

**REVISION FOR THE 1st TERM EXAMINATION - GRADE 11 NEW
2019-2020**

- 1. Vocabulary :** Generation Gap, Relationships, Becoming Independent, Caring for those in need,
Being part of ASEAN .

2. Grammar & Language focus :

- Verbs tenses
- Modals
- Linking verbs
- Cleft sentences
- Adj /noun + To- infinitive
- Gerunds,
- State verbs



I. Các dạng bài tập

1. Multiple choice

- + Pronunciation
- + Vocabulary & grammar
- + Error identification
- + Reading comprehension

2. Writing

- + Word form
- + Filling in the gap with ONE suitable word.
- + Rewriting the following sentences using the words given
- + Using the suggested words to write the complete sentences.

PRACTICE EXERCISES

I. PRONUNCIATION

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. confident | B. important | C. together | D. exciting |
| 2. A. curfew | B. conflict | C. control | D. homestay |
| 3. A. charity | B. talented | C. dominate | D. contribute |
| 4. A. enquire | B. enroll | C. donate | D. donor |
| 5. A. protective | B. contribute | C. motivate | D. priority |
| 6. A. schedule | B. struggle | C. deadline | D. impaired |
| 7. A. management | B. stimulate | C. advertise | D. overcome |
| 8. A. attitude | B. argument | C. relevant | D. assistant |
| 9. A. interact | B. concentrate | C. counsellor | D. influence |
| 10. A. international | B. interpersonal | C. intelligently | D. intellectually |
| 11. A. determined | B. examine | C. reliant | D. medicine |
| 12. A. loneliness | B. management | C. confident | D. protective |
| 13. A. difficulty | B. community | C. ability | D. effectively |
| 14. A. counselor | B. decisive | C. confident | D. discipline |
| 15. A. management | B. protective | C. respectful | D. reliant |
| 16. A. possible. | B. university | C. secondary | D. suitable |
| 17. A. solidarity | B. cooperation | C. opportunity | D. popularity |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18. A. heritage | B. integrate | C. intervene | D. principle |
| 19. A. dominate | B. scholarship | C. principle | D. stability |
| 20. A. athlete | B. charter | C. region | D. success |

Choose the word which is pronounced different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 21. A. child <u>care</u> | B. priv <u>acy</u> | C. ma <u>t</u> ure | D. eleg <u>an</u> t |
| 22. A. compa <u>ss</u> ion | B. progre <u>ss</u> | C. discu <u>ss</u> ion | D. pre <u>ss</u> ure |
| 23. A. <u>a</u> chievement | B. <u>a</u> pppearance | C. enthu <u>sia</u> stic | D. initia <u>t</u> ive |
| 24. A. <u>en</u> gage | B. achiev <u>e</u> ment | C. confid <u>e</u> nce | D. p <u>er</u> mission |
| 25. A. p <u>o</u> tential | B. psychol <u>o</u> gist | C. <u>o</u> ppose | D. <u>co</u> ntribution |
| 26. A. in <u>i</u> tiative | B. confid <u>e</u> nce | C. enthu <u>sia</u> stic | D. tensi <u>o</u> n |
| 27. A. re <u>a</u> ction | B. <u>a</u> chievement | C. ma <u>t</u> chmaking | D. enthu <u>sia</u> stic |
| 28. A. adv <u>i</u> ce | B. reconcil <u>e</u> d | C. inci <u>d</u> ent | D. decis <u>i</u> ve |
| 29. A. con <u>t</u> act | B. in <u>i</u> tiative | C. in <u>te</u> ract | D. lifet <u>i</u> me |
| 30. A. p <u>r</u> ioritise | B. p <u>r</u> ivacy | C. str <u>i</u> ve | D. determin <u>e</u> d |
| 31. A. w <u>i</u> sely | B. w <u>i</u> th | C. w <u>i</u> sdom | D. confid <u>e</u> nt |
| 32. A. posses <u>s</u> ion | B. discu <u>ss</u> ion | C. profess <u>i</u> on | D. decis <u>i</u> on |
| 33. A. cur <u>u</u> few | B. bur <u>u</u> den | C. mat <u>u</u> re | D. cur <u>u</u> tain |
| 34. A. mot <u>u</u> ivated | B. p <u>r</u> ioritiz <u>e</u> | C. confid <u>e</u> nt | D. conf <u>l</u> ict |
| 35. A. child <u>u</u> care | B. bl <u>u</u> nd | C. in <u>te</u> grate | D. decis <u>i</u> ve |
| 36. A. <u>a</u> fford | B. <u>a</u> ssistant | C. <u>d</u> ate | D. comfort <u>a</u> ble |
| 37. A. bloc | B. govern | C. constitution | D. motto |
| 38. A. state | B. stable | C. association | D. stab <u>i</u> lity |
| 39. A. <u>ch</u> arter | B. <u>ch</u> ance | C. <u>ch</u> arity | D. broch <u>u</u> re |
| 40. A. discuss | B. mission | C. message | D. success <u>u</u> ful |
| 41. A. teen <u>u</u> age | B. herit <u>u</u> age | C. advant <u>u</u> age | D. encour <u>u</u> age |
| 42. A. donate | B. certificate | C. integrate | D. grade |
| 43. A. enthu <u>sia</u> st | B. togeth <u>e</u> r | C. <u>th</u> ousand | D. youth |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original one.

