ do a lot of exercise.
5. I had a dog when I was a kid.	_____ never tidy it at all.
6. When I was young, we didn't have a car.	_____ hit the pupils.
7. And we didn't have central heating.	<u>We used to</u> go camping all over Europe.

- II. Complete each sentence with an appropriate word. (1 m)

1. The friends s _ _ _ a _ _ d at the airport.
2. Vietnam is an independent t _ _ i _ _ y.
3. Mary enjoys the tropical c _ _ m _ _ e in Vietnam.
4. Mark was really impressed by the f _ _ _ _ d _ _ _ _ s of the people in Hue.

III. Supply the correct tense for the verbs in brackets. (2.5 ms)

I never (0) **get** up early on Sundays. I sometimes (1)..... (stay) in bed until lunch time. Last Sunday I (2).....(get) up very late. I (3)..... (look) out of the window. It (4).....(be) dark outside. It (5)..... (rain) heavily. Just then the telephone (6).....(ring). It was my aunt Lucy.

- "I just (7)..... (arrive) by train", she said.

- "But I still (8)..... (have) breakfast", I said.

- "Dear me", she said "you always (9)(get) up so late? It (10).....(be) one o'clock!"

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (2 ms)

1. He failed to win the race.

He didn't

2. We can't go because it is raining.

We wish

3. Please don't tell him.

I'd rather

4. What a pity you failed your driving test!

I wish

V. Fill in each gap in the following text with ONE suitable word from the box. (2 ms)

ago	link	bank	of
warm	special	chemical	moved

I was born in Newcastle, a city in the north-east of England. Newcastle is on the (1)..... of the River Tyne. It is quite big, with a population (2)..... about 200,000 people. There is a

cathedral and a university. There are five bridges over the River Tyne, which (3) Newcastle to the next town Gateshead, where there is one of the biggest shopping centres in the world, the Metro Centre.

A few years (4), the main industries were shipbuilding and coal-mining, but now the (5) and soap industries are more important.

I (6) from Newcastle ten years ago, but I often return. I miss the people who are so (7) and friendly, and I miss the wild, beautiful countryside near the city, where there are so many hills and streams.

People who are born near the River Tyne have a (8) name. They are called "Geordies". I am very pleased to be a "Geordie"!

VI. Each sentence has a mistake. Find it and correct it. (1 m)

1. I am waiting to the postman to arrive.
2. We used to living in the countryside long time ago.
3. I'd rather you finish all your homework.
4. They write to each other two every weeks.

TEST 3

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Choose the correct expression and underline it. (2 marks)

- A Hello, John. (0) *Are you here a long time?* / *Have you been here long?*
- B No, (1) *I've just arrived* / *I arrived just.*
- A (2) *Do* / *Did* you have a good flight?
- B Yes. (3) *it was fine, thanks* / *I'm fine, thanks.*
- A Here, let me take your case.
- B Thank you.
- A (4) *Were you ever* / *Have you ever been* to London before?
- B No, (5) *this is my first visit* / *I visit for the first time.*
- A Well, what would you like to see?
- B I don't mind. I (6) *haven't really thought* / *don't really think* about it.
- A Well, let's go to the Tower of London.
- B That (7) *sounds* / *has sounded* fine.
- A OK, well (8) *I'll pick you up* / *I have picked you up* at about three o'clock.

II. Fill in each gap with one suitable preposition. (1 mark)

1. She's worked as a nurse two years.
2. I haven't seen Sally my birthday party.
3. A molecule of water consists two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.
4. We have a spare room to use special occasions.

III. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the words in capitals. (1.5 marks)

0. She's a *beautiful* girl. BEAUTY
1. Some young people today have a very strange APPEAR
2. Lucy got quickly and went for work. DRESS
3. This blouse is lovely, and very FASHION
4. That jacket is very You should buy a new one. WEAR
5. Wear casual clothes. It's a / an occasion. FORMALITY
6. You're soaked! Put out your immediately! CLOTH

IV. Put the sentences into the passive. (1.5 marks)

0. People have recycled more and more paper since the 1980s.

→ More and more paper has been made since the 1980s.

1. They will present their ideas next month.

.....

2. The media are going to attack the government.

.....

3. Last year the courts sent more people to prison.

.....

4. My father waters these plants every day.

.....

5. People should make backup copies.

.....

6. Children mustn't use these machines.

.....

V. Choose the most suitable word underlined in each sentence and circle it. (2 marks)

0. My hands were cold so I put them in my jacket / pockets / turn-ups.
1. At Harry's school, the children have to wear a special appearance / style / uniform.
2. Wearing uniforms helps students feel equal / unequal / different.
3. I don't like that dress, it isn't in fashion / made / style.
4. If we go to the Embassy ball, we'll have to wear fashion / formal / polite clothes.

VI. Complete the passage, using the words in the box. (2 marks)

0. *fashion*

buying

products

those

size

recent

finds

fits

mail-order

Are you one of the thousands of people who eagerly follow every new (0) ***fashion*** that appears? Or are you one of (1) who go to the shops and just buy whatever they can find in their (2)..... that suits them? Or perhaps you order from a (3)..... catalogue, and then have to send everything back because nothing (4)..... ? Whatever kind of shopper you are, one thing is certain . Everyone (5) clothes important. According to a (6)..... survey, people spend more time either (7)..... clothes, or thinking about buying them, or looking at them in shop windows, than they do on most other (8) , apart from food.

TEST 4

Time allotted: 45 minutes

- I. Complete the text with a verb from the box in the simple present or the present perfect. (2 marks)

travel	say	meet	(× 2) be
ride	hunt	have	see

My grandfather (0) **is** 96 years old, and he (1) a lon an interesting life. He (2) a lot, especially in Asia. He (3) the Taj Mahal in India, and the Pyramids in Egypt. He (4) lions in Africa, and (5) a camel across the Sahara Desert. He (6) that the most beautiful place he (7) to is Katmandu in Nepal. He (8) many famous people in his lifetime, including the Dalai Lama and Mahatma Ghandi.

- II. Put the questions in the box into the correct dialogue. There is one extra question which we do not need to use. (2 marks)

- | |
|---|
| A. Do you know the man over there?
B. Tam! Have you ever seen that man?
C. When did you know him?
D. How long have you known him?
E. When did you last see him? |
|---|

- ♦ A: (1) ?

B: Yes, I have.

- A: (2) ?

B: Yesterday morning.

- ♦ A: (3) ?

B: Yes, it's Mr. Tan, my old form teacher.

- A: (4) ?

B: I've known him since 2000.

III. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses. (1.5 marks)

0. She's a *beautiful* girl. (beauty)
1. When you go to the department, remember to buy five meters of (clothe)
2. It's in Viet Nam to eat "Bánh Chung" and "Bánh Tét" on Tet holiday. (tradition)

IV. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (1.5 marks)

0. People made the first paper in China.
→ The first paper *was made in China*.
00. We began to study English 3 years ago.
→ We have *studied English for 3 years*.
1. The Arabs brought the methods for making paper to Europe in the 8th century.
The methods for making paper
2. The volcano will affect the Earth's climate.
The Earth's climate
3. A local firm is going to paint our house.
Our house
4. John began playing the piano ten years ago.
John has
5. She moved to that house in 1973.
She has
6. They last visited me five years ago.
They haven't

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. The first letter of the word has been done for you. (1 mark)

"The best (0) *clothes* are the most comfortable ones. I don't try to look unique (1) *o*..... unusual. I just want to (2) *b*..... myself. What's important is not the (3) *i*..... we project at first glance. Anyone with money (4) *c*..... buy a stunning suit or an elegant dress, so what can clothes really show?"

VI. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below it. (2 marks)

In many secondary schools in Britain the wearing of school uniform is compulsory. Some schools argue that there are many advantages to this system. Most students don't agree with school uniform, however, for a number of reasons. Firstly when you have to wear the same clothes as everyone else you don't have a chance to develop personal taste in the way you dress. Moreover, people who look scruffy usually look scruffy in their uniforms too and you can always tell the people who come from poor homes because their uniforms are not as new or don't fit properly. Lastly the main reason why most students don't like school uniforms is because most schools choose such horrible colors and styles that don't suit young people at all.

1. Is the wearing of uniform compulsory in many secondary schools in Britain?

.....

2. What do most students think when they have to wear the same clothes?

.....

3. Why can you always tell the people who come from poor homes?

.....

