

A. POINTS IN FOCUS

I. VOCABULARY

- Unit 1: Family Chores
- Unit 2: Science and Inventions
- Unit 3: The Arts
- Unit 4: Home Sweet Home

II. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

- Present simple vs. Present continuous
- Past simple vs. Past continuous
- Used to + V
- So and such
- Linkers and time expressions: When, while, after, during, until, by, as soon as
- Future forms: Will vs. be going to & Present continuous
- Present perfect and Past simple
- Comparatives and Superlatives
- Too and (not) enough
- Adverbs of degree: a bit, quite, really ...

Present simple			
Form	S + V(-e/es) + (O)	We use the base form of the verb and add -s/-es for the third person singular.	
Uses & Signals	General truths and facts	that are always true and permanent about the world	- Time passes very quickly when you get older.
		that we think are true and permanent at the present time	- Martha does what she wants. No one tells her what to do.
	Regular and habitual events	use <i>frequency adverbs</i> for regular and habitual events	- We always have a holiday in the summer. We never work in August.
	Timetables and plans	that are parts of a future plan or timetable	- Lunch is at 12.30. Don't be late. - What time do you land? (talking about a flight at some time in the future)
Present continuous			
Form	S + is/am/are + V-ing + (O)	We use <i>am, are, is + the -ing</i> form of the verb. We use the short form more often than the full form, especially when speaking.	
Uses & Signals	Events at the time of speaking	talk about events which are in progress at the moment of speaking	A: What time's dinner? B: I'm cooking now so it'll be ready in about half an hour.
	Temporary states Or Repeated temporary events	talk about temporary states which are true around the moment of speaking	- Her mother's living with her at the moment. She's just come out of hospital. - She's working a lot in London at the moment. (She doesn't usually work in London.)

	Plans and arrangements	refer to the future when we talk about plans and arrangements that have already been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We're moving to Cambridge in July. - Aren't you playing tennis on Saturday?
	Regular unplanned events	with words like always, constantly to describe events which are regular but not planned/wanted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My wife, she's always throwing things out. I like to keep everything. - I'm constantly spilling things.

Past simple			
Form	S + V-ed (regular) + (O)	For regular verbs, we add -ed to the base form of the verb (work-worked) or -d if the verb already ends in e (move-moved).	
Uses & Signals	Definite time in the past	We use the past simple to talk about definite time in the past (often we specify when something happened, e.g. <i>yesterday, three weeks ago, last year, when I was young</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did you watch that film yesterday? - He left at the end of November. - When they were young, they hated meat.
	Single or habitual events or states	We use the past simple to talk about single or regular (habitual) events or states in the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He fell off his bike and his friends took him to a doctor. - As children, we played all kinds of games on the street. - She looked a bit upset.
		* Note: When we use the past simple to refer to habitual events, the meaning is similar to <i>used to</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I did a lot of travelling when I was younger. Or: I used to do a lot of travelling when I was younger

Past continuous			
Form	S + was/were + V-ing + (O)	We use was/were + the -ing form of the verb.	
Uses & Signals	Events happening at a particular time in the past	talk about actions and states in progress (happening) around a particular time in the past. It can emphasise that the action or state continued for a period of time in the past	<p>A: Where was Donna last night? B: I'm not sure. I think she was visiting her family. (action)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I remember that night. You were wearing that red dress. (state)
	Background events	When one event is more important than another in the past, we can use the past continuous for the background event (the less important event) and the past simple for the main event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lisa <u>was cycling</u> to school when (background event) she <u>saw</u> the accident. (main event) - What <u>were you thinking</u> about when you <u>won</u> the race?
		* Note: Adverbs such as <i>always, constantly, forever</i> are used with the past continuous when we talk about repeated, unplanned or undesired events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We were <i>always</i> spending so much time in traffic. That's the main reason why we decided to move to the country and work from home. - My boss was <i>constantly</i> phoning me

			in my last job. I hated it. - She was <i>forever</i> losing her keys.
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Present perfect (simple)			
Form	S + have/has V-ed (regular) + (O)	We use have/has + the -ed form of the verb. * We use the present perfect simple to refer to events in the past but which connect to the present.	
Uses & Signals	Experiences	talk about our experiences up to now. The time of the experiences is not important * Although we do not give a specific time, we often use general time expressions like <i>ever, never, before, in my life, so far, up until now</i> with this use	- We're going to Wagamama's for dinner tonight. I've been there a couple of times before. - We haven't met before, have we? - They've sold 110 so far. - It was the worst performance we have ever seen. - She's never said sorry for what she did.
	Recent completed events	talk about a finished event or state in the very recent past. * We do not give a specific time. We often use words like <i>just or recently</i> for events taking place a very short time before now	- What's this? What's just happened? - The company employs around 400 staff and has recently opened an office in the UK. - Niki and John have just come back from a week in Spain.
	Past events, present results	use the present perfect simple when a single past action has a connection with the present	- She's broken her arm in two places. (Her arm is still broken now.) - Your flowers haven't arrived. (Your flowers are not here; they were supposed to arrive in the past.)
		with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i> to talk about a present situation that began at a specific point in the past and is still going on in the present	- That house on the corner has been empty <i>for three years</i> . - That house on the corner has been empty <i>since 2006</i> .

Future simple			
Form	S + will V-inf + (O)	Will and shall are modal verbs. They are used with the base form of the main verb (They will go; I shall ask her). <i>Shall</i> is only used for future time reference with <i>I and we</i> , and is more formal than will. 'll: short forms of shall and will, especially after subject pronouns (I, we, you, they, she, he, it)	
Uses & Signals	Predictions	make predictions and to state facts about the future	- There will be strong winds tomorrow in the south of the country
	Decisions and offers	announce decisions and to make offers	A: Which size do you want? Medium or large? B: I'll have large. (<i>decision</i>) - Wait. I'll open the door for you. (<i>offer</i>)
	Promises and suggestions	make promises or suggestions (When we use <i>shall I</i> and <i>shall we</i> in questions it is usually to	- We shall never forget the holiday we had in Vietnam - It's getting late. Shall we go home?

		make suggestions rather than to refer to future time)	- Shall I invite Louisa and Jill to the party?
Future: be going to			
Form	S + <u>be</u> going to V-inf + (O)	We use be going to + the base form of the verb	
Uses & Signals	Plans and Intentions	talk about future plans and intentions. Usually the decision about the future plans has already been made	- She's going to be a professional dancer when she grows up. - I'm going to look for a new place to live next month.
	Predictions	predict something that we think is certain to happen or which we have evidence for now	- It's going to snow again soon. (The speaker can probably see dark snow clouds.) - Look out! He's going to break that glass.
	Commands	give commands or state that something is obligatory	- (parent to a child) You're going to pick up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess!