- The impact of hearingcan cause delays in receiving learning material.
A. missing B. removal C. loss D. theft
- Many volunteers have taken part in our programme since the campaign was launched. The underlined word has the **CLOSEST** meaning to _____.
A. introduced B. broadcast C. produced D. instructed
-is a group of countries or parties with similar political interests.
A. Association B. Motto C. Bloc D. Constitution
- In developing countries, there are many children cognitive impairments.
A. in B. with C. of D. about
- is a word or group of words often used in campaigns to attract people's attention.
A. Involve B. Support C. Charter D. Slogan
- If you are _____, you are capable of doing or deciding by yourself, rather than depending on other people for help.
A. well-informed B. determined C. self-reliant D. reliable
- You need to read newspapers and watch the news to keep _____ on current topics.
A. reliable B. well-informed C. decisive D. independent
- The ability to be independent comes _____ to a person when he grows up.
A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. unnatural
- There are some specific strategies that are useful in teaching a group which includes students with physical.....
A. lacks B. shortages C. impairments D. deaths

10. VietNam always desires to work with its partners on the basis of the..... of respect for independence, equality and mutual benefit.
A. principle B. maintenance C. community D. stability
11. International programmes should aim to enhance cooperation for peace,..... and development.
A. relation B. stability C. maintenance D. solution
12. The two decades of Vietnam's participation in the bloc have seen the country's maturity in.....
A. mixture B. combination C. integration D. separation
13. They were finallywith each other, after not speaking for nearly five years.
A. reconciled B. persuaded C. Interested D. Fond
14. In the past years, high..... growth has enabled Viet Nam to increase people's living standards.
A. pricipal B. stable C. peaceful D. economic
15. Regular dialogue and cooperation contribute to the..... of peace and security in the region.
A. solution B. stability C. maintenance D. integration
16. The ASEAN Security Community (ASC)aims to ensure that countries in the region live atwith one another and in a democratic and harmonious environment.
A. peace B. peaceful C. peacefully D. peaceable
17. Many volunteers have taken part in our programme since the campaign was launched. *The underlined word has the **CLOSEST** meaning to.....*
A. introduced B. broadcast C. produced D. instructed
18. Since I was a little child, my parents have encouraged me to voice my opinion. *The underlined word has the **CLOSEST** meaning to.....*
A. take B. lend an ear C. speak out D. make
19. On July 28, 1995, Vietnam became seventh member of ASEAN.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
20. Everyone should act in order to protect our environment.
A. responsible B. responsibly C. responsibility D. irresponsible
21. The population of ASEAN accounts about 8.7% of the world's population.
A. of B. for C. in D. from
22. Teens should have the ability to.....loneliness.
A. deal B. look afer C. set up D. cope with
23. The house was very quiet when I.....home. Everybody had gone to bed.
A. got B. get C. have got D. was getting
24. Laos and Myanmar were admittedASEAN in 1997.
A. for B. of C. to D. in
25. He failed to keep her secrets, so she stopped being friends with him. He wished he hadn't.....her trust.
A. reconciled B. been in a relationship C. broken up D. betrayed
26. ASEAN also try to solve the problems of ethnic tensions which might lead.....civil war.
A. into B. away C. off D. to
27. The courses try to get young people to feel.....in applying new skills in order to live independently.
A.sure B. confident C.excited D.interesting
28. One of ASEAN's objectives is to help people think about peace andand do something about it.
A. origin B. justice C. statistics D. record
29. He _____ what you have criticized, simply because he was with me at the time.
A. can't have done B. can't do C. mightn't have done D. won't do
30. Oil_____ if you pour it on water
A. floated B. float C. will be floated D. floats
31. I have already shopped for food twice this week, so I _____do it today.
A. don't need B. don't have to C. ought not D. must not do
32. We _____English this time last week.
A. learned B. were learning C. have learned D. had learned
33. My father used to _____ me to the zoo when we _____ in the city.