4. Give the main reason why most students don't like school uniforms.

.....

TEST 5

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (1.5 ms)

1. A. comfort B. hobby C. knowledge D. popular
2. A. filled B. landed C. suited D. wicked
3. A. turn B. burn C. curtain D. bury
4. A. near B. bear C. beer D. beard
5. A. wool B. wood C. truth D. full
6. A. cell C. centre C. city D. cube

II. Fill in each gap with a suitable word picked out from the list. (1m)

<i>bus stop</i>	<i>railway station</i>	<i>traffic jams</i>
<i>suburb</i>	<i>rush hours</i>	<i>catch</i>

1. During the streets are filled with long lines of cars and buses and lots of bicycles.
2. It's difficult to avoid during rush hours.
3. It is convenient for me to take a bus. There is a near my house.
4. Hurry up, or you can't that bus.

III. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (2ms)

1. They can't go hiking with us this Sunday.

We wish

2. Because I felt very tired, I went to bed early.

I felt very tired

3. What a pity your sister can't come to the party!

If only

4. John didn't break the record in the swimming competition.

He wishes

IV. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition. (2ms)

1. My sister was born January 26, 1986.
2. He will be here Monday Friday.
3. I'll come to see you 8 a.m and 10 a.m.
4. All school are close June.
5. The post office closes 5p.m. Be sure to get there that time.
6. They left home 9 a.m this morning.

V. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets. (1.5ms)

1. As soon as he his homework, he feeds the chickens and their eggs. (*completion - collect*)
2. A Vietnamese boy Van is staying with the Parker family in America. (*name*)
3. The in my village grow flowers and vegetables to earn their (*village - live*)
4. They all felt tired after a hard day. (*work*)

VI. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below it. (2ms)

My village is about 50 kilometres from the city centre. It is a very beautiful and peaceful place where people grow flowers and vegetables only. It's very famous for its pretty roses and picturesque scenes. The air is quite fresh, however, the smell of the roses makes people feel cool. In Spring, my village looks like a carpet with plenty of colors. Tourists come to visit it so often. Nowadays, with electricity, it doesn't take the villagers much time to water the roses. And even at night, people can walk along the path and enjoy the fresh smell of the flowers.

* Questions:

1. How far is it from your village to the city centre?

.....

2. What is your village famous for?

.....

3. How is your village?

.....

4. What is the most enjoyable thing in your village?

.....

TEST 6

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Circle your best choice. (2 ms)

1. Jack didn't play well in the match yesterday.
A. He wishes he played well in the match yesterday.
B. He wishes he had played well in the match yesterday.
C. He wishes he could play well in the match yesterday.
2. Cattle and sheep graze in the
A. rivers B. bridges C. meadows
3. There wasn't much rain last year, the crops weren't very good.
A. because B. so that C. so
4. Getting to the village is a very journey.
A. interesting B. interested C. interest
5. I can't go to the seashore this weekend.
A. I wish I could go to the seashore this weekend.
B. I wish I would go to the seashore this weekend.
C. I wish I went to the seashore this weekend.
6. Since Van arrived, he has been able to learn about life on a farm.
A. lots of B. a lot C. a lot of
7. The bus collected us 5 o'clock early the morning.
A. on - in B. at - at C. at - in
8. The Parkers are nice Van feels like a member of their family.
A. so B. because C. but

II. Use the given words to make meaningful sentences. (2 ms)

1. 6.30 / morning / bus / collected / Ba and his family / their home.
2. bus / stopped / Gas Station / get / fuel.
3. Instead of / turn / left / towards / small airport / bus went / opposite direction.
4. It / dropped / people / parking lot / ten metres / big old banyan tree.

III. Supply the correct tense for the verbs in brackets. (2ms)

Jane: Hello, Peter! I (1)..... (not see) you for ages! How are you?

Peter: Hi, Jane. I'm fine, thanks. And you?

Jane: I'm OK. What (2)..... you (do) since I last (3)..... (see) you?

.....Well, I (4) (start) a new job last month. It's still in advertising, but with a new company.

Jane: How long (5)..... you (work) in advertising?

Peter: For five years. I really (6)..... (enjoy) it. Anyway, what about you?

Jane: Well, I'm still writing books. I (7) (write) a couple of novels, and for the past year I (8) (research) a book on local history.

Peter: That sounds very interesting.

IV. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (1.5 ms)

1. They don't study hard.
Their teacher wishes
2. They had bad marks because they didn't study their lessons.
They didn't
3. I'm sorry I won't be home tomorrow.
I wish

V. Read the following paragraph. Put a circle round the letter of the correct word to use in each blank. (2.5 ms)

An increasing number of people are now going on (1) to Egypt. Last year, for example, about one and a half million (2) visited Egypt. The (3) is about fifty million and the (4) is El Oahira (Cairo), a busy city of just under nine million people. Although the (5) is hot and dry and most of the country is desert, the average (6) from October to March is not too high. The most (7) sights are the pyramids at Giza. However, it is also pleasant to (8) Alexandria, Port Said and several other places and do as much (9) as possible in the time available. A (10) to Luxor is an unforgettable experience, and there are frequent (11) there from Cairo.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. (A) holiday | B. visit | C. excursion | D. trip |
| 2. A. explorers | B. voyagers | C. tourists | D. passengers |
| 3. A. people | B. citizenship | C. nation | D. population |
| 4. A. principal | B. head | C. state | D. capital |
| 5. A. temperature | B. climate | C. condition | D. position |
| 6. A. weather | | B. measurement | |
| | C. climate | D. temperature | |
| 7. A. famous | B. known | C. visited | D. requested |
| 8. A. search | B. inspect | C. examine | D. visit |
| 9. A. viewing | B. inspecting | C. sightseeing | D. looking |
| 10. A. picnic | B. trip | C. entertainment | D. guide |
| 11. A. flights | B. travels | C. journeys | D. voyages |

TEST 7

Time allotted: 45 minutes

- I. Complete the conversation. What does Tam say to Lan? For questions 1-10, mark the correct letter A-K on the space provided. (2.5 marks)

Lan: What are you studying?

Tam: (0) G

Lan: Why do you think most people learn English?

Tam: (1)

Lan: Do you like learning English?

Tam: (2)

Lan: Are you going to visit Britain?

Tam: (3)

Lan: When did you start learning English?

Tam: (4)

Lan: How did you learn to speak English so well?

Tam: (5)

Lan: Who else is in your English class?

Tam: (6)

Lan: Are they learning English for their studies?

Tam: (7)

Lan: Where are you studying?

Tam: (8)

Lan: Why did you choose that college?

Tam: (9)

Lan: Are most of your books in English?

Tam: (10)

- A. At New Method College.
- B. Two years ago.
- C. Yes, I am. Probably next year.
- D. All of them are.
- E. Ahmed, Alison and Victor.
- F. Yes, I do.
- G. English.
- H. I heard it was very good.
- I. Yes, they have to read some science books in English.
- J. Very often it's easy to get a better job.
- K. My parents speak English a lot at home.

II. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses. (1.5 marks)

0. She's a *beautiful* girl. (*beauty*)
1. I find it to listen to English. (*difficulty*)
2. Lan is learning because she wants to pay a visit to England next year. (*England*)
3. I with spending so much money on the project. It's a waste of money. (*agree*)
4. I'm in learning foreign languages such as English and French. (*interest*)
5. I prefer English to written English. I find it easier to speak English. (*speak*)
6. Did you see the for English courses on television last night? (*advertise*)

III. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. (2 marks)

For the (0) *past* few years language learning has (1) wide-spread, especially (2) big cities. Most language learners study (3) languages for better jobs or for (4)..... requirements of their jobs.

IV. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions below it. (2 marks)

Zamenhof invented a new language called Esperanto to improve

understanding between people of different countries. He showed Esperanto to his friends to find out what they thought about it. Later in the same year he went to study at a university in Moscow. He wanted to improve Esperanto. Zamenhof's friends then worked hard to spread the new language. They tried to persuade schools throughout the world to teach it. However, only a few people today speak Esperanto because more and more people use English as a foreign language.

1. Why did Zamenhof invent Esperanto?
.....
2. What did he do in Moscow?
.....
3. Who helped him to spread Esperanto?
.....
4. Do most people today speak Esperanto? Why or why not?
.....

V. Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce from the following sets of words or phrases, sentences that together make a complete letter. (2 marks)

Dear Pat,

1. I / arrived / weeks ago.
.....
2. I / studying / a language school / Brighton.
.....
3. Students / come / different countries.
.....
4. There be / classes / 5 hours every day.
.....
5. I like / teacher / much.
.....
6. Name / John / helps me / make a mistake.
.....
7. I / going back / country next month.
.....
8. I / look forward / see / you again.
.....

With love,
Maria

TEST 8

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Complete the table. (1 mark)

Verb	Noun
improve	
.....	advertisement
.....	interest
inform	

II. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition. (1 mark)

0. Where are you from? I'm from Viet Nam.
1. You should read short stories or newspapers English to improve your reading skill.
2. I don't agree you studying a foreign language only in a few weeks.
3. If you want to sell your old car, why not put an advertisement television.

III. Complete the conversation. What does the woman say to the man? For questions 1 - 4, mark the correct letter A - F on the space. (2 marks)

Man: Good morning, International Language School. Can I help you?

Woman: (0) C

Man: Certainly, what do you want to know?

Woman: (1)

Man: Well, our courses always begin on the first Monday of every month. Let me see. Yes, on the third of January.

Woman: (2)

Man: Yes, that's right.

Woman: (3)

Man: Well, they begin at a quarter past nine, so you should be here a little earlier, at about 9 o'clock.

Woman: I know. (4)

Man: You're welcome.

- A. And what time do classes start?
- B. Could you give it to me, please?
- C. Yes, please. I'd like some information about your school.
- D. Thank you very much for your help.
- E. Well, first, what day does the next French course begin?
- F. That's next week.

**IV. Complete the letters. Write ONE word for each space (1 - 8).
(2 marks)**

Dear Sir,

I (0) **read**.... your advertisement for English courses (1)
the newspaper. I would (2) to have some more
information. How (3) does a course cost? Also, (4)
long is each course and when does the next course start?

Yours,

Maria Gonzalez

Dear Ms. Gonzalez,

Thank you for your letter. Our next course (5) in the
three weeks, on Monday, 9 May. This is a 6-week course and it
(6) £150. If you prefer (7) begin in June, we have
a 10-week course for £200. I hope (8) is the information
you want.

Yours,

David May

V. Read the information about someone who wants to do a language course. Fill in the information on the Course Application Form. (2 marks)

Cheryl Harvey is eighteen and comes from Australia. She can speak French and German very well and now she wants to learn Spanish. She has never spoken it before so she would like to go on a course for beginners. She would like one class a week in the evening.

COURSE APPLICATION FORM

Full name:	(1)
Nationality:	(2)
Age:	(3)
Which foreign languages can you speak?	(4)
Which language do you want to study?	(5)
Which course?	(6)
How often do you want classes?	(7)
When?	(8)

VI. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (2 marks)

0. "I'm leaving here for Hanoi tomorrow," he said.
He said *he was leaving there for Hanoi the next / following day.*
1. "I must leave now," he said.
He said
2. "I'm taking the 5.30 train tomorrow evening," Mary said.
Mary said
3. "Do you watch television every evening, Chris?" asked the interviewer.
The interviewer asked
4. "What time does the film start, Peter?"
I asked Peter

TEST 9

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Complete each sentence with a correct word. The first letter of each word is given. (1.5 ms)

1. The Internet is used for many **p**.....: for getting information, communication, education, **e**..... and **c**
2. The Internet is a very fast and **c**..... way to get information.
3. Another **b**..... of the Internet is to provide people with a very update **s**..... of information.

II. Read a situation carefully and then write a sentence with a tag question. (2.5 ms)

Example: You are with a friend outside a restaurant. You are looking at the prices. It's very expensive.

→ *It's very expensive, isn't it?*

1. You look out of the window. It's a beautiful day.
.....?
2. You've just come out of the cinema with your friend. You both really enjoyed the film.
.....?
3. Tom's hair is much shorter. Clearly, he has had his hair cut.
.....?
4. You are shopping. You are trying on a jacket. You look in the mirror: it doesn't look very nice.
.....?
5. You are talking about Bill. You know that Bill works very hard. Everyone knows this.
.....?

III. Supply the correct tense for the verbs in brackets. (2 ms)

The Greenwood Boys (1) (be) a group of popular singers. At present, they (2) (visit) all parts of the country. Until now they (3) (visit) many countries and (4) (give) many performances. Tomorrow they (5) (arrive) in Sydney and most of the young people (6) (meet) them at the station. As usual, the police (7) (try) to keep order. It (8) (be) always the same on these occasions.

IV. Make questions for the underlined phrases. (2ms)

1. ?

He spends about 4 or 5 hours a week watching TV.

2. ?

No. I don't know which website is useful for me.

3. ?

Because the Internet is available in cities, I can easily get access to it.

4. ?

Yes, it is. The Internet is very useful in our everyday life.

V. Read the conversation below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct word to use in each blank. (2ms)

1. **David:** Are there any good on television tonight?

(A) showings B. screens
C. programmes D. performances

2. **Linda:** Yes, there's a very interesting about life in Arctic.

A. news B. documentary
C. service D. entertainment

3. **David:** That's a, isn't it? I think I saw it about a fortnight ago.

A. second B. repeat
C. copy D. return

- BT Bo Sung Tieng Anh 9 103**

TEST 10

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Which word is the odd one out? (1 m)

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. television | computer | internet | communicate |
| 2. weather | music | movies | games |
| 3. education | school | sport | students |
| 4. crier | viewer | editor | income |

II. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verbs in the box. (2 ms)

look	make	write	say
smoke	come	swim	see

1. Could you please stop so much noise?
2. She enjoys letters.
3. Why do you keep on at me like that?
4. is unhealthy, but a lot of people find it difficult to stop.
5. We're looking forward to you.
6. every day is a good way of keeping fit.
7. I'm tired of to the same place every week.
8. She left without goodbye.

III. Choose the correct form of the verb . (2 ms)

1. He agreed *start / starting / to start* the job as soon as possible.
2. I stopped *read / to read / reading* my book and went to bed.
3. My teacher always expected me *to do / doing / do* well in exams.
4. Let me *to pay / paying / pay* for the meal. You paid last time.

5. I asked Monica *buying* / *buy* / *to buy* some stamps.
6. I never liked *go* / *going* / *to go* to church when I was a child.
7. Have you finished *writing* / *to write* / *write* that letter yet?
8. David always enjoyed *play* / *playing* / *to play* football at school.

IV. Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (1 m)

1. My father had just bought me a (*computation*)
2. The Internet has developed today. (*increase*)
3. The Internet is a wonderful of modern life. (*invent*)
4. I don't know which website is for me. (*use*)

V. Each sentence has a mistake. Find it and correct it. (1.5 ms)

1. You haven't read this article on the website, had you?
2. Ha doesn't like to playing computer games.
3. Before newspapers were inventing, town criers would go through city streets ringing a bell.
4. *Kien Thuc Ngay Nay* is wide read by both teenagers and adults.
5. Let's go to the cinema tonight, will we?
6. Stop talk in class, children!

VI. Read the passage carefully and circle the letter next to the word that best fits each space. (2.5 ms)

There has been a revolution in the world of newspapers. Not many years (1), newspapers were still being produced using techniques unchanged for (2) hundreds years.

The journalists gave their stories to a typist, who prepared them for an editor, who passed them on (3) the printer. The printer, who was a (4) skilled man, set up the type. (5)..... was then collected to make the pages. When the pages were completed, the printing machines could be (6)

Nowadays what (7)? The journalist types their stories into a computer. The (8) checks their spelling, plans the pages, shapes the articles. When the pages are ready, another computer may control the printing.

(9) can be no doubt about it, producing a newspaper is an entirely different (10) now.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. before | B. after | C. ago | D. yet |
| 2. A. a | B. some | C. an | D. over |
| 3. A. to | B. by | C. through | D. with |
| 4. A. hardly | B. mostly | C. partly | D. very |
| 5. A. They | B. Which | C. This | D. All |
| 6. A. switched | B. started | C. stopped | D. moved |
| 7. A. gives | B. occurs | C. goes | D. happens |
| 8. A. computer | B. editor | C. typist | D. printer |
| 9. A. It | B. There | C. You | D. We |
| 10. A. skill | B. work | C. business | D. management |

THE FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 1

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D and circle it. (1.5 marks)

1. We have met each other before, ?
A. haven't we C. don't we
B. have we D. do we
2. "My watch is broken." "..... you have it repaired?"
A. Why do C. Why don't
B. Why not D. Why not do
3. I sweets much more than I do now.
A. used to like C. is used to liking
B. used to liking D. is used to like
4. "Nice to meet you." "....."
A. Me too C. How do you do
B. Nice to meet you D. That's all right.
5. Neither Lan nor her friends going to class today.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
6. "..... have they lived here?" "For 5 years."
A. When C. How often
B. How much time D. How long

II. Complete the sentences with *in*, *at*, *on*, or nothing (x). (1.5 marks)

1. I learned to drive 1990 the age of 17. My cousin learned the same time as me, but I passed my test first.
2. I'll call you next week. 3:00 p.m Thursday. OK?

III. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the words in brackets. (1 mark)

1. forests have supplied us with many sorts of plants for food. (*tropic*)
2. Language plays an part in the history of social
(*importance - develop*)
3. He drives , so he never has an accident. (*careful*)

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense / form. (2 marks)

1. Would you mind (keep) quiet for a moment? I (try)
..... (fill) in a form.
2. They would like (attend) the conference in Nha Trang
when they (be) in Viet Nam last year.
3. When I first (come) to this village, it (be) a quiet
place. But since then a lot of leisure facilities (build)

V. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (2 marks)

1. "I'm leaving here for Ho Chi Minh City tomorrow," said Mr. Green.

Mr. Green said

2. He started painting the house 2 hours ago.

He has

3. What a pity I can't help you now.

I wish I

4. You must read these instructions carefully.

These instructions

VI. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below it. (2 marks)

Television is the most popular form of entertainment in the American household. People of all ages use this medium to entertain themselves for an average of four hours a day. Thus, television has had a tremendous influence on its viewers, especially children. Scientists now say that children can be adversely affected by constantly watching television. This is due to the fact that they participate less in physical activities, spend less time reading and studying, and see a world of violence that can affect their own feelings of security.

1. Is television the most popular form of entertainment in the American household?

.....

2. How many hours a day do people of all ages spend watching television?

.....

3. Who has television had a great influence on?

.....

4. How does television effect on children?

.....

THE FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Choose the correct answer among A, B, C or D and circle it. (1.5 marks)

1. You didn't watch television last night, ?
A. do you
B. did you
C. don't you
D. didn't you
2. "I'd like to be a doctor." "You go to university if you to study medicine."
A. have to - want
B. did - wanted
C. had to - wanted
D. will go - want
3. My father smoke a lot, but he stopped smoking 2 years ago.
A. use to
B. used to
C. did
D. was used to
4. "Hello. You must be Mary." "....."
A. Nice to meet you
B. How do you do.
C. That's right, I am.
D. None is correct.
5. "When was the last time you saw him?" "....."
A. I haven't seen him since June.
B. I have seen him in June.
C. I didn't see him since June.
D. I see him since June.
6. I some old letters while I the room yesterday.
A. found - tidied
B. was founding - tidied
C. was finding - was tidying
D. found - was tidying

II. Put the verbs into the correct tense form. (2 marks)

1. I enjoy (walk) in the rain.
2. I began (study) English when I (be) seven

3. He (elect) president of the company 2 years ago, and since then he (not have) a holiday.
4. When she saw how I (be) dressed, she started (laugh)
5. I'd love (listen) to live music.

III. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition. (1 mark)

1. I'm work 5.30 p.m.
2. Rod was born Auckland 1971.

IV. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. (1.5 marks)

Everybody knows that in studying foreign languages, (0) **practice** is the key to fluency. All (1) language learners even the advanced learners (2) practice. There is a fact that a learner can (3) a lot of grammatical rules (4) have a large vocabulary, however, they (5) speak well yet. So the learner must know (6) to use what they have learned apart from the ability to explain grammatical rules.

V. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (2 marks)

1. "When will the parcel arrive here?" asked he.
He asked
2. The government spent billions of dollars on cancer researches last year.
Billions of dollars
3. I'd like you to help me start the engine.
Would you mind ?
4. I'm sorry I am not quick at Maths.
I wish I

VI. Read the paragraph and answer the questions below it. (2 marks)

These days, the Internet has become an essential tool for students. Using the Internet, students are able to get up-to-date information from a variety of sources including books, magazines, reference libraries, newspapers, and photo libraries. Also, students can join on-line discussion groups to talk to experts about subjects they're interested in. I belong to an Internet discussion group on computer games. Students shouldn't have to go to a special library or computer lab to use the Internet. It should be available to all students at all times.

1. Which of the three choices is the best topic sentence?
 - A. The library should get new computers.
 - B. Students are not accustomed to using computers.
 - C. Students should have access to the Internet.
2. Is there any information that doesn't explain the main idea of the paragraph? Cross it out.

.....
3. Has the Internet become a necessary tool for students?

.....
4. List at least one advantage of using the Internet.

.....

SAMPLE TESTS

B. THE SECOND SEMESTER

TEST 1

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Match an "if-clause" in A with its main clause in B. (2 marks)

A	B
1. If we don't take our rubbish to the council garbage dump	A. we'll prevent floods.
2. If we stop cutting down trees	B. we'll have to pay a fine.
3. If we don't ban cars from the city center	C. a lot of sea creatures will be well preserved.
4. If we stop using dynamite for fishing	D. air will become more and more polluted.

II. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition. (1 mark)

1. The roads simply can't cope all the traffic now.
2. Parents provide food and clothes their children.
3. Why do you keep looking me?

III. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses. (1.5 marks)

1. Generally the countryside is less than town. (*pollute*)
2. Tom drove along the narrow road. He didn't want to have an accident. (*careful*)
3. A lot of people made on how to reduce environmental pollution. (*suggest*)
4. Farmers once protected their crops from insects by pesticides. (*spray*)

5. We have had a lot of from customers today. (*complain*)
6. I was that his exam results were so bad. (*amaze*)

IV. Read the passage. Put the correct word or phrase from the box in each gap. There is one extra word or phrase you don't need to use. (2 marks)

(0) <i>destroying</i>		
as a result	disappearing	survive
unhealthy	countries	enough care
act	for example	oxygen masks

We are all (0) *destroying* the earth. The seas and the rivers are too dirty to swim in. There is so much smoke in the air that it is (1) to live in many of the world's cities. In one well-known city, for example, poisonous gases from cars pollute the air so that traffic policemen have to wear (2)

We have cut down so many trees that there are now vast areas of wasteland all over the world. (3), farmers in parts of Africa can not grow enough to eat. In certain (4) in Asia there is too little rice. Moreover, we do not take (5) of the countryside. Wild animals are quickly (6) For instance, tigers are rare in India now because we have killed too many for them to (7) However, it isn't enough simply to talk about the problem. We must (8) now before it is too late to do anything about it. Save the earth.

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. (2 marks)

Dear Sir,

I am (0) *afraid* that I am forced to (1) to you about the collection (2) dustbins in Larch Grove. This morning, for the third (3) in three weeks, the council dustmen have (4) an appalling amount of rubbish - paper, as, cans (5) bottles - on the pavements of Larch Grove. Surely

(6)..... is not impossible to collect rubbish without spreading half of it over the streets. I would be (7) grateful if you put this matter (8) immediately. We want clean houses, gardens, and streets in this town.

Yours faithfully,

Geraldine Fox.

VI. Translate into English. (1.5 marks)

1. Hôm qua do ốm nặng nên Tâm đã không đi học.

.....

2. Lan đã làm vỡ bình hoa do bất cẩn.

.....

3. Tôi thất vọng rằng đã không nhận được công việc ấy.

.....

TEST 2

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Match a word in A with its definition in B. (1.5 marks)

- | A | B |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. environment | A. a place to put our rubbish |
| 2. pollution | B. the air, land and water around us |
| 3. garbage dump | C. water matter from factories, towns flowing to special pipes |
| 4. acid rain | D. rain that contains dangerous chemicals |
| 5. junk-yard | E. dirty air, land and water |
| 6. sewage | F. a piece of land full of rubbish |

II. Use words from each column to make sentences about how we should help the environment. (1.5 marks)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Try to	throw away	air pollution
	waste	
	save	aluminium cans
	plant	
Don't	cut down	water
	recycle	
	reduce	trees

0. Try to reduce air pollution.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

**III. Put the sentences of a letter into the correct order from 1 - 8.
(2 marks)**

Dear Sir,

- And the resort was not suitable for beginners like me.
- 1 I am writing to complain about a recent skiing holiday with your company.
- I am not satisfied with the holiday and the service I received from your representative.
- From the first day everything went wrong.
- There was no room and service.
- He said that he would look into them, but everything was the same.
- The hotel I stayed in was very disappointing.
- On the third day I brought my complaints to your representative.