III. STRUCTURE OF THE TEST

1. PHONETICS

- Word stress
- Pronunciation

2. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR STRUCTURES

- Vocabulary related to the themes
- Grammar structures
- Synonym
- Antonym

3. LANGUAGE FUNCTION

4. CLOZE TEXT

5. READING COMPREHENSION

6. WORD FORMATION

7. VERB TENSES

8. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

B. PRACTICE FOR THE 1st MID-TERM TEST

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Find the word with a stress pattern that is different from the others.

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|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. routine | B. laundry | C. household | D. finance |
| 2. A. biography | B. incredible | C. necessary | D. community |
| 3. A. contest | B. format | C. housework | D. remote |
| 4. A. enormous | B. extended | C. ungrateful | D. elderly |
| 5. A. rubbish | B. divide | C. lifting | D. service |

Exercise 2: Find the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>t</u> ake | B. <u>f</u> amily | C. <u>g</u> rateful | D. <u>t</u> able |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> uperstar | B. <u>b</u> asic | C. <u>s</u> ea <u>s</u> on | D. <u>s</u> ec <u>o</u> nd |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 3. A. <u>society</u> | B. <u>sociable</u> | C. <u>groceries</u> | D. <u>finance</u> |
| 4. A. <u>best</u> | B. <u>suggestion</u> | C. <u>request</u> | D. <u>interest</u> |
| 5. A. <u>area</u> | B. <u>available</u> | C. <u>facility</u> | D. <u>approach</u> |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR STRUCTURES

Exercise 3 Choose the best answer to complete these sentences

- My brother and I _____ to clean the toilets and take out the rubbish.
A. takes turn B. take turn C. takes turns D. take turns
- Do you have to do _____ ?
A. the mess B. your bed C. the washing-up D. the cook
- Do you have to _____ the rubbish out?
A. take B. make C. empty D. do
- My mother _____ the responsibility for running the household.
A. holds B. takes C. runs D. bears
- We share the house with our grandparents and our uncle's family. It is a(n) _____ family.
A. nuclear B. extended C. crowded D. multi-generation
- Are you free on Sunday evening? I'd like to _____ to the cinema?
A. ask you B. ask out you C. ask you out D. ask you away
- My mother is very good at _____ her time between work and family.
A. leaving B. splitting C. sharing D. taking
- When a couple can _____ chores in a way that both spouses feel satisfied with the outcome, they are showing mutual respect for one another.
A. cut B. run C. take D. divide
- The children, all three, have done _____, mopped, dusted, helped on the house and in the yard.
A. laundry B. clothes C. groceries D. rubbish
- Our parents _____ hands to provide for the family and make it happy.
A. were joining B. are always joining C. join D. joins
- My grandparents _____ with my family at present and my grandmother _____ me how to cook several traditional Vietnamese dishes.
A. stay - instructs B. stay - is instructing
C. are staying - instructs D. are staying - is instructing
- I am afraid he can't go out with you now. He _____ his car.
A. repair B. repairs C. repairing D. is repairing
- My Mum usually _____ the washing-up.
A. do B. doing C. is doing D. does
- My younger sister is _____ lazy that she never does any housework.
A. so B. such C. enough D. too
- Thanks for your help. You are _____ a nice kid.
A. so B. such C. very D. too
- My mother is _____ for taking care of the home and the family.
A. responsible B. takes the responsibility C. take the duty D. Both B & C are correct
- Women usually manage _____ better than men do.
A. household finances B. household machines C. housewives D. houseplants
- My parents _____. My mother usually does more housework than my father.
A. divide chores equally B. split chores unequally
C. don't share housework equally D. Both B & C are correct
- Equal share of household duties helps increase _____.
A. job satisfaction B. couple satisfaction C. wedding satisfaction D. marital satisfaction
- He decided that he wanted to be a _____ while his wife worked full-time.

- A. homemaker B. house husband C. housewife D. Both A & B are correct
21. Last Sunday, our volunteer team _____ a lot of food packages to the homeless in the flood-hit region.
A. were bringing B. brought C. have brought D. had brought
22. I _____ my report when my boss _____ the hall.
A. made – was entering B. made – entered
C. was making – was entering D. was making – entered
23. While I _____ for him to call up, he _____ a good time in the bar.
A. waited – was having B. was waiting – was having
C. was waiting – had D. was waited – was waiting
24. I used _____ in a flat when I was a child.
A. to live B. living C. to living D. to lived
25. He will call me _____ he arrives in Hue.
A. while B. during C. as soon as D. by

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Young people are now getting more and more concerned about environmental problems.
A. worried B. nervous C. hopeless D. uneasy
2. After consideration, teaching is still a career worth pursuing as I prefer to become a teacher like my mother and my father.
A. work B. unemployment C. occupation D. professor
3. The government needs to seek a solution to prevent domestic violence as soon as possible.
A. recreation B. remedy C. keyword D. technique
4. It is advisable that everyone in family shares the household duties.
A. views B. ideas C. jobs D. chores
5. A digital camera is more economical than a film camera since you don't have to buy rolls of films.
A. better B. cheaper C. safer D. stronger
6. You can use earbuds to listen to music or your listening everywhere, even in public places, as nobody is disturbed.
A. annoyed B. connected C. imitated D. interacted
7. You can use a USB stick to transport files from one computer to another.
A. delete B. display C. transfer D. store

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. From my point of view, parental divorce can cause lasting negative consequences for children.
A. beginning of a marriage B. the situation of not marrying
C. single person D. ending of a marriage
2. Ms. Lan taught her children to keep their rooms neat and tidy when they were four.
A. ordered an untidy B. messy and arranged
C. messy and dirty D. clean and undusted
3. Setting and clearing the table, making bed and taking out the trash are suitable chores for 8- to 10-year-old children.
A. inappropriate B. proper C. acceptable D. reasonable
4. A smartphone is too costly for him to even have a normal one.
A. economical B. expensive C. priceless D. valuable
5. Many people are afraid that computers with superhuman intelligence will destroy humanity.
A. awareness B. perception C. stupidity D. wisdom
6. A digital camera is convenient as it is quick to view and deletes as well as easy to transfer photos to a computer.
A. harmful B. inexpensive C. uninteresting D. useless

computers break down, they may ____ (8) information, ____ (9) chalk on a blackboard. Or they may stop doing anything at all. And there is ____ (10) different kind of problem with computers. Some doctors say they may be bad for your health. They say you should not work with computers all day.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. at | B. in | C. under | D. with |
| 2. A. everything | B. something | C. what | D. thing |
| 3. A. personal | B. private | C. individual | D. owner's |
| 4. A. pictures | B. outfits | C. boxes | D. sets |
| 5. A. even | B. still | C. at all | D. almost |
| 6. A. get | B. cause | C. suffer | D. gain |
| 7. A. lose | B. miss | C. misplace | D. misunderstand |
| 8. A. clean | B. erase | C. wipe | D. scrape |
| 9. A. as | B. like | C. such as | D. for instance |
| 10. A. yet | B. other | C. more | D. another |

V. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 9. Read the text carefully, then choose the correct answers.