- A. take - lived B. taking - were living C. took - had lived D. taking - lived
34. Micheal _____ an actor many years ago .
A. is said to be B. is said to have been C. was said have been D. was said being
35. The sky grew _____ as the storm approached.
A. dark B. darkly C. bright D. brightly
36. People with _____ should be given the same opportunities as non-disabled people.
A. disable B. disability C. disabled D. disabilities
37. *The last time I went to the museum was a year ago.*
A. My going to the museum lasted a year. B. At last I went to the museum after a year.
C. A year ago, I often went to the museum. D. I have not been to the museum for a year.
38. We should get _____ in charity work to help people in need.
A. involving B. involvement C. involve D. involved
39. I can watch TV and play computer games on Sunday because Igo to school that day.
A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. don't need D. don't have to
40. It's time for you to stop relying _____ your parents.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
41. He can be trusted to do the job well. He's very _____ person.
A. confident B. reliable C. responsible D. B&C
42. Some parents care a lot about the appropriate behavior when having a meal with other people. That is why they want to teach their children good from a very early age.
A. table manners B. behave C. attitude D. knowledge
43. I do not mind at all. You _____ apologize.
A. shouldn't B. needn't C. mustn't D. oughtn't to
44. It is Phong's sense of responsibilitymakes him successful in his life.
A. who B. what C. which D. that
45. Look! It says "Staff only". You _____ park here.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. don't need to D. needn't
46. Would you mind giving me a hand _____ cooking?
A. to B. with C. for D. on
47. While her husband was in the army, Janet _____ to him twice a week.
A. was writing B. wrote C. was written D. had written
48. Her parents don't think she should wear **flashy** clothes every day. *The underlined word has the OPPOSITE meaning to _____.*
A. fashionable B. sparkling C. expensive D. casual
49. You should **take initiative** and engage your classmates in friendly conversation. *The underlined word has the OPPOSITE meaning to _____.*
A. act after other people B. pioneer C. act before other people D. all are correct.
50. I have a 9 p.m. _____. I would be punished if I returned home after that time.
A. curfew B. conflict C. relationship D. dating
51. I painted my room pink but it looks so bright and shiny! I _____ a different color.
A. had to choose B. should have chosen C. must have chosen D. could have been choosing
52. I didn't think it was you. Your voice sounded _____ on the phone.
A. stranger B. strangely C. stranging D. strange
53. When you are _____, look for something to do. It'll help you _____ your trouble.
A. depressing/ to forget B. depressing/forgetting
C. depressed/to forget D. depressed/forgetting
54. Students decided to get involved in a..... event to provide practical help for those in need.
A. help B. charity C. need D. kindness.
55. I feel really excited because I _____ with Vicky tomorrow.
A. have got a date B. lend an ear C. break up D. am in a relationship
56. You should appear _____ during the negotiation with your partners.

A. Relaxing B. relaxedly C. relaxingly D. relaxed

57. I _____ for her two hours, but she _____ yet.

A. am waiting - don't come B. have been waiting - hasn't come
C. waited - came D. wait - does not come

58. John _____ appeared from behind the door and said hello _____ us.

A. Suddenly/to B. sudden/with C. suddenly/with D. sudden/to

59. *She has written a letter for two hours.*

A. She didn't start writing a letter until it was two. B. She started writing a letter two hours ago.
C. She has two hours to write a letter. D. Writing a letter took her two hours.

60. He kept beeping the bus horn _____ and the other drivers got _____

A. Loudly/annoying B. loud/annoying
C. Loud/annoyed D. loudly/annoyed

Error Identification.