Sincerely yours, Andre

IV. Make sentences from the following sets of words and phrases. (2 marks)

1. I think / should use / public bus / instead / motorbike / car.
.....
2. If we / reduce / air pollution / life environment / become cleaner / beautiful.
.....
3. People think / I / satisfied / just because / I not complain.
.....
4. He walked / slow / because / leg / injured.
.....

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. (1.5 marks)

Environmental pollution is one of the (0) **most** serious problems facing mankind today. Air, water, and soil (1) necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly (2) air can cause illness, and (3) death. Polluted water kills fish (4) other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land (5)..... is available for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness (6) man's naturally beautiful world.

VI. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below it. (1.5 marks)

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with gases and smoke, poisons the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings in various other ways. For example, people ruin natural beauty by scattering junk and litter on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with disturbing noise.

1. What makes the air polluted?

.....

2. Is water polluted by chemicals and other substances?

.....

3. How does man damage the soil?

.....

4. In what way do people ruin natural beauty?

.....

TEST 3

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Fill in each gap with a suitable word in the box. (1.5 ms)

cracks	nuclear	electricity	by
energy	devices	suggested	conserve

1. We have to resources because many of them cannot be replaced.
2. Mr. Lam checked the pipes in his house and found no
3. Most of our electricity comes from power.
4. We can save natural resources using solar energy.
5. - saving bulbs should be used to save electricity.
6. My friend taking showers because they can save water.

II. Match a suggestion or question in A with its response in B. (1.5 ms)

A.

1. Why should we save energy?
2. How about going to the movies tonight?
3. What should I do to save water?
4. When can solar energy be used?
5. What's the purpose of using energy-saving bulbs?
6. How can we save water?

B.

- a. Take showers instead of faucets.
- b. To save electricity.
- c. By taking showers instead of faucets.
- d. That's a good idea!
- e. Because it is important in everyone's life.
- f. On cloudy days.

III. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (2.5 ms)

1. I think it would be a good idea to take the train.
I suggest
2. Although he had a bad cold, William still went to work.
In spite
3. Let's go abroad for our holiday this year.
Why don't we
4. Why don't you ask her yourself?
I suggest
5. There's no need for you to talk so loudly.
You don't

IV. Replace the underlined words by a correct phrasal verb in the box. (2.ms)

put off	put down	give away	look up	turn on
---------	----------	-----------	---------	---------

1. These clothes are too small for Andrew. I should give them to someone else.
2. I don't know the meaning of this word. I must find it in the dictionary.
3. Would you like to put your bag on the floor?
4. OK, we're ready. Would you start the machine, please?
5. Marie can't come. She wants to delay the meeting until Monday.

V. Read the passage and choose the best answer among A, B, C or D. (2.5ms)

There is now increasing concern about the world's energy resources, particularly about those involving fossil (1) In less than a hundred years we shall probably (2) all the present (3) of oil and gas. The world's coal (4) should last longer but, once used, these cannot be (5)

It is important, therefore, that we should develop such (6) sources of energy as solar energy and nuclear energy as well as water and wind (7) (classed as (8) energy). Until these energy (9) are widely used, it is important for the developed countries to reduce energy (10) as much as possible.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. fuels | B. powers |
| C. forms | D. energies |
| 2. A. end | B. complete |
| C. total | D. exhaust |
| 3. A. findings | B. productions |
| C. amounts | D. sources |
| 4. A. reserves | B. stores |
| C. mines | D. contents |
| 5. A. undated | B. repeat |
| C. renewed | D. produced |
| 6. A. traditional | B. alternative |
| C. surprising | D. revolutionary |
| 7. A. force | B. strength |
| C. power | D. motion |
| 8. A. repeatable | B. continual |
| C. renewable | D. continuous |
| 9. A. goods | B. supplies |
| C. provisions | D. material |
| 10. A. exhaustion | B. destruction |
| C. waste | D. consumption |

TEST 4

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Which word is the odd one out? (1.5 ms)

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. copper | metal | iron | bulb |
| 2. electricity | gas | shower | water |
| 3. lighting | dryer | refrigerator | freezer |
| 4. cabbage | pesticide | tomato | bean |
| 5. faucet | shower | sink | bill |
| 6. air | pollution | environment | atmosphere |

II. Supply the correct form for the words in brackets. (1.5 ms)

1. What are you about? (*worry*)
2. pollution is a serious problem today. (*environment*)
3. We must save resources because they are very important in human life. (*nature*)
4. You can the amount of gas by travelling by bicycle or public transport. (*reduction*)
5. If we go on wasting water, there will be a of fresh water in a few decades. (*short*)
6. What is the between renewable and unrenewable resources? (*fferent*)

III. Rewrite each sentence, so that it contains the word given in capital, and so that the meaning stays the same. (2.5 ms)

1. I don't know what to write on this form. IN
.....
2. I started doing this job when Janet left. OVER
.....

3. Oh no! The car doesn't work! DOWN

.....

4. It would be a good idea to stop drinking coffee. UP

.....

5. Ruth's party has been postponed until next week. OFF

.....

IV. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (1.5 ms)

1. Let's play table tennis together in the afternoon.

Shall

2. You should reduce the amount of water your family uses.

He advises

3. I'm sorry you're leaving so soon.

I wish

V. Each sentence has a spare word that is incorrect in English. Find it and cross it out. (1m)

1. Let's us go fishing in the river this afternoon.

2. I think we should to save natural resources.

3. In order to reduce the amount of gas you should have a mechanic check your the motorcycle regularly.

4. Because he was tired, so he went to bed early.

VI. Read the following passage carefully, and then decide whether each of the statements below is true (T) or false (F). (2ms)

Are you looking for a cheap, clean, effective source of power that doesn't cause pollution or waste natural resources? Look no further than solar energy from our sun.

At present, most of our electricity comes from the use of coal, and gas, oil or nuclear power. This power could be provided by the sun. One per cent of the solar energy that reaches the Earth is enough to provide power for the total population.

Many countries are already using solar energy. Solar panels are placed on the roof of a house and the Sun's energy is used to heat water. The energy can be stored for a number of days, so on cloudy days you can use solar energy too.

Sweden has an advanced solar energy program. There, all buildings will be heated by solar energy and cars will use solar power instead of gas by the year 2015.

** True (T) or False (F)?*

1. Solar energy can be cheap and clean.
2. Most of our electricity now comes from nuclear power.
3. The solar energy that gets to the Earth cannot provide enough power for the world's population.
4. Solar energy can be used on cloudy days.
5. All buildings in Sweden will be heated by solar energy in 2050.

TEST 5

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses. (1.5 marks)

1. Easter is a festival which is in many countries in the world. (*joy - celebrate*)
2. Passover celebrates from , and it also an ancient Spring festival. (*free - slave*)
3. Christmas combines and traditions that have been around for hundreds of years. (*religion*)

II. Complete the dialogue with the sentences from the list. There is one extra sentence that you don't need to use. (2 marks)

I like it.

That shop called "Zed".

Oh, thanks.

Do you want it?

It looks good on you.

A: Oh, I like your scarf. Is that new?

B: Yes, I got it last Saturday.

A: Oh, I really like the color.

B: Thank you.

A: Where did you get it?

B:

A: Oh, yes. I know it. It's lovely.

III. Make sentences from the following sets of words and phrases. (2 marks)

1. Although it / raining heavily / stadium / filled with / football fans.

.....
.....

2. Mother / not satisfied / her preparation / Tet / though / she's / decorate / house / make / cakes.

.....
.....

3. Mai / girl / I tell / you yesterday.

.....
.....

4. Dam / we / receive / water supply / be nearly empty.

.....
.....