THE VANISHING INVENTION

In 1998, a Valencian professor made an amazing claim. Professor Antonio Cervilla discovered how to use water as a **substitute** for petrol. The scientist said that you could drive from Bilbao to Valencian on just half a litre of water. His invention uses a molybdenum compound to break down water into hydrogen and oxygen. Unlike other methods, no electricity is required and the reaction happens at atmospheric temperature. This impressive technology is based on the way plant enzymes break down water. The use of molybdenum is the perfect choice because, although rare, **it** is cheap and found all around the planet. Since the claims were made, nothing more has been heard about this fabulous technology. There is no explanation for the disappearance anywhere on the Internet, apart from a list of similar inventions which have also **vanished**. An inventor from the Philippines called Daniel Dingel developed a water-fuelled car but was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison. If this technology were to become widely available, it would prove disastrous for petrol station owners and would also save the planet from the impending environmental catastrophes being caused by pollution.

(Source: <http://www.autoenglish.org>)

- The word "**substitute**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. addition B. alternative C. imitation D. solution
- Which of the following is NOT true about Cervilla's invention?
A. It happens at atmospheric temperature. B. It imitates something in nature.
C. It requires no electricity. D. It uses enzymes to break down water.
- The word "**it**" in the passage refers to _____.
A. enzyme B. molybdenum C. petrol D. water
- The word "**vanished**" in the passage is opposite in the meaning to _____.
A. appeared B. produced C. introduced D. invented
- It is stated in the passage that water-fuelled cars may contribute to _____.
A. save energy B. save environment C. save money D. save time

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

VI. WORD FORMATION

Exercise 10. Give the correct form of the given words to complete each sentence.

- Children who share the housework with their parents become more _____. (**social**)
- If you're _____ (**will**) to fly at night, you can get a much cheaper ticket.
- This invention made a major _____ (**contribute**) to road safety.
- The _____ (**extend**) family is still very popular in Vietnam.

5. Gideon is very _____ (**rely**) - if he says he'll do something, he'll do it.
6. The magazine is aimed at _____ (**teen**) and young adults.
7. There are many people living in _____ now in the world. (**poor**)

VII. VERB TENSES

Exercise 11. Put the verb into the correct tenses (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past simple, Past Continuous)

1. My daughter _____ (**study**) English at the foreign language center these days.
2. "How is your English?" "Not bad. It _____ (**improve**) slowly."
3. Jim is very untidy. He _____ (**always/ leave**) his things all over the place.
4. Jill is interested in politics but she _____ (**not/belong**) to a political party.
5. I used to drink a lot of coffee but these days I _____ (**prefer**) tea.
6. When Don _____ (**arrive**), we _____ (**have**) coffee.
7. He _____ (**sit down**) on a chair while I _____ (**paint**) it.
8. The students _____ (**play**) a game when the professor _____ (**arrive**)
9. Felix _____ (**phone**) the fire brigade when the cooker _____ (**catch**) fire.
10. While he _____ (**walk**) in the mountains, Henry _____ (**see**) a bear.
11. When the starter _____ (**fire**) his pistol, the race _____ (**begin**).
12. I _____ (**walk**) home when it _____ (**start**) to rain
13. When Margaret _____ (**open**) the door, the phone _____ (**ring**).
14. He _____ (**sit**) in the garden when a wasp _____ (**sting**) him on the nose.
15. While he _____ (**run**) for a bus, he _____ (**collide**) with a lamp post.

VIII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Exercise 12. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one

1. The girl is so independent that she does everything herself. (SUCH)
→ She
2. He arrived in the middle of our lunch time. (WHILE)
→ He arrived
3. It was such a difficult lesson that we didn't understand it. (SO)
→ The lesson
4. Jane drove to Manchester and listened to the CD in the car. (WHEN)
→ Jane listened to the CD
5. It was such an interesting movie that we couldn't miss it. (SO)
→ It was
6. I was watching the film and began to feel cold. (DURING)
→ I began to
7. The car is so beautiful that everybody wants to buy it.
→ So
8. She is such an excellent student that many people admire her.
→ Such

A. TRẮC NGHIỆM KHÁCH QUAN

I. PHONETICS

Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ba</u> lance | B. cha <u>ll</u> enge | C. ca <u>r</u> eer | D. ha <u>pp</u> y |
| 2. A. inte <u>s</u> tine | B. m <u>i</u> nd | C. sp <u>i</u> ne | D. reli <u>a</u> ble |
| 3. A. di <u>se</u> ase | B. br <u>ea</u> k | C. incre <u>a</u> se | D. br <u>ea</u> the |

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 4. A. vulnerable | B. psychologist | C. society | D. responsible |
| 5. A. acupuncturist | B. circulatory | C. ineffectively | D. vegetarian |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Circle A, B, C, or D - that best completes the sentence or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase

6. Jim is searching every drawer. Do you know whatlooking for?
A. is he B. he is C. does he D. doesn't he
7. The dog with white paws to John. He loves it very much.
A. belong B. belongs C. is belonging D. belonged
8. Classical music for small groups Chamber music because it was once played in chambers.
A. calling B. called C. is called D. had called
9. The new computer system installed next month.
A. is be B. is been C. is being D. has been
10. Once the air warms up, the snow..... start to thaw.
A. shall B. will C. would D. could
11. Let's take our chess set in case we bored on the train.
A. get B. are getting C. got D. have got
12. At present, I.....on a new project
A. study B. am studying C. have studied D. was studying
13. Listen! There's someone at the door. I the door for you.
A. am going to open B. am opening C. open D. will open
14. Either George or Robertto the meeting tonight.
A. are coming B. is coming C. have come D. comes
15. Animalsto survive in the wild, rather than kept in captivity.
A. should be helped B. have been helping
C. are helping D. could be helping
16. Most people will receive benefits when sharing the housework in their family.
A. enormously B. enormity C. enormous D. strong
17. Foods and drinks which strongly the body can cause stress.
A. boost B. develop C. encourage D. stimulate
18. When both our parents go on business, our next-door neighbors come and with the cooking.
A. help out B. help us out C. help out us D. help us in
19. One of the ways we our teenager's needs as parents is by giving them attention.
A. watch B. solve C. share D. meet
20. In some remote parts of the world, herbs may be the only treatment to the majority of people.
A. leading B. available C. easy D. access

21. The Healthy Eating Pyramid reminds us to our intake of salt and added sugar.
 A. limit B. stop C. avoid D. remove
22. When acupuncture..... correctly, it is very safe for patients.
 A. performs B. will be performed C. is performed D. will have performed
23. My mother gets annoyed with my younger brother because he his dirty clothes over the floor.
 A. always throws B. is throwing C. is always throwing D. is going to throw
24. My mother the responsibility for running the household.
 A. holds B. takes C. runs D. bears
25. Her husband is very kind. He's always cares her and never puts all of the housework her.
 A. about - in B. for – in C. about – on D. with – on

III. CLOZE TEXT

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 26 to 30.