61. When conflicts happen (A), we sit together and discuss (B). We need understanding (C) each other (D) better.

62. Friends advised her to stop (A) doing (B) the housework (C) because (D) her old age.

63. The (A) heavy rain made it (B) possible (C) for us to (D) have our picnic.

64. We all (A) know that (B) we have to work hardly (C) to support (D) the family.

65. It's (A) high (B) time we (C) should study (D) for the examination.

66. If you make (A) a five-days (B) trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters (C) a different time zone (D) everyday.

67. Playing the (A) football and doing (B) sports are excellent ways for (C) disabled children to get exercise (D).

68. It (A) took (B) me five minutes (C) getting (D) to school.

69. Since (A) I begin (B) school, I haven't had (C) much (D) spare time.

70. When he arrived at (A) the furniture (B) shop, they had been sold (C) the table he wanted (D).

71. I succeeded in (A) to find (B) a job, so my parents didn't make (C) me go (D) to college.

72. My mother makes (A) me doing (B) my homeworks so (C) I can't go out. (D)

73. The (A) noise on the roof of (B) the trailer woke (C) Bill and Fred up very quick (D).

74. Around (A) the age of (B) sixteen you must (C) make one of the biggest decision (D) of your life.

75. She finds (A) housework bored (B) and doesn't (C) like to stay (D) at home all day.

76. Each (A) nation has (B) many people who (C) voluntary (D) take care of others.

77. We believe that (A) students with disabilities (B) should offer (C) support to do (D) the things they like.

78. The mission of (A) the charity is improve (B) the quality of the lives (C) of people with mental (D) disabilities.

79. It is(A) in this country where (B) black cats (C) are considered good luck(D).

80. The (A) accident looked seriously (B) but fortunately (C) nobody was injured (D).

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two children, Lara 10 and Peter is 16. Mrs. Nelson first discovered that Peter was getting into trouble when school rang her to say that he hadn't turned up that day, or the day before. She realized right away that he had been truanting.

Peter's behaviour was causing conflict in the house and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were both concerned. They had different views of how they should deal with Peter's behaviour and this led to rows that upset the whole family. They decided to prevent Peter from going out with his friends, but this just made him more stubborn and he would continue to miss school and stay outside his curfew.

Over the coming weeks, family life became more and more difficult. Mr. and Mrs. felt that they could no longer do this on their own and asked the school to help. They arranged for Peter to talk to someone he trusted, and they made an agreement for him gradually attending school again. He was also given some time to catch up with the work he had missed.

As he started to talk it through, Peter realized that he had been unhappy at school for a while. He admitted that he had felt lonely since his best friend moved away and another group had persuaded him to skip school. As he missed more and more school, it became harder to go back.

Peter was encouraged to tell his parents how much he missed his friend and that he to spend time with his dad playing football or fishing. Mr. Nelson thought he had grown out of that a long time ago but was pleased to spend time with Peter again.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson tried to notice every day when Peter achieved his goal of attending being on time and remembering to do his homework. It took a little longer for Peter's friendship to return to normal and Peter has had to learn to prove himself trustworthy to his parents , but gradually Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are learning to trust Peter again.

1. The conflict in the Nelsons was due to the fact that----- .

- A. Peter had been truanting at school
- B. Peter was getting into trouble at school.
- C. they paid too much attention to Lara.
- D. they didn't agree on the solution to Peter's problem.

2. When Mr. and Mrs. Nelson applied severe punishment to Peter-----

- A. Peter stopped going out with his friends
- B. it had no effect and made the situation worse
- C. he missed his friends and stayed outside his curfew
- D. the family didn't know how to deal with his behaviour

3. The school applied all the following things to help Peter EXCEPT that-----

- A. they helped the Nelsons solve the problem on their own
- B. they agreed to allow him to come back to school
- C. they helped him to catch up with his study
- D. they tried to make his communication with his friends better.