IV. Read the passage below and choose the correct word for each space. (2 marks)

A WELSH FESTIVAL

Wales has a (0) of about three million. English is the main language and only twenty per cent speak both Welsh and English. Every year (1) August there is a Welsh-speaking festival. It (2) in a different town each year so everyone has the chance for it to be near them. Local people (3) years making plans for when the festivals will be in their town. Each festival is (4) by about 160,000 people. They travel not only from nearby towns and villages (5) also from the rest of the British Isles and even from abroad. There are concerts, plays and (6) to find the best singers, poets, writers, and so on. Shops sell Welsh music, books, pictures and clothes as (7) as food and drink. The festival provides a chance for Welsh-speaking people to be together for a whole week, with (8) Welsh language all around them.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 0. (A.) population | B. people | C. public | D. country |
| 1. A. on | B. by | C. in | D. at |
| 2. A. takes | B. finds | C. has | D. makes |
| 3. A. pass | B. put | C. spend | D. do |
| 4. A. arrived | B. attended | C. joined | D. come |
| 5. A. but | B. and | C. since | D. however |
| 6. A. examinations | B. tests | C. competitions | D. races |
| 7. A. long | B. far | C. good | D. well |
| 8. A. one | B. a | C. the | D. some |

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. (1.5 marks)

Tet (0) **or** the Lunar New Year holiday is the (1)..... important celebration in Viet Nam. Tet is a (2)..... festival which occurs in late January or early February. It (3)..... a time for families to clean and decorate their houses, wear new (4)..... and enjoy special food such (5)..... sticky rice cakes. Family members (6)..... live apart try to be together at Tet.

VI. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition. (1 mark)

1. It's very kind you to help me my English.
2. Bob's father is different others.
3. She is very proud her only son.

TEST 6

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition. (1 mark)

1. Auld Lang Syne is sung New Year's Eve.
2. My mother gave me a watch my 14th birthday.
3. My friends come to stay us the Christmas.

II. Complete the three conversations. For questions 1 - 3, circle the answer A, B or C. (1.5 marks)

1. Congratulation!
A. I'm sorry
B. Thank you.
C. What a pity!
2. Why don't you ask Nam?
A. I hope so.
B. Never mind.
C. That's good idea.
3. What a nice hat! It look good on you.
A. Oh, thanks.
B. Fine, thanks.
C. Do you like it?

III. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. (2 marks)

1. wrote / you / know / do / the / who / these / man / poems?
.....
2. dislike / my / , / whom / employer / , / I / in / works / the / next / room.
.....

3. the / which / flowers / are / brought / you / beautiful.
.....
4. is / the / that / in / which / shop / she / works.
.....
5. we / all / for / went / cold / a / walk / the / though / weather / was.
.....
6. I / didn't / tried / to / her / although / persuade / I / succeed.
.....
7. even / I / don't / though / like / fish / , / I / them / like / catching / myself.
.....
8. to / work / insisted / Ann / felt / on / going / even / she / ill.
.....

IV. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. (1.5 marks)

BIRTHDAYS IN ENGLAND

Birthdays are (0) **celebrated** with friends and family, (1)..... are usually geared towards children (2) adults also enjoy celebrating their (3)..... . A lot of people who have young children no longer (4)..... birthday parties at home. Now they go to fast-food restaurant (5)..... McDonald's or Wacky Warehouse because children's playgrounds are there. Also (6)..... hold them in pubs or community centers which can hold more guests

7. Read the article about the Edinburgh Festival. Are sentences 1 - 8 "Right" (A) or "Wrong" (B)? If there is not enough information to answer "Right" (A) or "Wrong" (B), choose "Doesn't say" (C).

VISIT THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL!

Every year, thousands of people come to Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, to be part of the Edinburgh Festival. For three

weeks every August and September the city is filled with actors and artists from all over the world. They come to England for the biggest arts festival in Britain. During this time, the streets of the city are alive with music and dance from early in the morning until late at night. You can even see artists painting pictures on the streets!

Tens of thousands of tourists come to the Festival to see new films and plays and to hear music played by famous musicians. This year, you can see over five hundred performances with actors from more than forty countries.

The tickets for these performances are quite cheap, and it is usually easier to see your favourite star in Edinburgh than it is in London. So come to Edinburgh next summer!

1. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
2. The Edinburgh Festival is a month long.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
3. The Edinburgh Festival is in October.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
4. Actors come to Edinburgh Festival from lots of different countries.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
5. You can hear music all day.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
6. More than ten thousand students come to Edinburgh Festival every year.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
7. It is expensive to go to the theatre in Edinburgh.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
8. It is usually more difficult to see famous actors in London than in Edinburgh.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say

VI. Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce from the following sets of words or phrases, sentences that together make a complete letter. (2 marks)

Dear An,

1. I / glad / receive / letter.

.....

2. I / studying / a language school / Florida / live / quite near it.

.....

3. I / like music / sports / especially table-tennis.

.....

4. Well / let me tell / something / Father's Day / my country.

.....

5. Father's Day / celebrate / the third Sunday / June / honor fathers

.....

6. Ties / dress shirts / become / usual gifts.

.....

7. I hear / Tet / traditional holiday / your country.

.....

8. Please / let me know / it. I / look forward / hear from you.

.....

Warmest regards,

Mary

TEST 7

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Match a word in column A with its meaning or definition in B. (1.5 ms)

A	B
1. sandstorm	a. fall down suddenly
2. disaster	b. the regular change in the level of the sea
3. tide	c. a storm with sand
4. collapse	d. an event that causes a lot of harm and damage
5. erupt	e. an object that is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom used for pouring liquid or powder
6. funnel	f. explode and throw out fire

II. Fill in each gap with a suitable word picked out from the list A of the exercise I above. Make any changes in the form if necessary. (1.0 m)

1. The company, leaving hundreds of people out of work.
2. There are a lot of volcanoes in Japan, and they will suddenly.
3. Earthquakes, floods and typhoons are natural
4. At high the sea is closer to the shore.

III. Make one sentence from each pair of sentences, beginning as shown, and using the word given in capitals. (2ms)

1. Marie is a friend. She always helps me. WHO
Marie is the
2. This is Mr. Brown. His son plays in our football team.
WHOSE

This is Mr. Brown,.....

3. Her book was published last month. It became a best seller.
WHICH

Her book.....

4. This is the shop. I got my shoes from it. WHICH

This is the shop from

IV. Each sentence has a mistake. Find it and correct it. (1m)

1. Andrew is flying to Sacramento, where is the capital city of California.
2. Mr Smith, who son is my friend, is a doctor.
3. We haven't met him since he leaves school.
4. It will be rain along the coast of Thua Thien Hue.

V. Use the given words to make meaningful sentences. (2 ms)

1. 1995 / huge earthquake / strike / city of Kobe / Japan.

.....

2. Nha Trang / experience / temperature / 25°C and 30°C.

.....

3. Hundreds / people / die / world's largest volcanic eruption / 1991.

.....

4. Viet Nam / south-east Asia / export / rice.

.....

VI. Read the following newspaper report about one of the worst earthquakes to occur in China. Write the correct word from the list in each blank. (2.5 ms)

<i>mins</i>	<i>collapsed</i>	<i>survived</i>	<i>death</i>	<i>number</i>
<i>destroyed</i>	<i>killed</i>	<i>disaster</i>	<i>offices</i>	<i>house</i>

China said today that there was heavy loss of life in the earthquake which struck Tangshan city yesterday. Survivors said that Tangshan, an industrial city of one million people 160 kilometres east of Peking, was completely (1).....

Observers living in Beijing said it appeared that only a small part of the one million inhabitants escaped (2) or injury.

Many of the men of Tangshan were working in the (3) deep under the earth's surface when the (4) occurred. Unfortunately, few of these miners have (5)

A lot of people were also working in the city's (6) Regrettably, most were (7) under falling concrete when the building (8)

The Chinese authorities have not yet given any information about the actual (9) of casualties, but it is thought that tens of thousands of people have been killed. Hardly a (10) has been left standing.

TEST 8

Time allotted: 45 minutes

- i. **Complete the passage below with the correct words. A dash (-) is shown for each missing letter. (2ms)**

If you live in an e _ t _ u _ e zone, you should take some time to look a _ _ u _ d your house. Place heavy books on the bottom s _ _ _ f of your bookshelves. Block the rollers on your fridge and w _ _ _ i _ _ machine to prevent them from moving. Put hanging potted plants in p _ _ s _ _ c containers. Check the mirrors in your bathroom and bedroom. Make sure they can't move. Don't put your bed n _ _ t to a window.

Planning where you are going to be during an earthquake is very i _ _ _ r t _ _ t. The first thing to remember is to stay inside. Then you should sit under a strong table or doorway, or stand in the c _ _ n _ _ r of a room.