Just like any institution, a family also needs rules. Rules are very important because they keep things in (26)..... For a family, rules are as necessary as food and clothing. The rules are very important because they remain peace and order in the family. For example, children should respect and listen to their parents. If there are (27) to be made, for examples, it is not only the parents who are going to decide especially if the children are already grown up. It would be better if everybody is involved in making the decision of important matters.

Rules are needed to maintain a harmonious relationship (28) family members. Parents are the pillars of the family and guide children to be responsible and practice good values. Rules teach children to become more responsible and have discipline not only at home but especially outside of the home. When there are rules to follow, children will know (29) they should do or should not do. Rules help to avoid conflict and misunderstanding that may lead to fights and aggression especially among children. Parents should set rules for the children to follow to avoid quarrels and fights. There are times when the children fight over simple matters and this happens if the parents do or not interfere but when parents set the rule and let the children follow, there will be (30) conflicts.

26. A. need B. time C. order D. shape
27. A. decisions B. problems C. changes D. calls
28. A. in B. between C. inside D. among
29. A. which B. that C. how D. what
30. A. less B. more C. little D. fewer

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

Candy comes in all shapes, sizes, colors, and flavors. Some candies are hard while others are soft and creamy or sticky and chewy. What's the difference? It's in how the candy is made. Hard candies, such as lollipops and lemon drops, are made by boiling sugar with corn syrup and water. Butter or vegetable oil boiled with sugar produces butterscotch and brittles. Most brittles, including peanut brittle, are made with nuts.

Chewy candies, such as caramels and toffees, are made by boiling sugar, milk, and vegetable oil. Gumdrops are made by boiling sugar with gelatin or cornstarch. Candies such as nougats and marshmallows are made by whipping air into sweet syrups. The air adds volume and makes the candy feel smooth in your mouth. Chocolates are the most popular candies of all. Chocolate is made from the cocoa bean, a type of seed. Chocolate candies are sold mainly as solid bars, chocolate-covered bars, and other chocolate-covered treats.

31. The difference of candy is decided by.....
 A. the way in which candy is made B. the size of the candy
 C. its colors, and flavors D. the hardness and softness of the candy
32. Lollipops and lemon drops are classified as.....
 A. creamy or sticky and chewy B. sticky and chewy
 C. soft candies D. hard candies
33. Brittles are.....
 A. something like grass B. delicious candies
 C. a kind of candy which is hard D. an edible coal
34. Nougats and marshmallows feel smooth in your mouth because.....
 A. they are made from syrup
 B. of the air added to sweet syrups made into them
 C. are made by boiling sugar with gelatin
 D. they are sweet
35. Which of the following statements is true?
 A. Chocolate is a type of seed, just like the cocoa bean
 B. Chocolate candies are sold mainly as solid bars
 C. Chocolate-covered bars are the most popular.
 D. There is a variety of chocolate candies.

B. TỰ LUẬN

V. WORD FORMATION: Put the words in brackets into their correct forms.

36. The telephone service was very and we spend hours trying to make a single call. (RELY)
 37. I got some dirt in the cut and now I've got an (INFECT)
 38. My best friend gives me lots of help with my problems. (PERSON)
 39. Parents are recommended towith teachers in educating children.(COLLABORATION)
 40. The heart and blood vessels are parts of the system. (CIRCULATE)

VI. VERB TENSE: Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

41. Although I have taken some aspirin, the headache away. (GO)
 42. I'm not a very confident person. I nervous when I have to speak in public. (GET)
 43. All staff in this restaurant an urgent meeting right now. (ATTEND)
 44. Up to the present, fourteen books by Jane, a friend of mine. (WRITE)
 45. It's very hot.you..... the window, please? (OPEN)

VII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

46. No one has ever answered these questions.
 → These questions.....
47. Her baby will be born in November.
 → She isa baby in November.
48. Quan always walks to school
 → Quan always goes.....
49. I have arranged to meet John tomorrow evening.
 → I am
50. In some areas, people take water from the ground faster than nature can replenish.
 → In some areas, water..... replenish.

C. PRACTICE FOR THE 1st TERM TEST

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1: Find the word with a stress pattern that is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. contestant | B. attachment | C. volunteer | D. solution |
| 2. A. advertisement | B. entertainment | C. professional | D. necessity |
| 3. A. borrow | B. urban | C. adult | D. hopeless |
| 4. A. opportunity | B. inspirational | C. organization | D. competition |
| 5. A. ordinary | B. advantage | C. ignorant | D. obvious |

Exercise 2: Find the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> inger | B. <u>f</u> inger | C. <u>b</u> ingo | D. <u>m</u> ingle |
| 2. A. <u>m</u> edicine | B. <u>r</u> eference | C. <u>d</u> edicated | D. <u>p</u> ersonal |
| 3. A. <u>a</u> udition | B. <u>a</u> udience | C. <u>a</u> unt | D. <u>A</u> ugust |
| 4. A. <u>s</u> uccessful | B. <u>p</u> assion | C. <u>p</u> rocess | D. <u>c</u> areless |
| 5. A. <u>r</u> emote | B. <u>b</u> oth | C. <u>c</u> ost | D. <u>g</u> host |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR STRUCTURES

