

NGUYỄN KIM HIỀN (Chủ biên)
PHẠM TRỌNG ĐẠT – NGUYỄN HỒNG NHUNG

BỒI DƯỠNG 10 HỌC SINH VÀO LỚP Môn **TIẾNG ANH**



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

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MÔN TIẾNG ANH

(Tái bản lần thứ ba, có sửa chữa)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

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Lời nói đầu

“Bồi dưỡng học sinh vào lớp 10 môn tiếng Anh” nằm trong bộ sách cùng tên gồm 3 môn Toán, Ngữ văn và Tiếng Anh. Cuốn sách được biên soạn công phu nhằm giúp các giáo viên và các em học sinh lớp 9 có một tài liệu chuẩn để ôn tập dự thi vào lớp 10 trong cả kì thi đại trà và thi vào các lớp chuyên.

Nội dung cuốn sách gồm 3 phần:

Phần 1: Hướng dẫn nội dung ôn tập

Phần này gồm có **9 chuyên đề** trọng tâm trong chương trình tiếng Anh THCS, mỗi chủ đề nhằm giúp học sinh ôn tập lại những nội dung kiến thức cơ bản đã được học trong chương trình để thi vào lớp 10 đại trà và có một số phần nâng cao giúp các em có thêm tư liệu luyện thi vào các lớp chuyên.

Phần 2: Một số đề luyện tập

Phần này gồm 16 đề luyện tập tổng hợp với cấu trúc dựa trên đề thi của các địa phương và được chia ra làm 2 loại đề: *Đề cơ bản* (dành cho học sinh thi đại trà) và *Đề nâng cao* (dành cho học sinh thi lớp chuyên). Tuy nhiên, học sinh nên làm cả 2 loại đề để đạt được kết quả tốt hơn.

Phần 3: Đáp án và hướng dẫn trả lời

Phần này sẽ đưa ra đáp án chi tiết cho phần 1 và các đề luyện tập ở phần 2.

Với đội ngũ các tác giả nhiều kinh nghiệm giảng dạy đến từ Đại học Quốc gia Hà Nội, chuyên gia tiếng Anh từ các Sở Giáo dục – Đào tạo và một số giáo viên giỏi thuộc các trường chuyên ở một số tỉnh, chúng tôi tin rằng, cuốn sách sẽ giúp các em học sinh nắm được những nội dung kiến thức cũng như các kỹ năng làm bài cần thiết để có thể tự tin bước vào kì thi sắp tới.

Nhóm tác giả xin chân thành cảm ơn Phòng Giáo dục Trung học, Phòng Khảo thí và Kiểm định chất lượng của Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo Bắc Ninh đã đóng góp nhiều ý kiến để nâng cao chất lượng cuốn sách.

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Phần một

HƯỚNG DẪN NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1

CÁC THÌ CƠ BẢN TRONG TIẾNG ANH (*Tenses*)

I. Thì hiện tại thường (The simple present tense):

1. Cấu tạo:

$S + V(s/es) + (O)$

- Đối với ngôi thứ 3 số ít (he, she, it) khi chia động từ ta thêm s vào sau động từ.
She works in Vietcombank.
He looks after patients in the hospital.
- Những động từ tận cùng là o, x, s, ss, sh, ch ta phải thêm es vào sau động từ.
She washes up at the restaurant every evening.
My father teaches English at Phan Đình Phùng High School.
- Những động từ tận cùng là phụ âm + y ta phải đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "es".
John studies very well at school.
Huong tries her best to enter the university.
- Những động từ tận cùng là nguyên âm + y chia theo cấu trúc.
Jack plays chess with his friends every Saturday afternoon.
She buys me a small gift on the occasion of my birthday.

2. Cách dùng: Thì hiện tại thường được dùng để :

- Diễn tả một chân lí hay một sự thật hiển nhiên.
The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
The earth goes around the sun.
- Diễn tả những thói quen, tập quán hay đặc tính.
He gets up at 5:30 am every day.
My father often drinks a small cup of wine before meals.
- Diễn tả sự việc thường xảy ra ở giai đoạn hiện tại.
John goes to work at 7.00.
My sister teaches Maths at school.

Lưu ý: Thì hiện tại đơn thường đi kèm theo với một số trạng từ chỉ thời gian như *every day, every month, nowadays, today* hoặc các trạng từ chỉ tần suất như *always, often, usually, sometimes, regularly*.

II. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (The present continuous):

1. Cấu tạo:

S + be + V-ing + (O)

- Những động từ tận cùng có đuôi “e” mà trước nó là một phụ âm ta bỏ “e” thêm đuôi “ing”.

He is coming back from England.

They are writing a dictation in class.

- Những động từ tận cùng là một phụ âm và trước nó là một nguyên âm ngắn, ta phải nhân đôi phụ âm.

My friends are swimming in the river.

He is running along Hoan Kiem Lake.

- Những động từ tận cùng là 2 nguyên âm “ie” mà đứng trước nó là 1 phụ âm, trước khi thêm “ing” ta phải đổi “ie” thành “y”.

She is lying on the floor and crying.

The tree is dying because of the bad weather.

2. Cách dùng: Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để:

- Chỉ một hành động, sự việc đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói.

Mary is listening to the radio now.

It is raining heavily at the moment.

- Chỉ một sự thay đổi đang xảy ra xung quanh thời điểm nói.

The ICT in the world is developing very fast.

The earth is getting warmer and warmer.

- Chỉ một hành động được lên kế hoạch từ trước cho tương lai.

She is having an appointment with her friends next week.

They are buying a new house next summer.

III. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành (The Present Perfect tense):

1. Cấu tạo:

S + have/ has + P_{II} + (O)

(P_{II} = V+ed, có quy tắc V+ed; bất QT = cột 3 trong bảng động từ bất QT)

2. Cách dùng: Thì hiện tại hoàn thành dùng để:

Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra tại một thời điểm nào đó trong quá khứ (không xác định rõ thời điểm) và kết quả của hành động còn lưu đến hiện tại.

I've met a lot of people in the last few days.

*Everything is going well. We **haven't had** any problem so far.*

Diễn tả một hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có thể tiếp tục ở tương lai.

*She **has learnt** English for five years.*

*They **have built** a new school near here.*

Diễn tả sự việc sẽ hoàn thành ở tương lai; trước mệnh đề thường có: *if, when, before, after, as soon as,...*

*We will meet each other **as soon as you have finished** your meeting.*

*Let's go for a walk **after we have had** dinner.*

3. Cách dùng của thì hiện tại hoàn thành với một số trạng từ:

a) **For**: Chỉ khoảng thời gian hành động thực hiện được là bao lâu: *for 2 years, for ten minutes, for a long time,...*

*Nam has learnt English **for 4 years**.*

*We have lived here **for 3 months**.*

b) **Since**: Chỉ mốc thời gian: *since 2000, since Monday, since last summer,...*

*I haven't seen her **since last spring**.*

*They have bought this flat **since 2005**.*

c) **Just**: Chỉ hành động mới xảy ra được một thời gian ngắn.

*Mark has **just finished** his report.*

*It has **just started** raining.*

d) **Already**: Được dùng để nhấn mạnh một hành động nào đó đã xảy ra sớm hơn mong đợi. **Already** được dùng cho câu khẳng định và đứng ngay sau trợ động từ *have/ has* hoặc đứng ở cuối câu.

Mike: *Is Sarah going to phone you later?*

Laura: *No. She has **already** phoned me.*

(= In fact, Sarah phoned before Mike expected her to phone Laura.)

e) **Yet**: Được sử dụng với động từ phủ định để nhấn mạnh rằng hành động nào đó chưa xảy ra, nhưng chúng ta nghĩ hành động sẽ sớm xảy ra.

*I haven't finished this work **yet**. (= I haven't finished this work, but I will finish it.)*

*The post hasn't arrived **yet**. (= The post has not arrived, but it probably will arrive.)*

f) **Ever:** thường dùng để hỏi sự trải nghiệm trong công việc hoặc cuộc sống.

*Have you **ever** been to France?*

*Have you **ever** met the President Bill Clinton?*

g) **Never:** Nói về hành động, sự việc chưa từng trải qua. *Never* được dùng trong câu khẳng định nhưng mang ý nghĩa phủ định và đứng ngay sau *have/ has*.

*I have **never** been to Thailand.*

*I have **never** eaten hamburger.*

IV. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn (The present perfect continuous):

1. Cấu tạo:

S + have/ has been + V-ing + (O)

2. **Cách dùng:** Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn dùng để nhấn mạnh rằng một hành động đã xảy ra, nhưng còn tiếp tục ở hiện tại và còn có thể kéo dài đến tương lai.

*Mary **has been working** for Import-Export company since 2005.*

*He **has been explaining** this problem for half an hour.*

V. Thì quá khứ thường (The past simple):

1. Cấu tạo:

S + V-ed (or irregular verbs) + (O)

Nếu động từ có quy tắc tận cùng bằng một phụ âm và trước phụ âm này lại là nguyên âm ngắn ta phải nhân đôi phụ âm đó.

*He **stopped** for a moment to fill up the gas.*

*They **robbed** the bank last night.*

2. Cách dùng: Thì quá khứ thường dùng để:

Diễn tả một hành động, sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. Các trạng từ thường đi kèm với thì này là: *yesterday, last night, last week, last year, ...*

*Tom **lost** his car key last night.*

*My grandsons **came** to see me yesterday.*

Diễn tả một loạt các hành động nối tiếp nhau trong quá khứ.

*My mother **walked** into the room, **turned** on the light and **saw** a terrible mess.*

*He **came** back home, **opened** the door and **prepared** for dinner.*

VI. Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn (The past continuous):

1. Cấu tạo:

S + was/ were + V-ing + (O)

2. Cách dùng: Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả những hành động, sự việc đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

They were practicing English at 8 a.m yesterday morning.

My girl friend was waiting for me when I arrived at the station.

3. Cách dùng “when” và “while” với thì quá khứ tiếp diễn:

Dùng “when” trong trường hợp khi có một hành động đang xảy ra thì có một hành động khác xen ngang. Chú ý là “when” thường đứng ở mệnh đề với thì quá khứ đơn.

When she came home, her family was having dinner.

They were playing computer games when their father came back home.

Dùng “while” khi có hai hành động song song cùng xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

She was cooking while her husband was watching TV.

VII. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành (The Past Perfect):

1. Cấu tạo:

$S + \text{had} + P_{II} + (O)$

($P_{II} = V+ed$: Có quy tắc $V+ed$; bắt QT = cột 3 bảng động từ bất QT)

2. Cách dùng: Thì quá khứ hoàn thành dùng để:

Chỉ một việc đã hoàn thành trước một thời gian nhất định ở quá khứ.

She said she had visited several countries before she returned to Vietnam.

We didn't need to queue because I had bought the tickets.

Thì quá khứ hoàn thành thường đi kèm các từ chỉ thời gian như: *after, before, when, by the time, as soon as, ever, already, never,...*

Yesterday morning when I arrived at Ha Noi Railway Station, the train had left 15 minutes earlier, so I missed the first train to Hai Phong.

By the time I returned home, she had already gone.

VIII. Thì tương lai thường (The simple future):

1. Cấu tạo:

$S + \text{will} + V + (O)$

2. Cách dùng: Thì tương lai thường dùng để:

- Dự đoán một hành động, sự việc nào đó sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

We will fly to London tomorrow.

They will move to their new house next month.

– Hoặc một lời hứa:

Will you give me a hand?

Yes, I will.

– Hoặc một lời đề nghị:

Will you come to my house for a drink tonight?

– Trong ngữ pháp truyền thống **shall** dùng cho ngôi thứ nhất số ít/ nhiều và chủ yếu dùng trong câu hỏi.

Shall we come in?

Shall I make a cup of tea for you?

– Theo dõi sự khác nhau giữa *Will* và *Shall* trong ví dụ sau:

Shall I shut the door? (= Do you want me to shut the door?)

Will you shut the door? (= I want you to shut the door.)

Lưu ý: Khi dùng tương lai gần (*going to*) chúng ta muốn nói hành động nào đó đã được sắp xếp, lập kế hoạch cụ thể và chắc chắn hành động sẽ xảy ra.