4. The reason why Peter got into trouble was that

- A. it became harder for him to miss school
- B. he couldn't talk about his problem at home and at school
- C. some of his friends had negative impact on him
- D. he wanted to move away with his best friend

5. The best solution to Peter's problem was that

- A. he went fishing with his dad again
- B. the school and family have helped and trusted him
- C. he could do his homework and go to school on time
- D. it took him a longtime to have normal friendship again

B. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Approximately one in two thousand people in Viet Nam has a significant hearing loss. Students who have been deafened in early childhood can be very different to students who have lost hearing later in life in terms of educational disadvantage. For example, their range of vocabulary may be limited, which in turn may affect their level of English literacy.

Deaf and hard of hearing students can sometimes prefer visual learning strategies. This be a challenge in an environment where much essential information is delivered exclusively by word of mouth.

Students with a hearing loss may need to use assistive technology to participate in class. This assistive technology can be the laptop where software such as Skype can be used to deliver interpreters or captioning. For some it will be in the form of listening devices. For others, it will be a combination of technology that includes both listening devices and computer based software.

The impact of hearing loss can cause delays in receiving learning material. Students who need information transcribed from tape must sometimes wait for a significant period of time for this to happen. This needs to be considered in terms of developing suitable timelines for the completion of work for each student.

Students with hearing loss may appear isolated in the learning environment. The possibility for social contact and interaction with other students is often limited, and this isolation or separateness may have an impact on learning. Participation and interaction in tutorials may be limited. Students who cannot hear the flow and nuances of rapid verbal exchange will be at a disadvantage.

6. Students who have been deafened in early childhood can be very different to students have lost hearing later in life because.....

- A. they have less disadvantage in English literacy

- B. they have a more significant hearing loss
- C. their vocabulary is good enough to affect their level of English literacy
- D. they suffer from more difficulty in expressing their ideas.

7. Assistive technology can help students with a hearing loss

- A. use software such as Skype to talk to interpreters
- B. better integrate into the study environment
- C. use listening devices and gain their hearing ability
- D. deliver the captioning in order for them to understand

8. All of the following are true according to the text EXCEPT that

- A. students with hearing impairments prefer visual learning
- B. assistive technology is useful to disabled students to follow education
- C. deaf students can't complete their tasks in class
- D. hearing ability may affect the level of language skills

9. Learning environment can have negative impact on deaf students when.

- A. they get no help from their friends or little communication
- B. they develop suitable timelines for the completion of works
- C. they cannot hear the nuisance of rapid verbal exchange.
- D. interactions in tutorials may be limited in social contact

10. The word "timeline" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. a line that shows the time in a day
- B. a plan which how long things will take
- C. a point of time when thing completed
- D. a device which records the time

C. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Generation gap refers to the difference in the ways of thinking and perception in the people of two different generations which results in behavioral differences, and sometimes, (11)----- between them. In other words, it is the difference in the thinking of the people of older and younger generations that creates the (12)----- of understanding between them. The most common example of generation gap is seen in the family between parents and their children. It is not only because of the gap in age but also because of the way parents (13) -----to a particular situation.

Advancement technology has led to the generation gap in this modern world. Children tend to spend most of their time with their digital devices and busy with social media that they do not discuss their problems with their parents. The Internet (14) -----solutions to most of the problems that children needn't ask their own parents for help, (15) -----the communication and leading to a generation gap.

Generation gap occurs not only between parents and children but also between teachers and students. Students are likely to enjoy the classes of an open-minded teacher, who shows mutual (16) ----- to the students. The teachers, who tend to keep their students under unnecessary strict disciplines and practise hard ways to make them obey the orders, are usually disliked by the students. This narrow minded thinking, especially (17)----- in the teachers of the older generation, eventually creates a gap between the students and teachers.

Another difference is the use of technology. Young teachers tend to use more digital devices in class for their lessons that has a good (18) -----on the students. Students take more interest and participate actively in the class discussion. An old teacher has (19)----- frequent use of electronic devices that makes lessons boring, which is not enjoyed by the students and it creates a gap between them.