- ii. **Insert a correct relative pronoun or relative adverb if necessary in each gap, or leave the space if possible. (2ms)**

1. Have you got the money I lent you yesterday?
2. Peter, I had seen earlier, wasn't at the party.
3. We visited the school my father taught.
4. I met her last month, she came to our house.
5. We didn't like the secretary the agent sent.
6. The dog, had been very quiet, suddenly barking.
7. Last year I spent my holiday in Spain, I met Andy.
8. Did they tell you the reason they were late?
9. Do you remember the time Adrian fell off his bicycle?
10. Have you read the book I gave you?

III. Rewrite each of the sentences, using the word in brackets, so that the meaning stays the same. (2ms)

1. Let's visit the museum this afternoon. (**go**)
Why the museum this afternoon?
2. It's necessary to book tickets for the show in advance. (**need**)
You..... tickets for the show in advance.
3. There's no point in asking George to help. (**worth**)
It isn't George to help.
4. Susan regrets not buying that house. (**wishes**)
Susan that house.
5. "Why don't you wait by the phone box, Brenda?" said Leslie. (**Brenda**)
Leslie suggested by the phone box.

IV. Supply the correct tense for the verbs in brackets. (1.5 ms)

1. My wife (buy) a new TV set before I asked her not to do so.
2. They (complete) the building by the end of this month.
3. I had just gone out when I (hear) several knocks at the door.
4. Our uncle (work) in that factory for twenty years now.
5. My elder brother is a truck driver. He (drive) very carefully.
6. I (listen) to the radio when you rang the bell.

V. Read the following paragraph. Put a circle round the letter of the correct word or words to use in each blank. (2.5 ms)

Almost a hundred thousand people (1) and half a million homes destroyed as a result of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923. The earthquake began a minute before noon when the inhabitants of Tokyo (2) their midday meals. Thousands of stoves were overturned as soon as the earth (3) to shake. As a result, small fires (4) everywhere and quickly spread. The fire

engines were prevented (5)to help because many of the roads (6) open. It was impossible to use fire fighting equipment as most of the water pipes (7) Consequently, over ninety per cent of the damage (8) by fire rather than by the collapse of the buildings. Most of those (9) were not killed in the earthquake itself but in the fires which followed. If the earthquake had occurred at night while people (10), far fewer (11)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. A. have been killed | ☒ E. were killed |
| C. had been killed | D. would be killed |
| 2. A. cooked | B. were cooking |
| C. would cook | D. had cooked |
| 3. A. began | B. was beginning |
| C. used to begin | D. begun |
| 4. A. were breaking out | B. would break out |
| C. have broken out | D. broke out |
| 5. A. from going | B. to go |
| C. for going | D. he went |
| 6. A. had cracked | B. cracking |
| C. crack | D. were cracking |
| 7. A. would burst | B. had burst |
| C. have burst | D. used to burst |
| 8. A. caused | B. was causing |
| C. causing | D. was caused |
| 9. A. who died | B. died |
| C. they died | D. dying |
| 10. A. would sleep | B. have slept |
| C. had slept | D. were sleeping |
| 11. A. died | B. would die |
| C. had died | D. would have died |

TEST 9

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses. (1.5 marks)

1. There was a very noise in the old house; it sounded like a child crying. (*mystery*)
2. There are several mysteries. (*explain*)
3. The police are for a stranger dressed in white clothes. (*search*)

II. Complete the dialogue. (1.5 marks)

Lan: What do these pictures say, Nga?

Nga: (1) water in Mars.

Lan: (2) those black spots on the right corner?

Nga: Well, they (3) traces of gemstones. There may be (4) precious stones in Mars.

Lan: The universe is really wonderful. I wish I (5) to Mars.

Nga: (6) It might be very interesting.

III. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (2 marks)

1. We are busy, so we won't join you now.

If

2. Study hard or you'll fail in the final exam.

Unless

3. We won't take a vacation this year because we don't have enough money.

If

4. I don't run very quickly, so I won't be a professional soccer player.

If

IV. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. (2 marks)

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Franklin Roberts (0) **was** a commercial airline pilot with (1)..... than 21,000 hours of flying time behind him. However, in spite of (2) great experience, he could not explain something that (3) to him in the summer of 1981. As he was (4) over Lake Michigan, an object appeared in the sky (5) took him completely by surprise. Whatever it (6)..... , it raced through the sky ahead of his plane (7)..... then turned across his path, before finally (8)..... into the distance.

V. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below it. (2 marks)

Science has told us so much about the moon that it is fairly easy to imagine what it would be like to go there. It is certainly not a friendly place. As there is no air or water, there can be no life of any kind. There is no variety of scenery either. For mile after mile there are only flat plains of dust with mountains around them. Above, the sun and stars shine in a black sky. If you step out of the mountain shadow, it will mean moving from severe cold into great heat. These extreme temperatures continually break rocks away from the surface of the mountains. The moon is also a very silent world for sound waves can only travel through air. But beyond the broken horizon you see a friendly sight. Our earth is shining more brightly than the stars. From this distance, it looks like an immense ball, coloured blue and green and brown.

*** Answer the questions.**

1. Which word in line 3 means “behaving in a kind and pleasant way”?
2. Which word in line 14 means “extremely large or great”?

*** Is each of the statements true (T) or false (F)? Write T or F into the gaps.**

3. Thanks to science, we can know a lot about the moon.
4. There is no air or water but life of any kind on the moon.
5. There will be a change in temperature when someone steps out of the mountain shadow.

VI. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition. (1 mark)

1. The big ship disappeared trace.
2. The sight an UFO the moon made the astronauts surprised.
3. Many mountaineers believe the existence of the yeti.

TEST 10

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. (1.5 marks)

1. If you (not do) your homework, ask for help.
2. If we (have) some tools, we (be) able to repair the car, but we haven't got any with us.
3. It's a beautiful house, and I (buy) it if I (have) the money, but I can't afford it.
4. Keep calm if you (want) to pass your driving test.

II. Complete the dialogue, using the missing information in the box. (2 marks)

- A. What do they look like?
- B. Do you think UFOs exist?
- C. It might be their imagination.
- D. What about you?
- E. Don't you believe UFOs exist somewhere on other planets?

A: Have you ever seen a UFO?

B: No, I haven't. (1)

A: Well, I have seen many kinds of UFOs in newspapers and on TV.

B: Really? (2)

A: They look like flying saucers.

B: Flying saucers? (3)

A: Yes, I do. Many people in the world say they have seen flying saucers.

B: (4)

A: I don't think so.

III. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of the words in parentheses. (1.5 marks)

1. It's that we can at last buy our own house. (marvel)
2. The of the huge ship was a mystery. (disappear)
3. We examined the area , but we couldn't find out any strange traces. (careful)

IV. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. (1.5 marks)

Visitors from (0) *space* are the subject of the 20th century fairy tales, yet millions (1) normal people believe that they are real. Some people maintain that (2) have been visited or even kidnapped by aliens. But is there any real proof?

An early case of alien kidnapping (3) place in 1961, when an American couple, Betty and Barney Hill, were chased (4) a UFO while driving home one night in New Hampshire. The couple stopped to observe (5) UFO through binoculars and thought they could (6) people aboard. To escape from what they were sure was an alien spaceship, they took back the roads and arrived home 2 hours late.

V. Read the following paragraphs about unexplained mysteries. (2 marks)

A Russian scientist recently said that a spaceship from another planet crashed in Siberia in 1908. He believed that a spaceship exploded 1.7 km above Siberia. The Russian government kept this report secret and said that it was a giant meteorite which crashed in Siberia.

After returning in 1962 from an expedition to the Himalayas in search of the yeti, Sir Edmund Hillary the first man to climb Mount Everest, was doubtful about the existence of the creatures. He believed the giant footprints he saw were those of a large bear. However, others believed that the yeti existed. For example, Eric Shipton photographed the footprints of the large ape-like creatures. "The footprints were definitely not those of a bear," he said.

Now complete the following table according the information in the paragraphs.

What people saw (A)	What people saw (B)	Where	When
According to the Russian government (1)	According to a Russian scientist (2)	(3)	(4)
According to Hillary (5)	According to Shipton (6)	(7)	(8)

VI. Each sentence has a mistake. Find and correct it.

(1.5 marks)

0. I'll make some coffee when everyone will arrive.

arrives

1. If I'll see Amy, I'll tell her to call you.
2. If you don't be careful, you'll lose your money.
3. If I didn't have a headache, I went swimming.
4. If I have a car, I could take you to the airport.
5. If I could go somewhere in the world, I'll go to Hawaii.
6. If I am you, I would get the job.