It is going to rain tonight. There are a lot of dark clouds in the sky.

Lan is going abroad next week.

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IX. Thì tương lai tiếp diễn (The future continuous):

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1. Cấu tạo:

S + will be + V-ing + (O)

2. Cách dùng: Thì tương lai tiếp diễn được dùng để:

– Diễn tả hành động sẽ đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm trong tương lai.

Don't phone me between 7 and 8 p.m. We'll be having dinner then.

At 5.45 p.m, the Director will be leaving his office.

– Hỏi về kế hoạch của ai đó.

Will you be passing the post office when you're out?

Will you be using this bicycle today?

EXERCISES

a. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in the box to complete the text.

1. earn

2. start

3. give

4. spend

5. give

6. provide

7. receive

Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, is one of the richest men in the world. In 2005, he (1) _____ \$175 million. In 2000, he and his wife

(2) _____ a charity called The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. So far they (3) _____ about \$28 billion of their fortune to the foundation.

Since 2000, the Foundation (4) _____ billions of dollars on health and education. For example, in July 2000, it (5) _____ \$40 million to scientists working on new ways to fight malaria. In May 2005, it (6) _____ more than \$11 million for schools and colleges in Chicago.

And since 2000, public libraries across the USA (7) _____ \$250 million to pay for computer and internet access.

b. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms.

1. I am sure that you (like) our new house.

_____.

2. She (listen) to music when the phone rang.

_____.

3. By the end of this year, we (study) 18 units.

_____.

4. I will get back as soon as I (finish) my work.

_____.

5. The last train (leave) the station at 5 yesterday afternoon.

_____.

6. I (not to see) John since we left school.

_____.

7. If it were warmer, we (to go on) an excursion today.

_____.

8. My parents (to have) dinner by the time I got home yesterday evening.

_____.

9. I always remember to turn off all the light when I (to go) to bed.

_____.

10. She (to be given) a set of English Grammar books on her fifteenth birthday last week.

_____.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2

THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG (The passive voice)

1. Cấu tạo:

Subject + to be + P_{II} + (by agent)

(P_{II} = past participle – Quá khứ phân từ)

2. Cách dùng:

* Câu bị động tiếng Anh thường được dùng với nghĩa “được” hay “bị” với các mục đích sau:

- Nhấn mạnh vào người chịu tác động hay nhận tác động hơn là người gây ra tác động đó.

He was rescued yesterday.

- Khi không biết người gây ra tác động đó là ai.

My book was taken away.

- Khi bản thân người nói vì lí do nào đó không nêu ra người gây ra tác động hay hành động đó.

I was informed about your business trip.

* Cách chuyển đổi từ chủ động sang bị động:

Active: S + V + O + Adv(place) + Adv(time)

Passive: S + be P_{II} + Adv(place) + by O + Adv(time)

Cấu trúc bị động tương ứng với các thời:

Tenses	Active	Passive
Simple present	do	is/ am/ are P _{II}
Present continuous	is / am/ are doing	is / am/ are being P _{II}
Simple Past	did	was/ were P _{II}
Past continuous	was / were doing	was/ were being P _{II}
Present Perfect	has / have P _{II}	has / have been P _{II}
Past perfect	had P _{II}	had been P _{II}
Simple future	will do	will be P _{II}
Is/are going to	is / am / are going to do	is / are going to be P _{II}

Tenses	Active	Passive
Modal verbs: Can / could	Can / could do	Can / could be P _{II}
May/ might	May/ might do	May/ might be P _{II}
Must	Must do	Must be P _{II}
Have to	Have to do	Have to be P _{II}
...	...	...

* Simple present

*They **don't produce** this kind of computer anymore.*

→ *This kind of computer **is not produced** anymore.*

* Present continuous

*They **are decorating** the hall for the festival tonight.*

→ *The hall **is being decorated** for the festival tonight.*

* Simple past

*They **cancelled** all the flights because of the thick fog.*

→ *All the flights **were cancelled** because of the thick fog.*

* Past continuous

*The Government **was planning** the project to expand our school last year.*

→ *The project to **expand our school was being planned** last year by the Government.*

* Present Perfect

*They **have just sold** their house at the high price.*

→ *Their house **has just been sold** at the high price.*

* Past perfect

*Hyundai Company **had produced** 30,000 cars in Vietnam since 2002.*

→ *30,000 cars **had been produced** in Vietnam since 2002 by Hyundai Company.*

* Simple future

*They **will make** the presentation next Wednesday.*

→ *The presentation **will be made** next Wednesday.*

* Is/are going to

*They **are going to widen and to resurface** this road next month.*

→ *This road **is going to be widened and resurfaced** next month.*

* Modal verbs: Can / Could; May/ Might; Must; Have to; ...

*The manager **should sign** these contracts today.*

- *These contracts should be signed by the manager today.*
*They **must** solve the pollution problem in the world.*
→ *The pollution problem **must be solved** in the world.*

EXERCISES

a. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

1. They feed the dogs and cats every day.
_____.
2. Students must do their homework before class.
_____.
3. He has just sent me a greeting card on my fifteenth birthday.
_____.
4. Nobody has used this room for ages.
_____.
5. You must clean the walls before you paint them.
_____.
6. Tom broke the windows and the teacher punished him.
_____.
7. Did Columbus discover America?
_____.
8. Where will they construct a new school?
_____.
9. In which countries do they speak English?
_____.
10. They are decorating Metro Supermarket for Christmas and New Year.
_____.

b. Make meaningful sentences by using the suggested words below.

1. English/ speak/ in the USA/ Britain/ Australia/ and/ other countries/ the world.
_____.
2. Must/ Vietnamese students/ be/ wear/ uniforms/ at school?
_____.
3. The floor/ wash/ Mary/ every day/.
_____.

4. Dinner/ will/ take/ a meeting hall.

5. The accident/ cause/ by/ careless driver/ yesterday.

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

1. The situation is serious. They must do something before it's too late.

The situation is serious. Something _____.

2. They are going to build a new market here next year.

A new _____.

3. He is getting them to mend the windows.

He is having the _____.

4. They made John Smith hand over his passport.

John Smith _____.

5. Visitors must leave umbrellas and sticks in the cloakroom.

Umbrellas and sticks _____.

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CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN – (Conditional sentences)

1. Câu điều kiện loại 1 – Conditional sentence type 1:

If + S + present simple, S + simple future (will)

Thể hiện điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Ta có thể dùng *can*, *may* hoặc *must* thay cho *will*.

If the earth becomes warmer, the ice in the North and South Poles will be melt.

If she invites me to the party, I will attend it.

If you try harder, you can pass the exam easily.

If the weather is fine, we may go to the beach.

2. Câu điều kiện loại 2 – Conditional sentence type 2 :

If + S + simple past, S + past future (would)

Thể hiện điều không có thực ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

If John tried harder, he wouldn't fail in his exam.

What would you do if you were Prime Minister?

3. Câu điều kiện loại 3 – Conditional sentence type 3:

If + S + past perfect, S + would + have + P_{II}

Thể hiện điều kiện không có thực trong quá khứ.

If I hadn't been sick yesterday, I would have gone to the party.

If John had driven more carefully, he wouldn't have caused the accident last night.

4. Câu điều kiện loại 0 – Conditional sentence type 0:

Thể hiện điều kiện luôn đúng ở thời điểm hiện tại hoặc tương lai:

If you meet Janet, please give my best greetings to her.

If Jonny comes, tell him I am waiting for him at school.

5. Một số câu điều kiện đặc biệt:

* Sử dụng *if only* để nhấn mạnh tình huống giả thiết.

If only, S + past

If only, I were in your position = were I in your position

If only, he had known she was in hospital, he would have visited her last Sunday.

= Had he known she was in hospital, he would have visited her.

* Sử dụng *were to/ had been* trong mệnh đề phụ điều kiện loại 2 và 3 nhằm tăng thêm tính giả thiết.

If + S + were to + V + O, a question

If I were to ask you to lend me some money, what would you say?

If it hadn't been for her children, she wouldn't have sold her house.

6. Câu điều kiện với "Wish"

a. Thể hiện sự ao ước mong muốn một việc gì đó không có thực ở hiện tại.

S + wish + S + V (simple past)

I wish I had a longer vacation with you.

She wishes she had enough money to buy that car.

b. Thể hiện một sự ao ước sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai hoặc phàn nàn về một việc gì đó xảy ra ngoài ý muốn chủ quan của người nói.

S + wish + S + could/ would + V

I wish I would be in Ho Chi Minh City next month.

She wishes she would be a famous singer.

She wishes her husband wouldn't keep on smoking.

c. Thể hiện sự nuối tiếc một việc gì đó đã xảy ra, ngoài sự chờ đợi của người nói:

They wish Portugal team had won the Championship.

I wish I had bought that house.

EXERCISES

a. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

1. If everything is all right, we _____ our work on time.
A. complete B. are completing C. have completed D. will complete
2. What _____ if the earth suddenly stopped going around the sun.
A. happen B. would happen C. will happen D. happened
3. She will be able to speak English perfectly if she _____ harder.
A. studies B. studied C. is studying D. will study
4. If I miss the bus, I _____ a taxi instead.
A. take B. would take C. is taking D. will take
5. If he had had more money, he _____ a new computer.
A. would have bought B. buys C. will buy D. would buy

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

1. We didn't bring the cheque book so we didn't pay by cheque.
If we had _____.
2. It is important to protect wildlife now or there will be nothing left for our future generations.
If we _____.
3. It is a pity that our teacher isn't here at the moment.
We wish _____.
4. We don't have enough money so we can't buy that house.
If _____.
5. I missed the train because I got a traffic jam.
If _____.
6. He isn't intelligent enough to answer this question.
If he _____.

7. Mary didn't come so we cancelled the meeting.

If Mary _____.

8. You can't visit the USA unless you get a visa.

If you _____.

9. What a pity! You failed your driving test.

I wish _____.

10. My mother didn't give me the house key so I didn't get in.

If _____.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4

LỜI NÓI TRỰC TIẾP VÀ LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP

(Direct and Indirect speeches)

Lời nói trực tiếp (thường đặt trong dấu ngoặc kép) được sử dụng khi chúng ta muốn lặp lại/ trích dẫn nguyên văn lời nói của ai đó.

Lời nói gián tiếp được sử dụng khi chúng ta muốn thuật/ thông báo lại lời nói của ai đó.

Direct speech: "Tom drinks coffee in the morning." John informed.

Indirect speech: John informed that Tom drank coffee in the morning.

1. Một số lưu ý khi chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Present Simple "I like to eat "Phở" in Ha Noi."	Past Simple Janet said that she liked to eat "Phở" in Ha Noi.
Present Continuous "I am reading an English book now."	Past Continuous Bill said he was reading an English book then.
Present perfect "Hellen has eaten a lot of ice cream."	Past perfect Hellen told me that she had eaten a lot of ice cream.
Past Simple "My father bought a new computer for me."	Past Perfect Meggie said that her father had bought a new computer for her.

Simple Future “I will give you a hand, John.”	Simple Future in the Past Roney told John that he would give John a hand.
Near future “I am going to buy a new car, Hellen.”	Near future in the past Martha told Hellen that she was going to buy a new car.
Nhóm động từ khuyết	
can	could
may	might
have to	had to
must	had to
“I can speak three languages, John.”	William told John that he could speak three languages.
“Teachers, we have to change our educational management.”	Mr principal told his teachers that they had to change their educational management.

Lưu ý: Thay đổi về đại từ xưng hô, đại từ nhân thân, đại từ nhân mạnh, tính từ và đại từ sở hữu sao cho phù hợp với chủ thể của lời nói và đối tượng nhận được thông tin.