Exercise 3 Choose the best answer to complete these sentences

1. It is convenient for you to read _____ when you travel.
A. e-books B. laptops C. online game D. smartphone
2. Many young people carry a pair of earbuds as they are small, light, and _____.
A. chargeable B. economical C. portable D. transferable
3. Washing machine or vacuum cleaner can help you to _____ time while doing housework.
A. kill B. save C. spend D. waste
4. We can surf the _____ to search for news, watch films, or download music.
A. e-book B. internet C. laptop D. smartphone
5. You can send and receive e-mails form a _____.
A. charger B. printer C. smartphone D. USB
6. Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, James Watt are among of the greatest _____ of all time.
A. inventions B. inventiveness C. inventors D. invents
7. Smartphones are used not only for communication but also for information and _____.
A. entertain B. entertainer C. entertaining D. entertainment
8. I watched a movie last night. It was so _____ that I cried a lot.
A. moving B. disappointing C. entertaining D. fascinating
9. We _____ a contract two years ago and it is still valid.
A. have sign B. have signed C. haven't signed D. signed
10. A: What are you doing this weekend, Tom?
B: I _____ a new play tomorrow at the Royal Court theatre.
A. will see B. see C. am going to see D. saw
11. Jenny often _____ jeans and T-shirt at school but she _____ a nice dress today.
A. wears – is wearing B. is wearing – wears C. wear – is wearing D. wears - wears
12. A: Why don't we go to eat something in the restaurant?
B: Great! I _____ the others and see if they want to come too.
A. phone B. will phone C. am phoning D. am going to phone
13. Look! David _____ against that tree!
A. is going to crash B. will crash C. will be crashing D. crashes
14. A: Coffee or tea? B: I _____ coffee, please.
A. have B. am having C. will have D. am going to have

15. Up to the present, Jane, a friend of mine _____ fourteen books.
A. has written B. writes C. wrote D. will write
16. Listen! There's someone at the door. I _____ the door for you.
A. am going to open B. am opening C. open D. will open
17. I _____ my parents at the weekend. I already bought a train ticket.
A. visit B. am going to visit C. visited D. will visit
18. I have lost my mobile phone. Someone _____ it.
A. has steal B. has stole C. has stolen D. have stole
19. YouTube _____ to become the world's most popular video-sharing website since 2005.
A. has grown B. have grown C. grew D. grows
20. I used _____ a lot when I was younger.
A. to swimming B. to swim C. swim D. swimming
21. Wedding ceremonies are _____ now than they used to be in the past.
A. less complicated B. the most complicated C. as complicated D. the least complicated
22. The more polite you appear to be, _____ your partner will be.
A. the happiest B. the happier C. the most happily D. the more happily
23. Of the two bridesmaids, Lisa turned out to be _____.
A. the most charming B. the least charming C. more charming D. the more charming
24. 'Professor Allen's class is the best I have ever been to.' – 'I think it's _____'
A. the most boring B. the most boringly C. the most bored D. most bored
25. Alice speaks _____ than John.
A. clearer B. more clear C. the more clearly D. more clearly
26. My cousin really hates meeting people. He is _____ shy.
A. extremely B. a little C. slightly D. pretty
27. Jake isn't _____ to carry his suitcase.
A. enough strong B. strong enough C. too strong D. very strong
28. I _____ the drum since I _____ 7 years old.
A. played/ was B. has played/ was C. have played/ was D. have played/ were
29. The tea is _____ hot for me to drink.
A. too B. so C. such D. very
30. Richard _____ TV when the phone _____.
A. watched – rang B. watched – was ringing
C. was watching – rang D. was watching – was ringing

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. We're seeking for the talented musician to join our entertainment company.
A. good B. famous C. great D. gifted
2. In the last quarter of this year, our entertainment company had a big success in singing a lot of contracts with celebrities.
A. bargains B. agreements C. arrangements D. profits
3. "Cindy", which originated in North California, is a popular American folk song.
A. came from B. finished C. made D. recognised
4. Becoming a super star performing on stage was my burning desire when I was a teenager.
A. well-known painter B. famous singer C. good writer D. famous composer
5. But for your support, our band couldn't have won the Grand Music competition.
A. show B. quiz C. contest D. tour

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- After a very short time, this kind of music becomes wildly popular among the youth.
A. appealing B. attractive C. unknown D. common
- We absolutely adore his music because of sweet melodies and meaningful lyrics.
A. favour B. hate C. love D. prefer
- She finds herself more confident after standing on stage many times.
A. independent B. assured C. brave D. fearful
- It's incredible that his new song leads the Billboard hot 100 chart only in 3 days.
A. beyond belief B. believable C. implausible D. unbelievable
- She was given a prize for her achievement in classical and traditional music.
A. success B. feat C. failure D. accomplishment
- Many people who do volunteer work think they are more fortunate than others.
A. lucky B. blessed C. unlucky D. uncomfortable
- Public service announcement is a special advertisement for the community, normally about health or safety matters.
A. Open B. Private C. Secret D. Popular

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

- Look at the dark clouds. I'm sure it will rain soon.
A B C D
- Many young people now use computers for playing games rather than study.
A B C D
- Since the Internet was first created in the 1960s, it changed people's lives a lot.
A B C D
- Scientists have researched since years into ways of curing cancer patients.
A B C D
- We will hold a party tomorrow. Let's decorate the room.
A B C D

III. LANGUAGE FUNCTION

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

- "It's very generous of you to offer to pay!" – " _____"
A. I'm glad you like it. B. No, thanks. I can manage.
C. That was the least I could do. D. You can say that again
- "Has an announcement been made about the eight o'clock flight to Paris?" – " _____"
A. I don't think that. B. Not yet. C. Sorry I don't. D. Yes, it was.
- "I love studying science as it allows me to answer questions about natural world." – " _____"
A. No, I won't. B. Neither do I. C. Yes, I like it. D. So do I.
- "I have taken part in the science club for 3 months" – " _____"
A. So have I. B. So have me. C. I have so. D. So I have.
- "What do you think of your new laptop?" – " _____"
A. I always keep it. B. I'd love to. C. It's fantastic. D. Sounds great.
- "Can I try your new camera?" – " _____"
A. I'm sorry, I can't. Let's go now. B. I'm sorry. I'm home late.
C. Sure. I'd love to. D. But please be careful with it.
- "Ted's broken his leg, so he won't be able to come to class today." – " _____"
A. How terrific! B. Poor Ted! C. What is it now? D. What's wrong?

IV. CLOZE TEXT

Exercise 8. Choose the one option - A, B, C or D - that best completes the passage

Everyone loves music, it seems. And there's little reason to wonder why. There is so much music (1) ____ from which to choose, and there is a category of music to appeal to every (2) _____. The major groups of music are divided broadly (3) ____ classical, popular, and jazz. Within these broad groups are many other subcategories. For example, (4) ____ disparate types of music as movie soundtracks, rhythm and blue, rock, and rap all fit within the category of popular music.