THE SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION 1

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (1m)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. costumes <u>s</u> | B. ceases <u>s</u> | C. forces <u>s</u> | D. decreases <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. pop <u>u</u> lar | B. poll <u>u</u> tion | C. pop <u>u</u> lation | D. prop <u>u</u> per |
| 3. A. g <u>e</u> m | B. gen <u>e</u> ral | C. ge <u>e</u> se | D. gen <u>i</u> us |
| 4. A. ballo <u>o</u> n | B. bloo <u>o</u> d | C. so <u>o</u> n | D. zo <u>o</u> |

II. Complete the sentences with a correct word in brackets. (1m)

1. Scientists are thinking of how to use the rise and fall of the to produce electricity. (*moon, water, sun, tide*)
2. Our teacher didn't arrive late the traffic was terrible. (*however, so, though, because*)
3. The architect is standing near the garage is her uncle. (*who, whom, which, what*)
4. There are many celebrations the year, but the Lunar New Year is the most important for Vietnamese people. (*during, throughout, on, all*)

III. Match a half sentence in A with the one in B. (2ms)

A.

B.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Tuan has been nominated | a. Because the typhoon may damage the pipes which supply our home, and then there will be no water. |
| | b. that the word <i>love</i> can't describe them |
| 2. Easter is a joyful festival | c. is the most important celebrations for Vietnamese people |
| 3. A tidal wave can only occur when | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Although in Australia Christmas season is in summer | d. as the most effective activist in the town charity program |
| 5. Why do you have to fill lots of buckets with water? | e. which was displayed on the National Day. |
| 6. I write to the one whose feelings for me are so strong | f. people enjoy Christmas as much as they do in other European countries |
| 7. Tet or the Lunar New Year holiday which occurs in late January or early February | g. which is celebrated in many countries |
| 8. I really enjoyed the firework | h. there is an abrupt shift in the underwater movement of the Earth. |

IV. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (2ms)

- They had bad marks because they didn't study their lesson.
They didn't
- No one took the victim to the hospital so I am very surprised.
I am
- The people who were at the meeting will say nothing to the press.
Nobody
- Berlinda felt very depressed but she still went to the party.
Berlinda went

V. Use the given words to make meaningful sentences. (2ms)

- Kangaroos / be seen / everywhere / Australia / long tails.
.....
- What / scenes / earth / can / you see / outer space?
.....

3. When / you / orbit / will not / weigh anything.

.....

4. you / ever meet / an alien / outer space?

.....

VI. Read the passage and choose the best answer. (2ms)

Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which is primarily a result of mankind's burning of fuels, is thought to act like the glass of a greenhouse. It absorbs heat radiation from the earth and its atmosphere, heat that otherwise would dissipate into space.

The possibility that the greenhouse effect could alter the earth's temperature has been debated for many years. Scientists have agreed that carbon dioxide is increasing but there has been uncertainty about whether temperatures are also increasing. The major difficulty in accepting the greenhouse effect has been the absence of observed warming coincident with the historic carbon dioxide increase.

1. The principal consequence of the greenhouse effect is assumed to be an increase in
 - A. global temperatures.
 - B. the building of greenhouse.
 - C. the burning of fossil fuels.
 - D. the sun's radiation reaching earth.
2. The carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is believed to produce the greenhouse effect by
 - A. being burned on the ground.
 - B. dissipation into outer space.
 - C. being widely used for agricultural purposes in greenhouses.
 - D. preventing heat radiation from escaping the earth's atmosphere.
3. What does the scientific community think about the greenhouse effect?

- A. It regards it as an established scientific fact.
 - B. It considers it a promising scientific theory.
 - C. It sees it as useful agricultural technique.
 - D. It finds it an important mechanism for removing carbon dioxide from greenhouse.
4. One thing that all atmospheric scientists apparently agree about is that
- A. global temperatures are continually rising.
 - B. the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing.
 - C. greenhouses affect the earth's temperature significantly.
 - D. the glass of greenhouses has reduced the need to burn fuel.
5. Doubts about the greenhouse effect seem to centre on the fact that
- A. the earth is steadily cooling down.
 - B. growing produce in greenhouses has been only marginally profitable.
 - C. it is difficult to locate and identify carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
 - D. past increases in carbon dioxide volume and global temperatures have often not corresponded.

THE SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2

Time allotted: 45 minutes

I. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1 m)

1. The children told us about the they like best (*perform*)
2. When does your country the National Day? (*celebration*)
3. The of Vietnam is like that of China. (*cultural*)
4. If we go on, the environment will become seriously polluted. (*litter*)

II. Choose the correct word in each of the following sentences. (1 m)

1. If Ba..... here tomorrow, I will phone you. (comes - will come - come - came)
2. Nam suggested showers instead of baths to save water. (takes - taking - to take - take)
3. We all like the sticky rice cakes are made by our grandmother. (who - which - they - what)
4. People know they should save energy,they still waste it. (but - and -so - or)

III. Rewrite each of the sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (2 ms)

1. I advise you to tell the police about that.
You'd
2. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car.
In spite
3. He prefers gold to tennis.
He'd rather

4. The accident happened because the train driver ignored a warning light.

If the train driver

IV. Fill in each gap with a suitable word given in the box. There is ONE extra word that you do not need to use. (2 ms)

recycling	nothing	list	vegetables	save
something	trouble	polluting	taking	

Our environment is in (1) Modern ways of living and today's industries are (2) it. Most people think there is (3) they can do. This is not true. Everyone can do something to help (4) our environment . Here is a (5) of things you can do.

- Help to cut pollution by (6) the bus to work instead of your car.
- Buy fruit and (7) that have not been treated with pesticides.
- Recycle all your cans, bottles and paper. There should be a (8) center somewhere near your home, so take them there.

V. Use the given word to write a complete letter. (2.5 ms)

Dear sir,

1. I write / complain / dirt / smoke / come / factory's chimneys.
.....
2. Three days / I decide / do my washing.
.....
3. I / wash / sheets / put out / dry / as / it / nice sunny day / be / breeze.
.....
4. When / take / washing in / I / horrified / discover / it / cover / dirty marks.
.....

5. I assume / breeze / mention / carry / dirty / your factory smoke.
.....
6. This / be / not only / because of / sheets / but / because / two small children / be made / breathe / same air.
.....
7. Until / incident / I think / chimneys / safe / clean.
.....
8. I / already write / local council / this matter.
.....
9. Furthermore / I warn / write / local newspaper / tomorrow.
.....
10. I / look / receive / reply.
.....

Yours sincerely,

VI. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Today I'd like to begin a discussion on the problem of heating up of the earth. First we'll touch on the relationship between fluorocarbons and the ozone layer. You probably remember that the ozone layer is the protective shield around the earth. It is important to all life, because it filters out harmful ultraviolet light from the sun. Ozone itself, a form of oxygen, is regularly destroyed by natural chemical processes.

The problem now is that too much of the ozone layer is being destroyed. Scientists suspect that certain chemicals, such as fluorocarbons, are contributing to the depletion of the ozone layer. And how do we use fluorocarbons? The most common uses are in spray cans and cooling systems. The chemical pollution from these fluorocarbons can account for some of the ozone losses that have been reported. There are, however, new studies linking the sun itself to the depletion of the ozone layer. We'll go into that new study more next time.

1. Who is the most likely speaker?
 - A. A doctor
 - B. A mechanic
 - C. A professor
 - D. A chemist
2. What is the speaker's main topic?
 - A. Ultraviolet light
 - B. The use of spray cans
 - C. Air-conditioning systems
 - D. fluorocarbons and the ozone layer
3. What is the most important purpose of the ozone layer?
 - A. Providing fluorocarbons
 - B. Shielding the sun
 - C. Protecting the earth
 - D. Destroying chemicals
4. What is the ozone layer made of?
 - A. Fluorocarbons
 - B. Oxygen
 - C. Shields
 - D. Ultraviolet light
5. What will the speaker probably discuss next?
 - A. How to make air conditioners with fluorocarbons.
 - B. Harmful effects of ultraviolet light
 - C. The make-up of the ozone layer
 - D. The sun as a cause of ozone layer depletion

* Notes:

- the ozone layer : tầng ô-zôn
- to deplete (v) : làm suy giảm
- to filter out (v) : lọc
- ultraviolet light : tia cực tím

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