2. Thay đổi về trạng từ chỉ thời gian, đại từ chỉ định, trạng từ chỉ địa điểm, nơi chốn.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
now	then
today	that day
ago	before
tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
yesterday	the previous day/ the day before
the day after tomorrow	in two day's time
the day before yesterday	two days before
next week/ year	the following week/ year
last week/ month/ year	the previous week/ month/ year

Direct speech	Indirect speech
	the week/ month/ year before
this	that
these	those
here	there
tonight	that night

*** Thay đổi các đại từ nhân xưng:**

Đại từ nhân xưng		Đại từ sở hữu	
I	He/ She	My	His/ Her
We	They	Our	Their
You	You /He/ She	Your	His/ Her/ Their
They	They	Their	Their
He/ She	He/ She	His/ Her	His/ Her
It	It	Its	Its

Việc thay đổi các đại từ nhân xưng và các tân ngữ thực hiện tương tự như trên.

3. Một số hình thức câu gián tiếp cơ bản.

*** Yes/No questions**

S + asked/wanted to know + (O) + if/whether + clause

Jane asked "Do you like Pop music, Flora?"

Jane asked Flora if she liked Pop music.

Maretta asked "Can you swim, John?"

Marretta asked John if he could swim.

Micky asked "Do you like to live in Ha Noi or Ho Chi Minh City, Brenda?"

Micky asked Brenda whether she liked to live in Ha Noi or Ho Chi Minh City.

She asked "Do you want to buy a blue shirt or a white one, Bill?"

She asked Bill whether he wanted to buy a blue shirt or a white one.

*** Wh - Questions**

Loại câu hỏi này thường bắt đầu bằng các từ để hỏi: *who, whom, what, why, where, when, how, which ...*

S + V + (O) + who, what + clause

Jimmy asked Nam "Why do you like to learn English?"

Jimmy asked Nam why he liked to learn English.

The teacher asked Hang "When does your school vacation start?"

The teacher asked Hang when her school vacation started.

*** Câu mệnh lệnh, câu cầu khiến, lời mời, lời khuyên, lời đề nghị ...**

Subject +	told	+ somebody	to do something
	asked		
	advised		not to do something
	invited		
	requested		
	ordered		

"Open your mouth wide, John." The doctor said.

The doctor asked John to open his mouth wide.

"Don't talk in the class, Bill." Mick reminded.

Mick reminded Bill not to talk in the class.

"Please come in, all my friends." Paula invited.

Paula invited all her friends to come in.

EXERCISES

a. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. Ann said "I usually have five classes in the morning."

_____.

2. Micky said "I have been working in this restaurant since 1998."

_____.

3. Nam said "We will spend our holiday in Sa Pa next month."

_____.

4. "Where are you studying now, Lan?" The teacher asked.

_____.

5. "Why don't you take a rest for a few days?" Liz asked.

_____.

6. "Come and see me if you have time, Mary." Janet invited.

_____.

7. "Who made coffee for me this morning, Hoa?" The mother asked.

_____.

8. "Are you interested in dancing, Lan?" Nam asked.

9. The guide asked the tourists "Do you want to see Ha Noi Cathedral and Ba Da Pagoda?"

10. "Don't make any noise in the class." Mr John reminded.

b. Change the following sentences into direct speech.

1. Mr John invited us to attend his party that night.

2. Minh said that his sister worked for a company in the city centre.

3. Mrs Tu said that dancing was her hobby.

4. Paul told Lan not to be late for class the following day.

5. Hang asked Micky if he could speak Vietnamese.

6. Mai asked Ngoc whether she liked to live in Huc or in Ha Noi.

7. Peter asked the landlady how much the rent was.

8. Mrs Chau asked Ben how long he wanted to stay in her house.

9. Mrs Chi said that she was learning Japanese in the evening class.

10. Mr Patriet asked me how far it was from my house to the college.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5
MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ
(Relative Clauses)

Mệnh đề quan hệ (MĐQH) thường bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ (ĐTQH) hoặc các trạng từ quan hệ (TTQH): *who, whom, which, that, whose, when, where, why*.

Chúng ta theo dõi bảng tổng kết sau:

	Person	Thing	Place	Time	Reason
Subject	who/that	which/that			
Object	who/whom/that/ø	which/that/ø	where	when	why
Possessive	whose	whose			

1. **Who:** là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, được dùng làm chủ ngữ trong MĐQH.

*A seaman is someone **who** works on a ship.*

*Do you know the girl **who** is talking to Janet?*

2. **Whom:** là đại từ quan hệ chỉ người được dùng làm tân ngữ trong MĐQH.

*The man **whom** you met yesterday is my father.*

*The director **whom** John wanted to interview is very young.*

3. **Which:** là đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật trong MĐQH.

*TET is a festival **which** occurs in late January or early February.*

*The song **which** I listened to last night was interesting.*

4. **That:** là đại từ quan hệ được dùng để thay thế cho cả người (who) và vật (which).

*I can't find the book **that/ which** you are talking about in the library.*

*Do you know the name of the actor **that/ who** was acted well in "Gone with the wind"?*

5. **Whose:** là đại từ quan hệ được dùng để thay thế cho các tính từ sở hữu: *my, our, their, his, her, its*.

*The woman, **whose** daughter is the top of the class 9A, is a farmer.*

*I will stay with Maria **whose** sister is one of my closest friends.*

6. **Where:** là đại từ quan hệ được dùng để chỉ nơi chốn.

*The hotel **where** we stayed was very expensive.*

*I recently went back the country **where** I was born.*

7. **MĐQH xác định và MĐQH không xác định** (Defining relative clauses and Non-defining relative clauses)

a) **MĐQH xác định:** là mệnh đề cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu. Nếu bỏ nó đi, ý nghĩa của câu sẽ không rõ ràng.

*The woman **whom** you talked to yesterday is my former teacher.*

b) **MĐQH không xác định:** là mệnh đề không cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu. Nó chỉ có tác dụng bổ sung thêm thông tin cho câu mà thôi, khi bỏ mệnh đề

này đi, ý nghĩa của câu không bị thay đổi. MĐQH không xác định được ngăn cách bằng dấu phẩy (,).

The building, which was destroyed in the fire, has now been rebuilt.

My younger sister, whom you met yesterday evening, loves John.

Chú ý:

- Không dùng "that" trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

Câu sai : *Tom, that didn't get good marks in the final exam, is a careless student.*

Câu đúng : *Tom, who didn't get good marks in the final exam, is a careless student.*

- Khi phía trước nó có dấu phẩy hoặc giới từ :

This is my book, that I bought 2 years ago. Câu này sai vì phía trước có dấu phẩy vì vậy không được dùng THAT mà phải dùng WHICH.

This is the house in that I live. Câu này sai vì phía trước có giới từ *in* vì vậy không được dùng THAT mà phải dùng WHICH.

8. Mệnh đề quan hệ với giới từ và lượng từ

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{all of / many of / much of / most of} \\ \text{either of / any of / none of / neither of} \\ \text{half of / both of / each of / one of} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whom (people)} \\ \text{which (things)} \end{array} \right.$$

Huong has three brothers, all of whom are married.

There are 62 TV channels, some of which operate 24 hours a day.

EXERCISES

a. Use who, whom, which, that, where, ... or ø to fill in the blank to complete the sentence.

- The woman _____ lives in apartment No. 2 is an English teacher.
- Elephants are animals _____ live in hot countries.
- Do you know the girl _____ is singing in that cafeteria?
- The house, _____ is being renovated, is near here.
- Has anyone seen the book _____ I was reading?
- The document _____ I need has "important" written at the top.
- Let's go to a country _____ the sun always shines.
- London is one of the most beautiful cities _____ I've ever visited.
- The boy _____ we met yesterday is very clever.
- Two men, neither of _____ I had seen before, came into my office.

b. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- She gives her children everything _____ they want.
A. that B. who C. whom D. what

2. Tell me _____ you want and I will try to help you.
A. that B. what C. who D. which
3. The place _____ we spent our holiday was really beautiful.
A. what B. who C. where D. which
4. What was the name of the girl _____ passport was stolen?
A. whose B. who C. which D. when
5. The bed _____ I slept in was too soft.
A. whose B. which C. what D. who

c. Make one sentence from two. Use who/which/that/where,...

1. New York is one of the largest cities in the USA. My sister is living there.
New York is one of the largest cities in the USA _____.
2. Ann talked to a man. He won a lot of money.
Ann talked to the man _____.
3. The couple has got married again. Their divorce was in the newspapers.
The couple _____.
4. He is an architect. He designed the new city library.
He is the architect _____.
5. Jerry sent me a letter. It was very funny.
Jerry sent me the letter _____.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6

CÁC CẤP SO SÁNH

(Comparisons)

Trong các dạng so sánh ta có khái niệm tính từ dài và tính từ ngắn. Tính từ ngắn (short adjectives) là tính từ có một âm tiết (syllable) và những tính từ có hai âm tiết nhưng tận cùng bằng phụ âm + Y. Tính từ dài (long adjectives) là những tính từ có hai âm tiết trở lên.

I. So sánh bằng/ không bằng (Comparison of equality/ not equality):

Bằng: S + V + as + adjective + as

Không bằng: S + V + not so (as) + adjective + as

This garden is as large as ours.

Lan is as careful as her sister.

It is not so (as) hot as it was yesterday.

David is not so (as) careful as Kathy.

II. So sánh hơn (Comparison of Superiority):

Tính từ ngắn: **S + V + short adj. + ER (than)**

Tính từ dài: **S + V + more + long adj. (than)**

Harry is older than William.

Alice is more careful than her brother.

Lưu ý:

1. Tính từ tận cùng bằng phụ âm + Y: Chuyển Y thành I trước khi thêm ER/EST.
happy - happier/happiest;
dirty - dirtier/dirtiest
2. Tính từ tận cùng bằng 1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm: Gấp đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm ER/EST.
thin - thinner/thinnest; big - bigger/biggest
3. Tính từ tận cùng bằng E: Bỏ E trước khi thêm ER/EST:
ripe - riper/ripest; white - whiter/whitest.

III. So sánh hơn nhất (Superlative)

Tính từ ngắn: **S + V + the short adj. + est**

Tính từ dài: **S + V + the most + long adj.**

This explanation is the clearest of all.

The film I saw yesterday is the most interesting.

IV. Một số tính từ (trạng từ) đặc biệt:

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất	Ghi chú
good	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	

much	more	most	uncountable nouns
many	more	most	countable nouns
little	less	least	
little	smaller	smallest	

Some adjectives have two possible forms of comparison.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất
common	commoner / more common	commonest / most common
likely	likelier / more likely	likeliest / most likely
pleasant	pleasanter / more pleasant	pleasantest / most pleasant
polite	politer / more polite	politest / most polite
simple	simpler / more simple	simplest / most simple
stupid	stupider / more stupid	stupidest / most stupid
subtle	subtler / more subtle	subtlest
sure	surer / more sure	surest / most sure

Difference in meaning with adjectives.

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh hơn nhất	Ghi chú
far	farther	farthest	distance
	further	furthest	distance or time
late	later	latest	
	latter	x	
	x	last	
old	older	oldest	people and things
	elder	eldest	people (family)
near	nearer	nearest	distance
	x	next	order

V. So sánh kép (Double Comparative):

Khi cần diễn tả những ý nghĩ như "càng ngày.... càng..." người ta dùng cấp so sánh kép (double comparative). (Lưu ý rằng trong các cấu trúc sau (adjective) có nghĩa là tính từ ở cấp so sánh hơn).

Đối với tính từ ngắn: – S + V + adjective and adjective

– The short adjective + S + V + the short adjective + S + V

It is getting hotter and hotter.

His voice became weaker and weaker.

The sooner you start, the earlier you arrive.

The older the boy is, the wiser he is.

Đối với tính từ dài: S + V + more and more adjective

The more + S + V + the more + S + V

The more + S + V + the + short adjective + S + V

The lessons are getting more and more difficult.

The more you learn, the more you know.

The more exercises you do, the better you understand the lesson.

EXERCISES

a. Use the correct comparisons of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Her daughter is _____ her. (beautiful)
2. Summer is _____ season of the year. (hot)
3. That dog isn't _____ it looks. (dangerous)
4. In the past, people were _____ than today. (polite)
5. It is _____ today than it was yesterday. (cold)
6. Our hotel was _____ than all the others in the town. (cheap)
7. What's _____ river in the world. (long)
8. It was an awful day. It was _____ day of my life. (bad)
9. Everest is _____ mountain in the world. It is _____ than any other mountain. (high)
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's _____. (comfortable)

b. Rewrite the sentences by keeping the same meaning as the original ones.