Another reason that music is so (5) ____ is the variety of settings in which one can enjoy his or her (6) ____ kind of music. You can go to the church to hear great religious music, or to the concert hall to hear a well-known classical (7) _____. On another right, you might go to the small club to listen to an up-and-coming jazz group (8) ____ you enjoy a drink. A few nights later, you might go with some friends to join thousands of other people in a (9) ____ to hear your favorite rock band play in your city on a world tour. And, back at your house or apartment, you can (10) ____ while you put in a tape or CD and listen to your favorite artists again and again in your own home.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. convenient | B. available | C. accessible | D. required |
| 2. A. want | B. desire | C. interest | D. taste |
| 3. A. on | B. in | C. into | D. up |
| 4. A. so | B. some | C. any | D. such |
| 5. A. familiar | B. popular | C. famous | D. cheerful |
| 6. A. favorite | B. best | C. ideal | D. selected |
| 7. A. music | B. symphony | C. ballad | D. category |
| 8. A. during | B. where | C. while | D. which |
| 9. A. stadium | B. theater | C. stage | D. discotheque |
| 10. A. prefer | B. appeal | C. relax | D. interest |

V. READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 9. Read the text carefully, then choose the correct answers.

Except for a few unfortunate individuals, no law in this world can go against the fact that for most of us our family is an essential part of our lives. The moment you enter this cruel world, where each man is for himself, there are some near and dear ones out there who will do anything to ensure your happiness.

We are nothing more than a vulnerable and fragile object, without someone taking care of us on our arrival in this world. Despite all the odds, your family will take care of your well-being, and try their best to provide you the greatest comforts in the world. No one out there, except your family must forgive the endless number of mistakes you may make in your life. Apart from teaching you forgive and forget lessons, they are always there for you, when you need them the most.

Family is the only place where children study a lot after school. In school, teachers teach children about the subjects which will help them to find a good job in future. But at home, parents teach children about good habits. **They** are not only the elements which help the children to shape their personalities but they also prepare them a sustainable and bright future.

A good family makes a greater society. Father, mother, children have to work in order to build a strong family. If any one of them fail, the whole family may collapse. The good name of the whole family can be **ruined** by a single member of the family. In order to avoid that unhappy scenario, every family member has to work hard and try their best. As a result, they will set good examples for the whole society. Families impact very much on society and societies create countries.

(Source: www.healthguidance.org)

1. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Family is a vital part of life.
- B. Not everyone has a family.

- C. We will effortlessly be damaged without our family.
D. Some laws in the world may oppose the functions of family.
2. In the writer's opinion, _____.
A. it is not the function of the family to make sure we are happy.
B. your family will be with you regardless of difficulties.
C. family creates some easily-spoilt creatures.
D. people can be easily forgiven by people around.
3. To children, family plays a role in _____.
A. teaching them academic subjects. B. developing their personal traits.
C. helping them to find a good job. D. encouraging them to study a lot at school.
4. The word "**They**" in the passage refers to _____.
A. children B. teachers C. good habits D. parents
5. The word "**ruined**" in the passage is closet in meaning to _____.
A. destroyed B. saved C. built D. constructed
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the relation between family and society?
A. When a family fails, the whole society falls down.
B. A family member will be unhappy to try his best.
C. Family members have responsibilities to set good examples.
D. Strong families build a wealthy society.
7. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
A. Educational role of family B. The importance of family
C. Family and society D. The birth of fragile object.

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

VI. WORD FORMATION

Exercise 10. Give the correct form of the given words to complete each sentence.

- The young pop star look _____ (**passion**) on stage.
- Pelé was a _____ (**talent**) football player.
- Britney Spear is one of my favorite _____ (**art**).
- We'll have to walk _____ (**quick**) to get there on time.
- In tonight's quiz, our _____ (**contest**) have come from all over the country.
- There's a lot of _____ (**compete**) between computer companies.
- Tien Quan Ca became the _____ (**nation**) anthem of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

VII. VERB TENSES

Exercise 11. Put the verb into the correct tenses (Future simple, Be going to, Present perfect, Past simple)

- I don't know where Amy is. _____ (**you/see**) her?
- When I _____ (**get**) home last night, I _____ (be) very tired and I _____ (**go**) straight to bed.
- Your car looks very clean. _____ (**you/wash**) it?
- George _____ (**not/be**) very well last week.
- Mr. Clark _____ (**work**) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
- Molly lives in Dublin. She _____ (**live**) there all her life.
- "_____ (**you/ go**) to the cinema last night?" "Yes, but it _____ (**be**) a mistake. The film _____ (**be**) awful."
- My grandfather _____ (**die**) 30 years ago. I _____ (**never/meet**) him.
- I don't know Carol's husband. I _____ (**never/meet**) him.
- A: Is your father at home? B. No, I'm afraid he _____ (**go**) out.
A: When exactly _____ (**he/ go**) out? B: About ten minutes ago.

11. Look out! You _____ (hit) that tree.
12. It's cold. I _____ (shut) the window.
13. I _____ (have) the salad, please!
14. I promise you _____ (not/lose) your job.
15. A: What's that man doing up there?
B: Oh, no! He _____ (jump).

VIII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Exercise 12. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one

1. The room is so small that we can't live in it. (TOO)
→ The room
2. He is too short to reach the ceiling. (ENOUGH)
→ He is
3. The actor is not as short as he looks in the film. (BIT)
→ The actor is
4. I don't know any student more intelligent than Peter. (THE)
→ Peter is
5. She began working here 10 years ago. (FOR)
→ She
6. We intend to visit her this weekend. (GOING)
→ We
7. I predict a victory for our team.
→ I think
8. The family is so poor that they can't buy a new bike.
→ So

ĐỀ TỰ LUYỆN SỐ 1

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ 1 - NĂM HỌC 2020 - 2021

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 10 (Thời gian làm bài: 45 phút)

A. TRẮC NGHIỆM KHÁCH QUAN

I. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 5.

This is part of a report by the Chairman of the Charities Committee of a Club.

By March this year, we shall have raised enough money, we hope, to buy the equipment for the Youth Club. When we have raised the money, we are planning to go back to the Youth Club leaders in order to discover exactly what is needed most. Plans have been made for the Book Sale which will be held on 15th February. This means that many of us will be spending the first two weeks of February collecting books. The event is likely to be held in the Town Hall. If there are problems here, however, we hope that other Club members might come up with some alternative suggestions.

As we are proposing to sponsor a student from Africa on a three-month language course in this country, we also intend to hold a Charity Dance in the spring. Such events are apt to be difficult to organize, so all members of the Club are invited to contribute or help in any way they can.

The moment I was asked if we could possibly help in some way with the new Club for the Disabled, I said yes. As Chairman, I am bound to say that this is the sort of social work many Club members would like to do, other than simply raising money. We are therefore planning to ask members if they can perhaps help out on one Saturday every month (on a rota basis).