To (20) -----the generation gap, parents or teachers must be close to their children. They should show interest and give time to the children, have open communication, and allow the child to feel free in all the situations.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 11. A. opposition | B. wars | C. conflicts | D. sympathy |
| 12. A. lack | B. shortage | C. failure | D. miss |
| 13. A. behave | B. react | C. change | D. experience |
| 14. A. sets | B. allows | C. shows | D. provides |
| 15. A. reduce | B. to reduce | C. reducing | D. being reduced. |
| 16. A. respect | B. politeness | C. benefit | D. friend |
| 17. A. watched | B. met | C. seen | D. considered |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 18. A. impact | B. force | C. power | D. act |
| 19. A fewer | B. more | C. less | D. much |
| 20. A. give up | B. reduce | C. make | D. leave |

IV. Writing

Word forms

Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Students with..... impairment at Nguyen Dinh Chieu School for Blind Children use kits. (**vision - education**)
- The school provides early..... for children with learning(**intervene — difficult**)
- The school also supplies talking book (**produce**)
- Thuan An Center for hearing-impaired children in Lai Thieu serves as a..... school for university students from Ho Chi Minh City University of Education. (**practice**)
- In addition, Vietnamese..... massage courses are provided for blind adults in the city. (**tradition**)
- Those children have many problems and they really need our help. (**advantage**)
- There are more and more youngsters who are in doing volunteer work (**interest**)
- I got some advice from my teacher. It was really helpful (**use**)
- Therate has doubled in the past five years, placing a heavy burden on the national budget.(**employ**)
- He was very about this film because the main character motivated him to be more confident (**excite**)
- This season is very Millions of viewers have watched it since it first aired (**excite**)
- People who volunteer in their community have a personal to the area (**attach**)
- He was a man and against all forms of violent (**peace**)
- Lan is She never does the things that she promises. (**rely**)
- In 1914, the British ruled India and Gandhi wanted the British to leave India so that the country could become(**denpend**)
- My cousin is.....but that does not prevent him from doing lots of sports. (**able**)
- Mother Teresa was said to be one of the mostpersonalities of the twentieth century (**influence**)
- The advantages of living with your parentsits disadvantages. (**weigh**)
- Jame is very.....- he doesn't make decisions quickly and confidently. (**decide**)
- I live infamily with my grandparents, my parents, two aunts and three uncles. (**extension**)

Rewrite the following sentences using the words given

- It was unnecessary for us to work overtime yesterday because we still had a lot of time for our project.
We.....
- Bringing food there was unnecessary because we didn't know that there were lots of foodstalls there.
We needn't.....
- It is not necessary for you to do it now.
You.....
- It was wrong of you to criticize him in front of many people. (should)
You
- When did you last see "Gone with the wind"?
How long.....
- How long have you worked as a teacher?
When.....
- It is 2 years since Nam last went to the cinema
Nam has
- They are going to spend their holiday in China. (cleft sentence)
It.....
- You should really speak to your parents when you have problems. (Cleft sentence)
It.....
- Don't expect that everybody will understand you. It's unreasonable.
It's
- His mother was very surprised when she heard that he would take part in English speaking contest.

- His mother.....
12. That he decided to apply for the job surprised all of us.
His decision.....
13. We didn't know that they were going to Phu Quoc for their summer holiday.
We didn't know
14. Dung tried her best to win the first prize. **(Effort)**
Dung.....
15. Ann was selected to participate in the speaking contest. She was proud.
Ann was proud
16. They found it interesting to work in a team.
Working.....
17. Nga tried hard to persuade her parents to allow her to join the trip but she failed.
Nga's attempt.....
18. It wasn't Tom in the mall yesterday because he was in the hospital. I'm sure. **(can)**
Tom
19. I'm sure that Peter is sick today.
Peter.....
20. This is the first time I've been to a Western city.
I have.....

Use suggested words or groups of words to write complete sentences.

1. It / be / kind / you / invite / us / dinner / this Saturday//
✎
2. Only by/ work/ day and night/ they/ succeed/ finish/ project / in time//
✎
3. Some people/ believe/ happiest people/ world/ those/ bring/ happiness/ others//
✎
4. Play / football/ do/ sport/ excellent/ way/ disabled/ children/ get/ exercise/ improve/ coordination//
✎
5. Einstein/ father/ modern/ physics/ could/not/ read/ until/he/ eight/ but/ that/ do/ stop/ him/ become/ one/ great/ scientists/ our time//
✎
6. They / not allow / go out / evening / parents//.
✎
7. I / never attend / such / enjoyable wedding / party before//.
✎
8. He / so ill / he / cannot take / final examination//.
✎
9. Many parents / not let / children / make / decision / future career//.
✎
10. I regret / not study / hard / enough / pass / final exam.
✎