1. This is the most delicious cake I've ever tasted.
I've _____.
2. I've never met any more dependable person than George.
George is _____.

3. There isn't anybody as kind-hearted as your mother.
Your mother is _____.
4. There is no better teacher in this school than Mr John.
Mr John is _____.
5. Have you got any bigger than that one?
Is this _____?

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7

CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ

(Phrasal verbs)

Cụm động từ là một thành ngữ trong đó một động từ đi kèm với một giới từ, hoặc một trạng từ.

He gave up smoking last year.

We put off washing the dishes.

He didn't want to deal with that firm any more.

I can't put up with his carelessness any longer.



Trong các ví dụ trên, cụm động từ **to give up** chứa động từ **to give** và được theo sau bởi trạng từ **up**; cụm động từ **to put off** chứa động từ **to put** và được theo sau bởi trạng từ **off**; cụm động từ **to deal with** chứa động từ **to deal** và được theo sau bởi giới từ **with**; cụm động từ **to put up with** chứa động từ **to put** và được theo sau bởi trạng từ **up** và giới từ **with**.

1. Cụm động từ gồm một động từ đi kèm với một giới từ :

We came across an old diary while we were ordering the room.

The workers frowned on the practice of smoking in the office.

Cần lưu ý rằng cụm động từ gồm một động từ đi kèm với một giới từ như ví dụ sau đây mang nghĩa bị động:

The practice of smoking in the office was frowned on by the workers.

The children were looked after by their aunt.

2. Cụm động từ gồm một động từ đi kèm với một trạng từ :

– Lưu ý trong cụm động từ gồm một động từ đi kèm với một trạng từ có một số là nội động từ và một số là ngoại động từ.

At ten o'clock, her brother showed up.

– Trong ví dụ này cụm động từ nội **to show up** không có tân ngữ đi kèm, nó được kết hợp bởi động từ **to show** và trạng từ **up**.

– Một số nội động từ (intransitive verbs) cũng được theo sau bởi các trạng từ:

*If the water **boils away**, the stew will burn.*

*We **came upon** a small lake.*

*The two friends **confided in** each other.*

– Một số ngoại động từ (transitive verbs) cũng được theo sau bởi các trạng từ:

*We **breathed in** the fresh air.*

*She **brought back** her library books.*

*We gradually **brought her around** to our point of view.*

3. Phân biệt sự khác nhau giữa động từ đi kèm với giới từ và động từ đi kèm với trạng từ :



Động từ theo sau bởi giới từ (Prepositions)	Động từ theo sau bởi trạng từ (Adverbs)
- Tân ngữ được đặt sau giới từ: <i>I sat on it.</i> - Trạng từ chỉ cách thức có thể được đặt giữa động từ và giới từ: <i>I sat quietly on it.</i> - Động từ trong câu được nhấn mạnh: <i>This is what I sat on.</i>	- Tân ngữ được đặt trước trạng từ: <i>I turned it on.</i> - Trạng từ chỉ cách thức không được đặt giữa động từ và trạng từ: <i>I quietly turned it on.</i> - Trạng từ được nhấn mạnh: <i>This is what I turned on.</i>

4. Cụm động từ gồm động từ đi kèm với một từ có chức năng như một trạng từ hoặc như một giới từ :

– Một số cụm động từ chứa một nội động từ được theo sau bởi một từ nào đó có chức năng như một trạng từ hoặc một giới từ.

*We **passed by**.*

*We **passed by the library**.*

Trong ví dụ 1, chúng ta có thể thấy, từ **by** của cụm động từ **passed by** có chức năng như một trạng từ; còn trong ví dụ 2, từ **by** của cụm động từ **passed by** có chức năng như một giới từ có tân ngữ **library** đi kèm.

5. Cụm động từ gồm một động từ đi kèm với một trạng từ và một giới từ :

I went along with the idea.

Trong ví dụ trên, cụm động từ **went along with** chứa động từ **to go** và được theo sau bởi trạng từ **along** và giới từ **with** và có tân ngữ **idea** đi kèm.

Một số ví dụ khác:

*It is hard to see what that **adds up to**.*

*She never **backs down from** a challenge.*

*I wish I could **back out of** the agreement.*

*He **bowed out of** the race.*

EXERCISES

a. Give correct prepositions into each sentence to make meaningful phrasal verbs :

1. My father has been _____ since he lost his job.
2. She can deal _____ any situation.
3. They decided _____ a course of action.
4. The brothers entered _____ an agreement.
5. Have you got _____ the flu yet?

b. Use the phrasal verbs in the box to complete the sentences :

<i>brought around</i>	<i>blow over</i>	<i>fall off</i>	<i>turned away</i>	<i>catch on</i>
<i>settle down</i>	<i>get by</i>	<i>die down</i>	<i>handed in</i>	

1. I wonder when the trouble will _____.
2. Do you think the idea will _____?
3. After a few days, the excitement _____.
4. Attendance at the concerts has _____.
5. She studied just hard enough to _____.
6. After the excitement, the students found it difficult to _____.
7. Let's _____ until we find out what his plans are.
8. We gradually _____ her _____ to our point of view.
9. The students _____ their assignments _____ to the teacher.
10. The event was so popular that many people had to be _____.

c. Fill in the sentence the phrasal verbs with two particles :

1. Don't trust him. He went _____ his promises many times.
2. Students can wear what they like now. The headmaster has done _____ school uniform.
3. She hasn't faced _____ the fact that her father passed away.
4. I know I can't ask for your forgiveness. But I want to make _____ all the trouble I caused.
5. When I decided to go _____ the contest, I didn't think I would win.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8

CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN THỂ VÀ ĐUÔI ING

(The infinitive and the ing-form)



I. Verb + to-infinitive :

1. Sau một số động từ chúng ta có thể sử dụng hình thức nguyên thể có *to* (to-infinitive): *decide, manage, arrange, agree, desire, fail, plan, promise, tend, afford, offer, appear, demand, ask, expect, prepare, refuse, want, pretend, prove, ...*

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S + V + to-infinitive

My father decided to close his company because of the trouble in finance.

I don't know the reason why they refuse to help the poor children.

2. Chúng ta có thể đặt "not" trước "to-infinitive".

My friends expect not to rewrite the essay.

II. Verb + ing-form :

1. Sau một số động từ chúng ta có thể sử dụng hình thức "ing-form". Hình thức này còn được gọi là *Danh động từ* (Gerund): *like, dislike, enjoy, keep, love, finish, stop, mind, hate, give up, imagine, can't stand, can't insist, suggest, ...*

S + V + ing-form

He suggested going out for dinner on his birthday.

She hates washing up in the cold winter.

2. Đôi khi có thể đặt "not" trước "ing-form".

Imagine not having anywhere to live.

III. Verb + to-infinitive or verb + ing-form :

1. Một số động từ có thể theo sau bởi “ing-form” hoặc “to-infinitive” mà ý nghĩa của câu không bị thay đổi: *begin, continue, hate, like, intend, love, prefer, start*.

S + V + to-infinitive/ ing-form

Lucy prefers listening / listen to music at night.

Jame started to paint/ painting his mother's portrait.

My friends began to leave/ leaving the camp before dark.

Lưu ý: sau các cụm từ: *would like, would hate, would love, would prefer*, chúng ta sử dụng hình thức “to-infinitive”.

Would you like to go for a walk?

Mark would prefer to drive rather than take the train.

2. Sau các động từ “try, remember, forget”, chúng ta có thể sử dụng một trong hai hình thức “ing-form” hoặc “to-infinitive” nhưng ý nghĩa của câu sẽ khác nhau.

a) Try :

- Try to do something: Cố gắng để làm việc gì

I tried to open the door but he couldn't.

- Try doing something: Thử làm việc gì

I tried giving up smoking many times, but it doesn't work.

b) Remember :

- Remember to do something: Nhớ trước khi làm việc gì.

The officers must remember to turn off the lights before going out.

- Remember doing something: Nhớ đã làm việc gì trong quá khứ.

She remembers watching this film once.

c) Forget :

- Forget to do something: Quên trước khi làm việc gì (thường dùng để nhắc nhở ai về việc gì).

Don't forget to water the flowers when I go on business.

- Forget doing something: Quên những việc đã làm trong quá khứ.

My mother forgot giving me money two days ago.

IV. Verb + object + to-infinitive :

Có một số động từ được sử dụng theo cấu trúc trên: *tell, force, allow, teach, expect, ask, want, advise, forbid, persuade, encourage, invite, help, would like, remind, beg, take, order, warn, ...*

I expect the goods to arrive on time.

I will persuade Laura to go to the doctor's.

V. Infinitive with/ without "to" :

1. Infinitive with "to": Sau một số động từ (xem lại mục I): *decide, agree, offer, want, hope, plan, promise,...* chúng ta sử dụng hình thức nguyên thể có "to" ("to-infinitive"):

He offered to do the washing-up.

We are planning to go on holiday this week.

2. Infinitive without "to": Chúng ta thường sử dụng hình thức nguyên thể không có "to" sau một số động từ khuyết thiếu: *will, would, can, could, shall, should, must, may, might.*

We may go by train.

She can play the piano.



EXERCISES

a. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes you need a passive form.

1. I want _____ (keep) informed of any developments.
2. Our teacher expects us _____ (use) a dictionary.
3. I hate _____ (keep) waiting.
4. She's thinking of _____ (emigrate).
5. Nobody likes _____ (insult).
6. We regret _____ (inform) you that we are not taking on any new staff at present.
7. We always prefer _____ (stay) in the small hotels.
8. It was starting _____ (get) dark.
9. Did you promise _____ (take) the children to the zoo?
10. Please remember _____ (buy) some stamps.

b. Write the complete sentence, using the words/ phrases given.

1. I/ can't/ remember/ meet/ John.

_____.

2. Jenny/ try/ take/ the aspirin/ her headache.

_____.

3. He/ refuse/ help/ us/because/ not/ meet/ us/before.

_____.

4. His parents/ want/ him/ go/ university.

_____.

5. This kind/ music/ make/ me/ feel/ good.

_____.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9

MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC THƯỜNG DÙNG

(More structures)

1. **not only...but also** dùng để nhấn mạnh sự có mặt của hai (nhóm) người, vật.

The lecture was not only very long but also very boring.

2. **either...or** dùng để diễn tả sự lựa chọn một trong hai khả năng.

I can't remember that either John or Jack loved Lucy.

3. **neither...nor** dùng để nhấn mạnh sự không lựa chọn cả hai khả năng.

Neither you nor your brother gets the salary this month.

4. **both ... and** dùng để nhấn mạnh sự lựa chọn cả hai khả năng.

I likes both reading book and watching TV.

5. **So - therefore** (Vì thế, cho nên)

- **So** và **therefore** đều được dùng để giới thiệu kết quả của một việc. **So** phổ biến hơn trong văn nói, còn **therefore** phổ biến hơn trong văn viết.

- **So** là liên từ thường đứng ở giữa câu, nối mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân và mệnh đề chỉ kết quả. Trong trường hợp này, mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân phải đứng trước.

The weather is very cold so the children have to stay at home.

- **Therefore** là trạng từ có thể đứng ở đầu một câu mới chỉ kết quả.

The food was cold, he couldn't eat. Therefore, he was angry.

- **Therefore** cũng có khi đứng ở giữa mệnh đề/ câu chỉ kết quả.

The food was cold. He was therefore angry.

- So sánh hai câu có cùng nghĩa sau:

I hadn't done my homework so I didn't understand the lesson.

I hadn't done my homework. Therefore, I didn't understand the lesson.

6. **But** và **however** đều được dùng để diễn tả 2 ý đối lập nhau trong một câu hoặc trong một ngữ đoạn ngắn.

- **But** dùng nối hai mệnh đề và thường đứng ở đầu mệnh đề thứ hai.

- **However** là một trạng từ, nó có thể đứng ở các vị trí khác nhau trong câu. Trước *however*, ta dùng dấu chấm câu (.), dấu phẩy (,) hoặc dấu chấm phẩy (;).