Finally, by January next year the Club will have been going for twenty years, and the Committee intend to mark this anniversary with some kind of dinner, a dance or a party. We have already been offered (unofficially) the use of the dance hall at 'The Forest Hotel'. However, we shall be devoting one of our meetings in the near future to full discussion on the form of the event, etc. Any suggestions will be welcome.

1. The Committee will be going back to the Youth Club leaders _____.
 A. to ask for money in March
 B. to tell them about the equipment
 C. to find out what the Club needs
 D. to collect old books from them
2. The Committee does not yet know _____.
 A. when books will be collected
 B. when the Book Sale will be held
 C. how to get the book to the Town Hall
 D. where the Book Sale will take place
3. Every Club member has been asked _____.
 A. to help with the Charity Dance
 B. to sponsor a foreign student
 C. to write to an African student
 D. to organize something for the Dance
4. In order to help the new Club for the Disabled, members will be asked _____.
 A. to raise some money
 B. to make a contribution
 C. if they can plan a club program
 D. to help at the club once a month
5. There will be an event next January _____.
 A. because the Club has been offered 'the Forest Hotel'
 B. to celebrate the Club's twentieth birthday
 C. to raise money for a student from Africa
 D. which will take the form of a discussion evening

II. PHONETICS

Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others

6. A. phenomenon B. advertisement C. territory D. community
7. A. franchise B. nurture C. patient D. release

Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined

8. A. service B. supermarket C. season D. basic
9. A. most B. ghost C. request D. question
10. A. Facebook B. area C. donation D. relation

III. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.

Circle A, B, C, or D - that best completes the sentence or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase

11. Jisoo is one of my favorite _____.
 A. artist B. artistic C. artistry D. artists
12. In tonight's quiz, our _____ have come from all over the country.
 A. contests B. contestants C. competitions D. competes
13. _____ is a song of devotion or loyalty as to a nation, an organization or a school.
 A. Concert B. Melody C. Anthem D. Contest
14. I tried _____ him _____ with your proposal.
 A. to persuade / agree B. to persuade / to agree
 C. persuading / to agree D. persuading / agreeing
15. 32 million bacteria _____ to live on one square inch of our skin.
 A. is estimated B. are estimated C. estimates D. estimate
16. The exam is _____. It's too easy.
 A. a piece of cake B. a drama queen C. a wet blanket D. a pain in a neck
17. It was _____ that my husband didn't keep his word.
 A. disappoint B. disappointed C. to disappoint D. disappointing

18. Possessing fresh _____ is really desirable when one has to do a lot of speaking.
A. breathe B. breath C. breathable D. breathed
19. Mrs. White _____ in a factory for 20 years. Then she gave it up.
A. worked B. has worked C. was working D. works
20. Alan invested a lot of money in the business, _____ it went bankrupt.
A. and B. for C. so D. but
21. Lan didn't understand the question, nor _____ ask her friend for help.
A. did she do B. she did C. did she D. was she
22. I spent a _____ night worrying about you. Where have you been?
A. sleepful B. sleepless C. sleepy D. asleep
23. Mom said it was _____ to see Robert swimming so _____.
A. wonderful / confident B. wonderfully / confidently
C. wonderful / confidently D. wonderfully / confident
24. While he _____ for a bus, he collided with a lamp post.
A. was running B. ran C. run D. were running
25. Jung Hyuk: "Tea or coffee?" –Se-ri: "I _____ coffee, please!"
A. am having B. will have C. have D. am going to have
26. "Tonight, I _____ in. I've rented a video."
A. will stay B. stay C. stayed D. am going to stay

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following question.

27. Turmeric can help in boosting immune system and fight off free radical attacks in the system.
A. destroying B. enhancing C. weakening D. stopping
28. He is a great admirer of Picasso's early paintings.
A. viewer B. visitor C. watcher D. fan

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following question.

29. He got this job completely by chance.
A. by mistake B. by accident C. on purpose D. by surprise
30. Acupuncture has been proved to ease pain and treat from simple to complicated ailments.
A. relieve B. stop C. worsen D. inspire

V. CLOZE TEXT

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

The technique of acupuncture involves placing hair-thin needles in various pressure points (called acupoints) throughout the body. (31) _____ these points is believed to promote the body's natural healing capabilities and enhance its functions. (32) _____, there were 365 acupoints, but this has increased to more than 2000 nowadays.

Acupuncture is considered to be very safe when enough precautions are taken. The most common (33) _____ with acupuncture are soreness, slight bleeding, or (34) _____. Some people may feel tired after a session. Care is also needed so that inner body parts are not touched by the needles.

Despite its general safety, acupuncture isn't for everyone. People who have bleeding problems or are taking blood related medicine should not have the treatment. It's also not (35) _____ for people who have electronic medical devices inside their bodies.

31. A. Stimulating B. Attracting C. Promoting D. Enhancing
32. A. Unfortunately B. Originally C. Fortunately D. Extremely
33. A. benefits B. senses C. side effects D. techniques

34. A. uncomfort B. incomfort C. miscomfort D. discomfort
 35. A. recommend B. recommending C. recommended D. been recommended

B. TỰ LUẬN

VI. VERB TENSE: Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

36. Look out! David _____ (CRASH) against that tree!
 37. A: Why don't we go to eat something in the restaurant? - B: Great! I _____ (CALL) the others and see if they want to come too.
 38. When I got home yesterday, my mom _____ (PREPARE) dinner.
 39. The injured _____ (TAKE) to the hospital in an ambulance.
 40. That Hoa _____ (ALWAYS/ TALK) in class affects other students around.

VII. WORD FORMATION: Put the words in brackets into their correct forms.

41. She was given a prize for her _____ (ACHIEVE) in classical and traditional music.
 42. To have a chance to enter the final round, you have to _____ (ELIMINATION) lots of competitors.
 43. But for your support, our band couldn't have won the Grand Music _____ (COMPETE).
 44. What a terrible football game! At first, I thought it was _____ (DELIGHT).
 45. I am going to give some clothes to the _____ (HOME).

VIII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

46. Tom started studying English when he was 5. (Use "SINCE")
 → Tom _____
 47. Mary put the vase on the table yesterday morning. (Use "BY")
 → The vase _____
 48. I met her during my stay in Paris last summer. (Use "WHILE")
 → I _____
 49. I was confused by the questions. (Use "CONFUSING")
 → The questions _____
 50. She found it interesting to watch this movie. (Use "INTERESTED")
 → She was _____

ĐỀ TỰ LUYỆN SỐ 2

2nd ENGLISH TEST

Allotted time: 45 minutes – 1st term

PART A

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary.

1. A. platinum B. territory C. obvious D. volunteer
 2. A. album B. basic C. donate D. adult

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation.

3. A. passionate B. debate C. educate D. eliminate
 4. A. debut B. second C. helpful D. bettter

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

5. I thought the concert was _____.
 A. delight B. delighting C. delighted D. delightful
 6. Lorna graduated _____ the University of London.
 A. from B. in C. on D. with

7. The government agreed _____ the refugee over the border.
A. to allow B. allowing C. being allowed D. to be allowed
8. Have you finished _____ in that form?
A. to fill B. filling C. being filled D. to be filled
9. We were surprised to know that over 150000 fans packed into the stadium to support Vietnamese football team.
A. viewers B. enthusiasts C. visitors D. watchers
10. He is one of the most _____ men I have ever met. He never says anything _____.
A. bored/ interested B. boring/ interesting
C. bored/ interesting D. boring/ interested
11. When I got home, Bill _____ (lie) on the sofa. The television was on but he _____ (not/ watch) it. I _____ (turn) the television off and just then he _____ (wake) up.
A. was lying/ was not watching/ turned/ woken B. lied/ did not watch/ was turning/ was waking
C. lied/ was not watching/ turned/woken D. was lying/ was not watching/ turned/ woke
12. As you _____ the town, you'll see the college on the left.
A. are B. go C. come D. approach
13. To apply for the post, you need to send us two different _____ from your current or previous employers.
A. references B. application forms C. cover letters D. biographies
14. The band's latest album will be _____ next week.
A. seen B. watched C. released D. noticed
15. A group of students in our school _____ clothes and books to this charity organization last year.
A. donation B. donating C. to donate D. donated
16. Last month, I taught Math to children who are disabled at the Happy Mind Charity Center.
A. needy B. hopeless C. handicapped D. injured
17. When I arrived home, my mother _____ and my father _____.
A. was watching TV/ cooked B. watched/ cooked
C. watched/ was cooking D. was watching TV/ was cooking
18. The play was exciting at the beginning, _____ it became boring at the end.
A. so B. however C. but D. or
19. It is important to raise public _____ of community development.
A. awareness B. attachment C. fortune D. profession
20. Nurses complain of being overworked and _____.
A. well-paid B. under-paid C. low-income D. high-income

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

21. A woman needs to make an urgent call; she is asking the man for permission to use his phone.
- **Woman:** "Could I use your phone, please? I need to make an urgent call." - **Man:** "_____."
A. I'd rather not B. Are you kidding? C. Please, do D. No too bad
22. Two students, Bill and Bob, are talking about their teacher, Ms. Young.
- **Bill:** "Ms. Young always grades fairly." - **Bob:** "_____."
A. I can't say that it does B. Actually, she is the second best.
C. Really? How could that be? D. I couldn't agree with you more

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

23. When she came to my house, I was laying in bed listening to music.
A B C D

24. Do you know what kind of music does Minh like?

A B C D

25. The children are only allowed watching television on the weekend.

A B C D

Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each gap.

Many people make use of their free time to help others. They are called Volunteers. Maggie goes to a zoo (26) _____ Saturday where she is a Volunteer. She has to get up very early and drive to the zoo. During the winter it is still dark and cold when she arrives (27) _____ her destination. Her favourite animals are the pandas (28) _____ were gifts from the Chinese government. She is always delighted (29) _____ she offers help to their (30) _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 26. A. one | B. last | C. every | D. either |
| 27. A. at | B. in | C. to | D. for |
| 28. A. they | B. what | C. those | D. which |
| 29. A. when | B. unless | C. so that | D. and then |
| 30. A. hunter | B. keeper | C. poacher | D. saver |

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

Street children volunteer programme in Delhi

There are about 100 million street children in India who do not attend any school and spend most of their time on the streets. In Delhi, the capital city, it is estimated that there are about 175,000 street children of which 10% are runaways. In fact, there are more than 25,000 children who live in and around railway stations in Delhi. They can be seen searching the rubbish heap for a meal, sleeping between the tracks, often beaten and sexually abused.

Volunteer work in the Street Children Programme in Delhi, India consists of the taking informal education classes with the children, playing games with the children and introducing them to different new activities. Volunteers can teach the children good habits such as cleanliness, hygiene and greetings. On some of the days, volunteers can plan a trip with the children to a museum or zoo in Delhi. Such educational trips are very useful for the children where they love spending time and playing with the volunteers.

Volunteers work at the various contact points or shelter homes, being run by various organizations, which serve as day care centers for these street children. **They** can assist in providing love, care, basic literacy, recreation and most importantly spend time and shower affection on them.

31. Street children in Delhi _____.

- A. spend most of their time in and around railway stations
- B. live in very badly physical and mental conditions
- C. account for 100 million from all parts of India
- D. can search heaps of food for meals

32. Volunteers may do all of the following activities EXCEPT _____.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. giving informal lessons to children | B. playing games with children |
| C. teaching children good habits | D. taking children to evening classes |

33. Educational trips are very useful for the children because _____.

- A. there are many museums and zoos in Delhi
- B. they can learn good habits such as cleanliness, hygiene and greetings
- C. they have a good time and lots of fun with volunteers
- D. they can play many educational games with volunteers there

34. Day care centers for street children offer _____.

- A. care, education and recreation

- B. time, shower, and affection
 C. supply of volunteers for various organizations
 D. contact points or shelter homes at railway stations.
35. The word "They" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 A. volunteers B. organizations C. day care centers D. street children

PART B.

Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

36. In Happy Mind Charity Centre, there are a lot of _____ children. They have many problems, and they need our help. (ADVANTAGE)
 37. If people spend time doing something useful for the society, they will find their lives _____. (MEAN)
 38. He was really _____ at the thought of going into the office. (DEPRESS)
 39. Most of the students are making good progress, but Michael is a _____ case. (HOPE)
 40. Your job is to welcome guests and receive _____ for our Charity Center. (DONATE)

Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

41. It only took my mum 3 weeks _____ (finish) War and Peace.
 42. George was able _____ (put up) the tent on his own.
 43. Please let me _____ (know) your decision as soon as possible.
 44. How fast _____ (you/drive) when the accident happened?
 45. At that time, I was watching television, and I _____ (drink) a glass of milk.

Complete each second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

46. Laura has won a special prize at the annual musical.
 → A special prize
 47. Terry intends to finish painting the kitchen this evening.
 → Terry painting the kitchen this evening.
 48. The bad weather conditions and the driver's carelessness caused the accident.
 → The accident and the driver's carelessness.
 49. A good intake of vitamin E prevents thinking decline.
 → Thinking decline
 50. We intended to visit the museum, but we didn't have enough time.
 → We the museum, but we didn't have enough time.

----- THE END -----