I don't like him, but I agree that he's a good manager.

I don't like him. However, I agree that he's a good manager.

It's a bit late, but I'd like to go out.

It's a bit late; however, I'd like to go out.

7. Used to:

Chỉ một thói quen, một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ.

S + used to + V (inf)...

(+) Khẳng định: **S + used to + V (inf)**

When Peter was a child, he used to eat a lot of sweets.

(-) Phủ định: **S + didn't use to + V (inf)**

I didn't use(d) to watch the football match.

(?) Nghi vấn: **Did + S + use to + V (inf)?**

Did you use(d) to go to the cinema?

Lưu ý: phân biệt cách dùng "To be used to/ to get used to + V-ing"

My sister is used to getting up early to prepare breakfast.

Tom gets used to driving on the left hand side.

EXERCISES

1. Jane is beautiful and intelligent; _____, she's very kind.

A. moreover B. however C. for all that D. on the other hand

2. Either you or I _____ wrong.
A. am B. is C. are D. were
3. Neither my gloves nor my hat _____ with this dress.
A. is going B. are going C. goes D. go
4. He never works _____ he gains all the prizes.
A. furthermore B. whereas C. but D. accordingly
5. The sun is shining and there are very few clouds; _____, I am sure it is going to rain.
A. what's more B. hence C. thus D. nevertheless
6. I'll ring you as soon as I _____ there.
A. get B. shall get C. will have got D. will get
7. Bill is in class 12, _____ John, who is a year older, is only in class 4.
A. and B. whereas C. either D. nevertheless
8. I wish I _____ suggest something more suitable, but this is all we have.
A. should B. could C. can D. would
9. You must leave at once, _____ you miss the train.
A. however B. yet C. still D. otherwise
10. He had to take photos of the places he visited _____ he was asked to write a report of his journey.
A. in addition B. because C. however D. and
11. He thought the talk was fascinating. His friend, _____, fell asleep halfway through it.
A. although B. nevertheless C. so as D. in spite of
12. Olivia booked a babysitter _____ she could go out for the evening.
A. so that B. but C. so D. hence
13. No longer _____ any pleasure to do this job.
A. I do have B. do I have C. do have I D. I have

14. I would rather _____ poor but happy than become rich without happiness.
A. being B. be C. to be D. was
15. You need to get some job retraining. _____ it, you risk being laid off.
A. If so B. If not C. With D. Without
16. Could I have rice _____ potatoes, please?
A. but B. but also C. instead D. instead of
17. _____ his denial, we knew that he was guilty.
A. Despite B. In spite C. Because D. And
18. John's family is very happy _____ his being awarded a scholarship.
A. because of B. if C. either D. nor
19. You can send letters from Hongkong _____ by Suez or by Canada.
A. either B. neither C. both D. as well
20. She told me that she'd rather _____ on the committee.
A. not to serve B. not serving C. not serve D. serving not

Phần hai

MỘT SỐ ĐỀ LUYỆN THI

ĐỀ CƠ BẢN

PRACTICE TEST 1

Time: 90 minutes, total marks: 60

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>there</u> | B. <u>though</u> | C. <u>than</u> | D. <u>theme</u> |
| 2. A. <u>snow</u> storm | B. <u>know</u> ledge | C. <u>show</u> | D. <u>slow</u> |
| 3. A. <u>treas</u> ure | B. <u>sew</u> age | C. <u>save</u> | D. <u>campus</u> |
| 4. A. <u>effect</u> ive | B. <u>recogn</u> ize | C. <u>sent</u> ence | D. <u>equal</u> ity |
| 5. A. <u>enjoy</u> ed | B. <u>invit</u> ed | C. <u>mend</u> ed | D. <u>last</u> ed |

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II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (15 pts)

- In the jar, there was a _____ which looked like jam.
A. substance B. material C. solid D. powder
- Would you care for _____ cup of tea?
A. another B. more C. one other D. some more
- Let's practice the game, _____?
A. will you B. us C. do we D. shall we
- _____ we came late, we missed the first part of the film.
A. Since B. Although C. For D. Because of
- _____ we were tired, we sat down beside the stream.
A. And B. Because of C. If D. As
- The prices of homes are _____ high in urban areas that most young people cannot afford to buy them.
A. as B. so C. such D. so as

7. Over _____ past few decades, _____ schools in the USA have been testing various arrangements.
A. the / x B. x / the C. a / the D. x / x
8. I can't stand the car _____. Therefore, I hate traveling by car.
A. sickness B. illness C. disease D. tiredness
9. The old lady can't see very well. She needs _____ to take her across the street.
A. anybody B. somebody C. nobody D. everybody
10. We don't visit you very often because you live so _____.
A. away far B. further C. far away D. away
11. He moved the TV antenna _____ he could get a clearer picture.
A. because of B. in which C. so which D. so that
12. John decided _____ golf on weekends.
A. to begin B. to commence C. to take up D. to start up
13. You had better _____ the tourist information office.
A. inquire at B. inquiring at C. inquire to D. inquiring at
14. We will serve our guests soon. We had better _____ now.
A. have table set B. set table C. setting table D. set the table
15. I will stay in the Golden Hotel in New York. Why don't you _____?
A. visits B. visit in C. drop in D. call in

b. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense or form. (10 pts)

1. He (**not finish**) his work yet. He only (**start**) an hour ago.
_____.
2. I recommend that Bob (**study**) much more if he wants to pass all his classes.
_____.
3. If I (**have**) a typewriter, I would type it myself.
_____.
4. I tried (**explain**) but he refused to listen.
_____.
5. A lot of people (**kill**) by AIDS recently, and I wish nobody would die any more.
_____.
6. Only yesterday I (**realise**) what was going on.
_____.

7. George as well as his brothers (**not go**) to the cinema very often.
8. We are going (**have**) our house (**repaint**) next month.
9. After (**stop**) by the police, the man admitted (**steal**) the car but denied driving at 100 miles an hour.
10. Mary (**not wear**) her glasses at that time, so she (**not notice**) what kind of car the man (**drive**).

III. READING

a. Read the information and choose the best option A, B, C or D to suit the meaning. (5pts)

1. Please inform the dentist if you are taking medicine	A. Your dentist may give you a medicine. B. You have to bring your medicine with you. C. Ask your dentist if you need some medicine. D. Your dentist needs to know about your medicine.
2. TWO TABLETS TO BE TAKEN THREE TIMES A DAY	A. Take two tablets a day. B. Take three tablets a day. C. Take five tablets a day. D. Take six tablets a day.
3. CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH	A. These cigarettes are safer than ordinary ones. B. People who smoke may get ill. C. You are not allowed to smoke here. D. Smoking annoys other people.
4. This hospital has no emergency department	A. Accident patients are not admitted here. B. The emergency department is closed. C. This hospital only accepts accident patients. D. Contact this hospital in an emergency.
5. HOME VISITS YOUR DOCTOR'S TIME IS VALUABLE. PLEASE DO NOT CALL HIM/HER OUT UNLESS REALLY NECESSARY.	A. You will have to pay if the doctor visits your home. B. The doctor will visit you in hospital if necessary. C. You can call the doctor out if you are seriously ill. D. The doctor can only visit you during the day.

b. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. (10 pts)

A very good actor was playing in a comedy where he acted the role of an aristocrat.

The aristocrat was in the Bastille prison where he had (1) _____ a lot of time. In the second act, a guard always arrived and gave the aristocratic prisoner a letter. The prisoner (2) _____ the letter and read it aloud. The play had already been repeated (3) _____ and the aristocrat knew the letter by heart but he always (4) _____ that the letter should be written down completely. One night the guard decided to play a joke (5) _____ the famous actor, just to find out if he knew the letter by heart, after so many performances.

When the guard (6) _____ the prisoner's dark cell, the prisoner was sitting on a small bed. He gave (7) _____ the letter, but this time there was nothing on the sheet, it was completely blank. The guard looked at the aristocrat, he was so happy about his joke that he couldn't hide his smile. He wanted to see if the prisoner (8) _____ the letter by heart. The prisoner looked at the letter for some seconds, then he said: "There is too little light. I can't see very well. Can you please read the letter for me?" And he gave the letter to the guard. The guard, (9) _____ obviously did not remember the letter, said: "You are right. The light is really dim. I must go and get my glasses." He left the cell and went to fetch the usual copy (10) _____ the letter. Then he came back with the letter and the pair of glasses and started reading the letter to the prisoner. The prisoner was of course very much amused.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. spend | B. to spend | C. spending | D. spent |
| 2. A. was taking | B. takes | C. took | D. had taken |
| 3. A. hundred of time | B. hundreds of times | | |
| C. hundred of times | D. hundreds of time | | |
| 4. A. was insisting | B. had insisted | C. insisted | D. has insisted |
| 5. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. for |
| 6. A. to enter | B. entering | C. enter | D. entered |
| 7. A. the prisoner | B. the prisoners | C. the guard | D. the guards |
| 8. A. can recite | B. could recite | | |
| C. could be recited | D. may be recited | | |
| 9. A. who | B. whom | C. that | D. whose |
| 10. A. on | B. of | C. from | D. at |

IV. WRITING

a. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the original one. (5 pts)

- He knows nearly everything there is to know about whales.
There's _____.
- "Nothing will persuade me to sleep in that haunted house" she said.
She flatly _____.
- The demand was so great that they had to reprint the book immediately.
So _____.
- There weren't nearly as many people there as I had expected.
There were far _____.
- "I didn't steal the car" he said "I just borrowed it".
He denied _____.

b. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each of the sentences that need correcting. (5 pts)

- It was an extremely frightened experience in my life.
A B C D
- The Thames, when I spent my happy childhood, is always in my mind.
A B C D
- I like lying on the beach, so I always spend my holiday to sunbath.
A B C D
- Although being only 14, she was more mature than most of her classmates.
A B C D
- In America, erosion of farmland by wind and water has been a problem
that can hardly to be solved up to now.
A B C D

c. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. (5 pts)

- It's really hard to believe* _____.
A. he would say such a terrible thing

- B. such a terrible thing he would say
 C. to say he would such a terrible thing
 D. would he say such a terrible thing
2. *Why don't you _____ us?*
 A. go to the house party with
 B. go together the house party with
 C. go the house party with
 D. together the house party with
3. *The new teacher loves poems and makes us _____.*
 A. learn them heartily
 B. heartily learn them
 C. learn them by heart
 D. learning by heart them
4. *I'll give you another hour _____.*
 A. making your mind up
 B. making up your mind
 C. make up your mind
 D. to make up your mind
5. *They are rich enough to own _____.*
 A. not a helicopter only, but a yacht as well
 B. not only a helicopter, but a yacht as well
 C. only a helicopter, but a yacht as well
 D. as well as a helicopter, not only a yacht

PRACTICE TEST 2

Time: 90 minutes, total marks: 60

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> word | B. <u>s</u> wallow | C. <u>s</u> wamp | D. <u>s</u> wim |
| 2. A. hand <u>s</u> | B. occasi <u>o</u> ns | C. associat <u>e</u> s | D. other <u>s</u> |
| 3. A. <u>f</u> righ <u>t</u> ened | B. stamp <u>e</u> d | C. walk <u>e</u> d | D. laugh <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. h <u>i</u> dden | B. l <u>i</u> d | C. ar <u>i</u> d | D. fluor <u>i</u> de |
| 5. A. st <u>a</u> ck | B. sl <u>a</u> sh | C. sw <u>a</u> mp | D. st <u>a</u> mp |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (5 pts)

1. I was wakened by the sound of someone _____ on the door.
A. crashing B. bumping C. knocking D. hitting
2. The woman said "This carpet was made _____, so it is expensive".
A. by hand B. by the hand C. by hands D. by our hands
3. Helen asked me _____ the film called "Star Wars".
A. have I seen B. have you seen C. if I had seen D. if had I seen
4. Are there enough apples for us to have one _____?
A. every B. each C. individually D. self
5. The truth of the matter is _____ from that newspaper report.
A. not the same B. the opposite C. unlike D. different
6. As the streets of our city become busier, people are turning more and more to the _____ bicycle.
A. historical B. old-fashioned C. old-aged D. elderly
7. After a long and exhausting journey, they arrived home _____.
A. finally B. by the end C. at the end D. at last
8. The _____ you start, the _____ you will finish.
A. soon/ early B. sooner/earlier C. sooner/ early D. soonest/earliest
9. Compared to the last result, this one is _____.
A. well B. best C. better D. more better
10. I am sure it will get _____.
A. warm B. warmer C. more D. the warmest
11. This one is bigger, but it costs _____ as the other one.
A. as much as B. as many C. twice as much D. twice as many
12. His writing is so bad that I can't _____ what he writes.
A. make out B. overlook C. outlook D. see through
13. Don't _____! I haven't finished explaining yet.
A. hang up B. hold on C. hang on D. call up
14. It suddenly _____ his mind that he had forgotten to tell his wife he would be late.
A. passed B. crossed C. filled D. occurred
15. They hardly do anything nowadays, _____?
A. don't they B. do they C. aren't they D. isn't it

b. Match each phrasal verb with the correct definition. (10 pts)

1. take in	A. meet accidentally
2. butt in	B. pay an unexpected visit
3. bump into	C. persuade to do
4. look into	D. deposit (money)
5. drop in	E. introduce (a system) in easy stages
6. talk into	F. complete (a form)
7. turn into	G. interrupt rudely
8. pay in	H. change into, become
9. phase in	I. investigate
10. fill in	J. deceive

III. READING

a. Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete. (10 pts)

Most of the (1) _____ in Saragossa were attending a children's graduation ceremony in the village school (2) _____ one of the worst tornadoes in American history suddenly struck. A sudden loud whistling (3) _____ made everyone sit up as the youngest child was shaking (4) _____ with the village mayor. It was supposed to be a time of great happiness. Instead of ending in tragedy, the children were receiving their certificates when the tornado hit the village (5) _____ any warning. The walls of the (6) _____ building fell in while most of the parents were watching the ceremony. Tons of concrete were sent crashing (7) _____ on them. Other parents were preparing a huge meal in the school (8) _____ at the time of the disaster. Afterwards no building in Saragossa remained (9) _____. Out of a population of 185, at least 25 were dead and a further 112 were injured. "The whole village has gone," said police officer Paul Deishler. "There's nothing at all here now. It looks (10) _____ than a war zone."

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. people | B. animals | C. women | D. men |
| 2. A. so | B. if | C. when | D. because |
| 3. A. smell | B. sound | C. colour | D. taste |
| 4. A. feet | B. hands | C. toes | D. fingers |

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 5. A. after | B. because | C. with | D. without |
| 6. A. temple | B. factory | C. house | D. school |
| 7. A. up | B. through | C. under | D. down |
| 8. A. porch | B. garden | C. kitchen | D. bedroom |
| 9. A. sitting | B. standing | C. building | D. destroying |
| 10. A. worst | B. worse | C. the worst | D. worser |

b. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question. (5 pts)

Not so long ago, people only used the telephone to make phone calls. Now thanks to computers, people use their phones to do much more. They can bank by phone, rent videos by phone, and even shop by phone. It is also possible to send letters and reports by faxing them over telephone lines. People can even use their phone lines to send messages from one computer to another computer by electric mail or e-mail.

But you don't need to be at home or at the office to use the phone anymore. You can carry a cellular phone in your pocket or keep one in your car. With a cellular phone, anyone who can talk and walk can also phone and walk. You don't have to look for a **pay phone** to make a call anymore. Now you can take your calls with you everywhere.

- The main topic of the passage is _____.
 A. current use of telephones
 B. the use of a cellular phone
 C. the convenience of a cellular phone
 D. the use of a telephone in the past
- People didn't use to _____.
 A. make phone calls only at home
 B. shop by phone
 C. make only phone calls with the telephone
 D. make phone calls only in the office
- What are advantages of having a cell phone? _____.
 A. You can carry it in your pocket
 B. You can keep it in your car
 C. With it, you can phone and walk
 D. All A, B and C

4. With a cellular phone you can _____.
 A. only carry it in your pocket
 B. only keep it in your car
 C. make a phone call everywhere you want
 D. only take photos
5. The word "pay phone" means _____.
 A. the phone pays you
 B. you can phone free of charge
 C. you pay for the call
 D. you don't pay for the call

IV. WRITING

a. Each sentence has ONE mistake, find out and correct it. (10 pts)

1. The director felt badly about not giving Mary the position that she had looked for from his company.
2. Only when you grow up, you will know the truth.
3. You'd better tell me the reason for he did not turn up.
4. The whole of family should be present during the dinner in which many different kinds of dishes are served.
5. Mrs. Brown's children are used to be picked up after school every day.
6. Andrew has been a teacher of English since a very long time.
7. I think we should go some sightseeing this afternoon.
8. You are tired although you stayed up too late to watch TV last night.
9. Don't speak English with him; he hardly not know any English.
10. Mary bought her mother a twenty-inches television last week.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

b. Use the words or phrases given to make complete sentences. You can add more words if necessary. (5 pts)

1. You / not get / good marks / unless / study / harder.
2. I / work / this office / since / my friend / move / the others.
3. He / one / best / students / class.
4. Last night / after / he / do / homework / he / watch / football match / TV.
5. All / us / accustomed / work / eight hours / day.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

PRACTICE TEST 3

Time: 90 minutes, total marks: 60

I. PHONETICS

Which word has the different position of stress from the others?

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. serious | B. value | C. circumstance | D. original |
| 2. A. destroy | B. disappear | C. reinsurance | D. independent |
| 3. A. occasional | B. industrial | C. information | D. variety |
| 4. A. economy | B. accompany | C. presentation | D. successfully |
| 5. A. passenger | B. explorer | C. closing | D. action |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (15 pts)

1. It is already 3 o'clock. Can you _____ time to catch the bus?
A. have enough B. have it in C. make in D. make it in
2. Have you ever _____ on a horse? It is a wonderful experience.
A. rode B. rid C. to ride D. ridden
3. Daisy wrote _____ report on the Vietnam war.
A. ten-page B. a ten-page C. ten pages D. ten-pages

4. She asked me where I _____ from.
A. come B. came C. to come D. coming
5. In some _____, it was one of the cleverest crimes of the century.
A. aspects B. prospects C. respects D. suspects
6. When Bill saw my new car, he was _____ with envy.
A. blue B. green C. yellow D. white
7. Before _____ evidence, you must swear _____ the truth.
A. giving/ to speak B. giving/ to be spoken
C. to give/ to speak D. giving/ speaking
8. How you invest your money is none of my _____.
A. affair B. matter C. business D. care
9. He was holding a tiny bird in the _____ of his hand.
A. thumb B. hole C. shin D. palm
10. The tiger _____ round the village in search of prey.
A. prowled B. lurked C. roamed D. stalked
11. He doesn't know how to _____ the central heating so the room is cold.
A. stop B. shut C. operate D. hold
12. My digital camera _____ away. I can't find it.
A. is taken B. took C. was taken D. has been taken
13. He kept his marriage a secret for years, but eventually the truth _____.
A. went out B. came through C. turned out D. came out
14. Before electricity was discovered, oil lamps _____.
A. had been used B. has been used C. has used D. used
15. After _____ for 3 hours, we stopped to let the other _____ with us.
A. walking/ catching up B. walk/ catch up
C. walking/ to catch up D. walking/ catch up

b. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.(10 pts)

James Dean (1-be) _____ a young screen actor who (2-kill) _____ in a car crash at the age of 24. He (3-make) _____ three films: *East of Eden*, *Rebel without a Cause* and *Giant*, of which only the first (4-release) _____ before his death. Young people of his generation (5-admire) _____ his good looks and (6-identify) _____ with his

charismatic screen performances. The parts he (7-play) _____ and (8-match) _____ the image of the man: moody, rebellious and angry - yet vulnerable, (9-arouse) _____ our protective instincts and perhaps (10-make) _____ us want to defend him and comfort him.

III. READING

a. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question. (5pts)

America Online is one of the big names on the internet, and unlike many other digital companies, it actually makes a profit. But the company which its rivals call the "Cyber-cockroach" was launched only in 1992. Before that it was a small firm called Control Video Corporation, and it made video games. The Steve Case, a former Pizza Hut marketing executive arrived and took the company online. Innovative, fast moving, and user-friendly, America Online appeals to people who want to surf the internet, but who do not have a lot of experience. For the same reason "techies", people who think they are more expert with computers, look down on America Online and its users. Recently America Online (or AOL, as it calls itself) joined with Time Warner - a multi-million dollar movie and magazine company - to create a multimedia giant.

Now AOL has begun to expand abroad. In many European countries, including the United Kingdom, it is hard to buy a computer magazine that does not have a free AOL introductory offer. The company also puts advertisements onto the television, and employs people to hand out its free introductory disks at places like train stations. As the internet gets faster AOL is changing. With many homes getting high-speed connections through fibre optic cables or the new ADSL technology, the "Cyber-cockroach" will have to show that, like real cockroaches, it can survive in almost any environment.

1. Who does Steve Case work for?

A. Control Video Corporation	B. None of these
C. Pizza Hut	D. AOL
2. What does the article say about AOL's future?

A. It will do badly	B. The article doesn't say
C. It will face challenges	D. It will do well
3. America Online is an unusual digital company because _____.

A. It used to make video games	B. It is innovative
C. It makes money	D. It has joined with another

4. What is the passage about?

A. A video company	B. A software company
C. An internet company	D. A computer company
5. People who use America Online are probably _____.

A. "Techies".	B. People new to the internet
C. Video game players	D. Movie fans

b. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word. (10 pts)

News media are the means or methods by which people learn what is happening in the city, in the country and in the (1) _____. The news media can be classified (2) _____ two general categories: the categories of print (3) _____ and electronic media. Print media use the written (4) _____ to communicate news to readers. Electronic media use air waves to (5) _____ news into homes, offices and public places. Print media are usually (6) _____ into magazines and newspapers. Most newspapers print news daily. For example, the newspapers "The New York Times" is (7) _____ weekly, for instance, Newsweek and Time magazines are published once a week. The electronic media are generally divided into radio and television. (8) _____ news is news that you listen to. In the United States many radio stations (9) _____ five minutes of news every hour. Television news is news that you not only listen to but also watch. In Canada and the United States, for example, many people watch an hour of news on TV at six o'clock in the evening. In the future new categories of news media will develop. Even today computers are beginning to (10) _____ the transmission and reception of news.

III. WRITING

a. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold, in such a way that it means the same as the one given. Do not alter these words in any way. (5 pts)

1. They're telling me that I must make a decision soon.(**pressure**)
_____.
2. His smooth manner didn't deceive us.(**taken**)
_____.
3. Jenny was the only one who didn't enjoy the film. (**apart**)
_____.

4. Don't run away with the idea that this work is easy. (**conclusion**)
_____.
5. I'm trying to concentrate, but all that noise you're making is distracting me. (**putting**)
_____.

b. Use the given words to write a letter. (10 pts)

Dear Jenny,

1. Thank you / much / your letter / arrive / few days ago.
_____.
2. It / lovely / hear / you.
_____.
3. I / be sorry / I not write / such a long time / but I / be very busy.
_____.
4. As you know / we buy / new house / October.
_____.
5. It / be / bad condition / and it/ need / a lot / work.
_____.
6. We finish / most / it now / and it/ look / very nice.
_____.
7. John and I /decide / give / housewarming party / May 5th.
_____.
8. you/ think / you / able / come?
_____.
9. Please give me / ring / let / know / you/ make it.
_____.
10. I / really/ look forward / see you again.
_____.

*Love,
Diana.*

PRACTICE TEST 4

Time: 90 minutes, total marks: 60

I. PHONETICS

a. Pick out the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.(3 pts)

1. A. many B. album C. any D. guess

2. A. farewell B. wish C. watermelon D. wrestle
 3. A. question B. protection C. aviation D. exception

b. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different.(2 pts)

4. A. employment B. construction C. nationwide D. abortion
 5. A. medicine B. protection C. conclusion D. attention

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence. (15 pts)

1. The more _____ you are, the easier it is for you to make friends.
 A. reserved B. funny C. sociable D. social
2. They went _____ hard days when they first came to settle here.
 A. by B. on C. through D. along
3. I found it very hard to _____ between the two sounds.
 A. discern B. pick C. tell D. differentiate
4. A _____ is someone who serves in a community primarily because they choose to do so.
 A. voluntary B. voluntarily C. volunteer D. voluntariness
5. I'm feeling sick. I _____ so much chocolate last night.
 A. needn't eat B. didn't need to eat
 C. can't have eaten D. shouldn't have eaten
6. He denied _____ the car but admitted _____ it.
 A. stealing – to borrow B. to steal – borrowing
 C. to steal – to borrow D. stealing – borrowing
7. Lorne has decided _____ a cooking course.
 A. attend B. to attend C. attending D. attended
8. By the time we _____ there, I'm afraid they _____.
 A. will get – will have left B. get – have left
 C. will get – have left D. get – will have left
9. Everyone was attracted by her graceful _____.
 A. performer B. performing C. performed D. performance
10. It took me a long time to get used _____.
 A. to wear glasses B. to wearing glasses
 C. wearing glasses D. to have glasses wear

11. He was _____ because she didn't attend his birthday party.
A. disappointed B. disappoint C. disappointing D. disappointment
12. We all agree _____ him _____ what he said.
A. on-at B. in-for C. to-with D. with-on
13. He bought the book, _____.
A. not to read, but to give it to Peter
B. so as to read, but to give it to Peter
C. in order to read, but to give it to Peter
D. not in order to read, but to give it to Peter
14. Resources on land are beginning to be used _____.
A. to B. with C. up D. by
15. _____ general, the population of the world is _____ the decrease over the next decade.
A. In – of B. With – in C. For – on D. In – on



b. Read the text and then write the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. There is an example at the beginning. (10 pts)

In the not-too-distant past farm animals were able to live natural lives in what we would now term 'free-range' conditions. Such farming methods however, were not able to supply the rapidly growing (1) _____ (POPULATE) of the world and the increasing demands on food (2) _____ (CONSUME). In order to cope with this rising demand, factory farming methods were introduced along with the (3) _____ (DEVELOP) of genetically engineered (4) _____ (GROW) hormones, which resulted in a massive increase in food (5) _____ (PRODUCE). However, these developments in the use of factory farming and drug (6) _____ (TREAT) have led to a widespread feeling that animals are being caused a lot of distress. And that the quality of the food itself suffers as a consequence. Certainly, many people (7) _____ (AGREE) with the idea of keeping animals in one building for their entire (8) _____ (EXIST) and argue that more emphasis should be given to (9) _____ (ALTERNATE) farming methods. A growing number of people are choosing to eat organic food, supporting farmers who use free-range methods, a system which has proved to be both (10) _____ (ECONOMY) and more humane.

III. READING

a. Look at the advertisement below for the restaurant and then answer the questions.(5 pts)

'ROUND THE WORLD' DINING ROOM <i>Leave the grey skies of England behind you for a couple of hours when you step in to try our large range of food from all over the world. Our waiters are only too happy to explain our menu so if you want to try something new, come and see us.</i> Open Noon- Midnight E	The Coffee Shop <i>Relax in our comfortable chairs and enjoy fresh coffee, tea and hot chocolate or cooling fruit juices - choose from all sorts of cakes, bread and biscuits baked in our own kitchen. Cooked breakfasts to order until 10 a.m</i> Open 06.30 - 18.30 A	SERVE YOURSELF <i>Eat as much as you can for only £5!!! Choose from dozens of delicious soups, salads, cold meats and cheeses. For the younger members of the family we offer reduced prices along with free colouring books and pencils.</i> Open Noon - 3 and 5 - 10 B
THE SANDWICH BAR <i>Your choice of over 50 different fillings for a sandwich made to order!! To drink, choose from delicious hot coffee, a wide selection of top soft drinks or ice cold milk. Our quick service makes this the best place for busy shoppers or anyone short of time!</i> Open 9a.m - 2p.m D	Eating out at FIVE WAYS! THE CHOICE IS YOURS!!!	THE STEAK HOUSE <i>Friendly candle-lit restaurant serving traditional British steak suppers as well as French and Italian meals. Choose your own steak for our chef to cook to your personal taste. £15 includes a large selection of fresh vegetables, a sweet course and a drink with your meal.</i> Open 7.30 p.m till Midnight C

The 5 groups of people below are hoping to eat at one of the restaurants. Read what each of them says and write the letter A, B, C, D or E in the box next to them to show which restaurant you think they will go to.

Time	People	What they want?	Which restaurant?
10:00	A 50-year-old woman	I had to get up early this morning. I'd like to sit and have a cup of tea and a biscuit somewhere quiet and pleasant before I start my shopping.	1.
12:30	A 42-year-old man	It's my lunch hour and I'm in a hurry - a glass of milk and a sandwich would be ideal.	2.
13:30	A 38-year-old couple	One of the best things about being on holidays is that you don't have to rush your meals. And we can take the opportunity to try something new - perhaps a foreign dish?	3.
17:50	A family with 2 small children	We're so tired! We've been shopping all day and we're all hungry. Mind you, the children don't eat much - they always start playing around before we've finished.	4.
21:00	A young couple	It's my birthday-I'd really like something special - what about something from abroad? That'd be fun for you but I'd rather not eat foreign food myself.	5.

b. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. (10 pts)

Earth is the only place we know of in the universe that can support human life.
(1) _____ human activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the

western world (2) _____ on consuming two-thirds of the world's resources while half of the world's population do so (3) _____ to stay alive we are rapidly destroying the (4) _____ resource we have by which all people can survive and prosper. Everywhere fertile soil is (5) _____ built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover (6) _____. We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a (7) _____ the planet's ability to support people is being (8) _____ at the very time when rising human numbers and consumption are (9) _____ increasingly heavy demands on it.

The Earth's (10) _____ resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to keep us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are sensible in how we use the resources they will last indefinitely. But if we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon run out and everyone will suffer.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Although | B. Still | C. Yet | D. Despite |
| 2. A. continues | B. repeats | C. carries | D. follows |
| 3. A. already | B. just | C. for | D. entirely |
| 4. A. alone | B. individual | C. lone | D. only |
| 5. A. sooner | B. neither | C. either | D. rather |
| 6. A. quite | B. greatly | C. utterly | D. completely |
| 7. A. development | B. result | C. reaction | D. product |
| 8. A. stopped | B. narrowed | C. reduced | D. cut |
| 9. A. doing | B. having | C. taking | D. making |
| 10. A. natural | B. real | C. living | D. genuine |

IV. WRITING

a. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each of the sentences that need correcting. (5 pts)

1. Scientists said that nuclear power and other things were complete harmless.
A B C D
2. Mr Smith asked me what did I think of the flat.
A B C D
3. People use cars with a various purposes.
A B C D

4. People will usually give to smoking if they are told to by their doctor.

A

B

C

D

5. Our office building has a store but the movie theater is on the first two floors.

A

B

C

D

b. Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words or phrases. (5 pts)

1. In the snowy weather, we don't go to school.

If _____.

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

The train I _____.

3. Although it rained, we went to school.

In spite _____.

4. I used to own a dog. People came to the door. The dog never barked at them.

The dog I _____.

5. My neighbors have three small children. The children make a lot of noise. My neighbors never apologize to me.

My neighbors, _____.

c. Complete the sentence by using the suggested words and phrases. (5 pts)

1. Internet / fast / convenient / way / get / information /.

_____.

2. Linda / phone / me / six times / this week, / she'/?/

_____.

3. Never / her life / she / see / such / tall building /.

_____.

4. It / take / two hours / go / Da Nang / air /.

_____.

5. The price / the holiday / depend / when and where / you / want / travel /.

_____.

PRACTICE TEST 5

Time: 90 minutes, total marks: 60

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>types</u> | B. <u>writes</u> | C. <u>likes</u> | D. <u>houses</u> |
| 2. A. <u>threw</u> | B. <u>nephew</u> | C. <u>new</u> | D. <u>view</u> |
| 3. A. <u>mown</u> | B. <u>town</u> | C. <u>thrown</u> | D. <u>shown</u> |
| 4. A. <u>ought</u> | B. <u>thought</u> | C. <u>bought</u> | D. <u>could</u> |
| 5. A. <u>hut</u> | B. <u>Sunday</u> | C. <u>cushion</u> | D. <u>dumb</u> |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (20 pts)

1. All the boys are good at cooking, but _____ is as good as the girls.
A. either B. neither C. every D. none
2. Instead of _____ about the good news, Peter seemed to be indifferent.
A. exciting B. being excited C. to excite D. to be excited
3. She nearly lost her own life _____ attempting to save the child from drowning.
A. at B. with C. in D. for
4. She was happy _____ a few of her friends sent her birthday cards.
A. although B. because C. while D. so
5. Daisy wrote _____ report on the Vietnam war.
A. ten-page B. a ten-page C. ten pages D. ten-pages
6. He doesn't know how to _____ the central heating so the room is cold.
A. stop B. shut C. operate D. hold
7. The _____ man kept on looking at his watch while he was waiting for the bus to arrive.
A. impatient B. smart C. lonely D. quiet
8. Some journalists were waiting for the _____ singer.
A. sensible B. rich C. powerful D. famous

9. Smoking is an _____ habit.
A. illegal B. ordinary C. unhealthy D. admirable
10. We went for a _____ swim.
A. refreshing B. energetic C. cold D. brave
11. _____ that she burst into tears.
A. Her anger was such B. So angry she was
C. She was so anger D. Such her anger was
12. It was clear that the young couple were _____ of taking charge of the restaurant.
A. able B. reliable C. capable D. responsible
13. He kept his marriage a secret for years, but eventually the truth _____.
A. went out B. came through C. turned out D. came out
14. Someone wants to _____ a good hotel.
A. introduce B. direct C. recommend D. tell
15. John never comes to class on time and _____.
A. neither does Peter B. so does Peter
C. so doesn't Peter D. neither doesn't Peter
16. He acted in an extremely _____ manner, which made him very unpopular.
A. dictation B. dictate C. dictatorial D. dictatorship
17. I had to look up the number in the telephone _____.
A. direction B. directly C. directory D. directors
18. Politicians _____ blame the media if they don't win the election. They're so predictable.
A. variable B. variety C. various D. invariably
19. This is very _____! Can't you practice your violin somewhere else?
A. convenient C. inconvenient B. conveniently D. convenience
20. I would like to show you my latest _____ which I have called "Boat on a Lake".
A. creativity B. creator C. create D. creation

b. Complete each of the sentences with an appropriate preposition. (5 pts)

1. Some adults have a total lack _____ sympathy _____ young people.
2. He's more concerned _____ what people think about him than anything else.
3. She had been briefly acquainted _____ him more than 20 years earlier.
4. She thought _____ him very often.
5. Some people take _____ interest _____ enthusiasm, but they are soon tired _____ it.

III. READING

a. Fill in the blank with a suitable word to complete the passage. (5 pts)

Football is my favourite sport. I like to play football for a lot of reasons.

First, I like the team work. It really feels good to be part of a group whose members depend on each other. For example, when I throw the ball to a (1) _____ on my team, I know that there is a good chance he is going to catch it. It takes both of us to make the catch work.

Second, I like the (2) _____. I like the feeling of playing to win. Also I like the sense of fighting the other team.

Third, I like the (3) _____ exercise. I think pushing myself to my physical limit is good for my body. I am not afraid of overdoing the (4) _____, nor do I have fears of being hurt during the game.

Finally, I like the glory. I love it when the crowd roars to (5) _____ us, and I love it when the leaders shout my name. It makes a guy feel important to be recognized around his city or country as a big hero.

b. Read the passage and answer the questions. (5 pts)

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For the last few months, I have spent every Saturday in my flat and have done nothing more exciting than work at home, read the newspapers and watch television. I had begun feeling bored with this, and so last weekend I thought I would do something different. I rang up several of my friends and we decided to go to London for some days. I was really excited as I hadn't been to London since I was ten. We decided to go by coach as this was by far the cheapest means of transport that was available even though it meant that we needed to get up very early. Once in London we decided to take a sightseeing tour as we wanted to see some of the famous buildings. After the tour, we bought some sandwiches and ate them in a small park. In the afternoon, two of us went shopping and the others went to the theater. We met up again at 6:30 p.m and went to a small restaurant in Soho. The meal was really good but, unfortunately it took much longer than we had expected. We had to get a taxi back to the coach station. Luckily, we got there just two minutes before our coach left.

1. According to the passage, when did the writer go to London with his friends?

2. Why did he feel so excited about going to London?

3. Why did they decide to go by coach?

4. Where did they have lunch?

5. How did they go home?

c. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D. (5 pts)

Think about your daily life. Do you follow the same work every day? Do you sit in the same place in class? When you get dressed, do you always put the same leg or arm in first? You probably do because we all have routines in our lives. Routines save time and energy because you do them without thinking, that's why they are so important in the morning when your brain isn't active. Here's Jo talking about her morning routine.

'Oh yes. I always do exactly the same things. I wake up at seven o'clock every morning, but I don't get up till quarter past seven. I switch on the radio and listen to the news. Then I go to the loo and I brush my teeth. I have a shower and dry my hair. Then I choose my clothes and I get dressed. I don't eat anything for breakfast. I just have a cup of coffee. Then I go to work. Yes, it's always the same. 'Routines are very useful but they also make you uncreative. So sometimes it's a good idea to break your routines. Get out of bed on the opposite side. Listen to a different radio station. Take a different route to work. Eat something different for breakfast. Change your routine. You never know, it could change your life.

1. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. our usual ways of doing things | B. our daily activities |
| C. Jo's timetable | D. changes in our lives |

2. According to the passage, routines are useful because _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. we can do them in the morning | B. they make a habit of never thinking |
| C. they save time and energy | D. we all have them in our lives |

3. The word '**loo**' in bold can best be replaced with _____.
A. balcony B. bathroom C. sink D. bedroom
4. What is the main disadvantage of routines? _____.
A. Routines make us unable to create things or to have new ideas.
B. Routines may change our life.
C. Routines make a habit of never thinking before doing.
D. Routines make us do the same things day after day.
5. Which of the sentences is true? _____.
A. Routines make our brain creative.
B. People who have routines are unable to think.
C. We shouldn't break our routines.
D. Our lives could be changed if we change our routines.

IV. WRITING

a. Circle the underlined part which is incorrect and correct it. (5 pts)

1. The president refuses to accept either of the four new proposals made by the contractors.
A B C D
2. Her husband died for 10 years so she's thinking of getting remarried.
A B C D
3. Most wars have started from a desire for land, power and to be secure.
A B C D
4. Because his old house had been insured from fire, he earned a lot of money when it burned.
A B C D
5. There are two doors on the wall and there is a picture above of them.
A B C D

b. Choose the best option A, B, C or D by using the suggested words. (5 pts)

1. *used / tea / my / to / drink / parents / after / dinner.*
A. My parents used to drink tea after dinner.
B. My parents used to drink after dinner tea.
C. My parents used to dinner after drink tea.
D. My parents used to drink dinner tea after.

2. *things / do / this / got / we / many / to / have / Sunday.*
 A. We have got this Sunday do many things to.
 B. We have got this Sunday many things to do.
 C. We have got many things to do this Sunday.
 D. We have got many things this Sunday to do.
3. *their / airport / to / do / will / they / go / meet / tomorrow / the / son /.*
 A. They will go to meet their son to the airport tomorrow.
 B. They will go to meet their son tomorrow to the airport.
 C. They will go to the airport to meet their son tomorrow.
 D. They will go tomorrow to the airport to meet their son.
4. *weather / place / camping / in / for / fine / a / is / good / Hyde Park /.*
 A. Hyde Park is a good place in fine weather for camping.
 B. Hyde Park is a good place for camping in fine weather.
 C. Hyde Park is for camping a good place in fine weather.
 D. Hyde Park is in fine weather a good place for camping.
5. *enough / milk / do / have / for / sugar / you / the?*
 A. Do you have enough sugar for the milk?
 B. Do you have sugar enough for the milk?
 C. Do you have sugar for the enough milk?
 D. Do you have the enough sugar for milk?

c. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. (5 pts)

1. "Clean the blue bike for me, John." Jame said.
 Jame told John _____.
2. She said "I must have a computer to teach English online".
 She said she _____.
3. "I don't know what you are talking about, Tim." Daisy said.
 Daisy told _____.
4. "Don't play football in the garden!" Kate said.
 Kate told me _____.
5. "Did John clean the black shoes?" Peter asked.
 Peter asked me _____.

PRACTICE TEST 6

Time: 90 minutes, total marks: 60

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has different stress from the rest. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. effective | B. expensive | C. malaria | D. engineer |
| 2. A. umbrella | B. Vietnamese | C. capacity | D. continue |
| 3. A. cigarette | B. potato | C. tomato | D. tomorrow |
| 4. A. discussion | B. company | C. division | D. imagine |
| 5. A. prevention | B. agreement | C. satisfy | D. experience |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (15 pts)

1. Maria does well in her studies because she is a _____ student.
A. clever B. intelligent C. attractive D. charming
2. The _____ hostages huddled together, waiting to be rescued.
A. excited B. terrified C. bored D. annoyed
3. You need a _____ knife to cut this meat.
A. big B. new C. sharp D. long
4. Lila is a _____ girl and does not like to go out alone.
A. timid B. frightened C. lonely D. scared
5. You should eat _____ food to keep fit.
A. spicy B. delicious C. tasty D. nutritious
6. Aaron, who is a _____ boy, has many friends.
A. popular B. famous C. quiet D. handsome
7. Sarah will do the job well. She is a _____ girl.
A. rely B. reliable C. reliance D. reliability
8. The _____ man was taken to the hospital.
A. injure B. injured C. injury D. injurious
9. The _____ wind uprooted many trees.
A. wild B. fast C. strong D. violent

10. We heard the _____ news that seven schoolchildren had drowned.
A. bad B. unpleasant C. terrifying D. shocking
11. The _____ girl is giving us a treat.
A. generous B. more generously C. as generous as D. most generously
12. "Did you tell Carol where _____ us this evening?". "Yes, I did".
A. should she meet B. she to meet C. she meets D. to meet
13. This technology is useless if you _____ to operate it.
A. don't train B. won't train C. haven't trained D. aren't trained
14. What a _____!
A. new small nice house B. nice small new house
C. new nice house, that is small D. new nice and small house
15. I have never heard a story that is _____ this one.
A. more interesting B. interesting than
C. the most interesting than D. as interesting as



b. Supply each space with a suitable preposition to complete each sentence. (10 pts)

1. Did the children account _____ 45% of the total population affected by the tsunami?
2. You remind me of your uncle. We used to work _____ each other.
3. Take the bus, and get _____ in front of the library.
4. We're always proud _____ your success.
5. Shall we go for a picnic tomorrow? It depends _____ the weather.
6. _____ heat from the sun, there would be no life on earth.
7. My mother is very keen _____ growing flowers.
8. We must wait _____ Friday for the final exam results.
9. What time did you arrive _____ the party?
10. It was careless _____ him not to lock the gate last night.

III. READING

a. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D. (10 pts)

Pyramids are large structures with four triangular sides that (1) _____ in a point at the top, directly over the (2) _____ of the pyramid's square

base. Ancient peoples in several parts of the world built pyramids, but the Egyptians (3) _____ the biggest and most famous pyramids.

The ancient Egyptians built more than 90 (4) _____ pyramids, from about 2630 B.C until about 1530 B.C. During that time, the pyramid form (5) _____ from a series of stepped terraces that (6) _____ the layers of a wedding (7) _____ to the better-know, sloped pyramidal shape. The largest pyramid is the one built for King Khufu, at the side of modern Giza. Khufu's pyramid, known (8) _____ the Great Pyramid, is the only one of the Seven (9) _____ of the World that still (10) _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. look | B. meet | C. see | D. watch |
| 2. A. central | B. middle | C. centre | D. mid |
| 3. A. constructed | B. set | C. took | D. saw |
| 4. A. emperor | B. monarch | C. royalty | D. royal |
| 5. A. evolved | B. progressed | C. processed | D. advanced |
| 6. A. alike | B. resembled | C. similar | D. same |
| 7. A. biscuit | B. pie | C. pizza | D. cake |
| 8. A. as | B. like | C. be | D. alike |
| 9. A. Marvels | B. Landscapes | C. Wonders | D. Destinations |
| 10. A. lives | B. leaves | C. sees | D. survives |

b. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to answer the questions. (5 pts)

Theodore Roosevelt was born with asthma and poor eyesight, yet this sickly child later won fame as a political leader, a Rough Rider, and a hero of the common people. To conquer his handicaps, Teddy trained in a gym and became a lightweight boxer at Harvard. Out west, he hunted buffalo and ran a cattle ranch. Back east, he became a *civil service reformer and police commissioner*. He became President McKinley's assistant Navy secretary during the Spanish-American War. Also, he led a charge of cavalry Rough Riders up San Juan Hill in Cuba. After achieving fame, he *became governor* of New York and went on to become the vice president. When McKinley was assassinated, Theodore Roosevelt became the youngest president at age 42. He is famous for his motto, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." Roosevelt battled for meat inspection and pure-food laws. Also, he wanted to save the forests and break the grip that big business had on steel and oil. Roosevelt persuaded the diplomats of warring Russia and Japan to make peace.

1. Which of the following states the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Theodore Roosevelt was a man of many accomplishments.
 - B. Presidents should speak softly and carry big sticks.
 - C. Presidents can help countries make peace.
 - D. A governor can become a president.
2. What achievement illustrates Roosevelt's ability to overcome personal obstacles?
 - A. He led a charge of cavalry Rough Riders in Cuba.
 - B. He is famous for his motto, "Speak softly and carry a big stick."
 - C. He overcame his asthma by training in a gym and he became a boxer.
 - D. He became governor of New York.
3. According to the passage, how did Roosevelt first become president?
 - A. He won the support of his party in a political campaign.
 - B. As vice president, he took over the presidency when McKinley was assassinated.
 - C. He won the nation's popular vote.
 - D. He won the necessary Electoral College votes.
4. He first worked under President McKinley in what capacity?
 - A. assistant Navy secretary during the Spanish-American War
 - B. police commissioner
 - C. governor of New York
 - D. civil service reformer
5. What did Theodore Roosevelt do after becoming president?
 - A. Roosevelt battled for meat inspection and pure-food laws.
 - B. He wished to save the forests break the grip that big business had on steel and oil.
 - C. He persuaded the diplomats of warring Russia and Japan to make peace.
 - D. All A, B and C.

IV. WRITING

- a. There are five words that shouldn't be in the sentences in passage. Find them out (5pts).

A musician friend of mine once went on an English course during his summer holidays. What he really wanted to do was to improve with his ability to think and react quickly and correctly in spoken	
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more frequently than before.

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1. I apologized to the man _____ .
A. which was chased by my dog
B. when was chased by my dog.
C. who was chased by my dog
D. why was chased by my dog
2. The ship, _____ , came from Australia.
A. what anchored at the harbor just now
B. which anchored at the harbor just now
C. when anchored at the harbor just now
D. where anchored at the harbor just now
3. The child _____ is being looked after by her aunt.
A. whose parents are away
B. whom parents are away
C. who parents are away
D. which parents are away

4. Ronnie, _____, is the fastest runner in the school.
 A. whom has been selected for the race
 B. how has been selected for the race
 C. who has been selected for the race
 D. which has been selected for the race
5. The choir _____ is performing in our capital city for two weeks.
 A. of Vienna B. from Vienna C. in Vienna D. to Vienna

c. Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence means the same as the sentence before it. (5 pts)

1. Although Judy was severely disabled, she participated in many sports.
 Despite her _____.
2. I'm sorry I was rude to you yesterday.
 I apologize _____.
3. Nobody can deny that she has a beautiful voice.
 It _____.
4. She liked Paris very little, and Rome less.
 She thought Rome _____.
5. Turn off all switches before leaving the workshop.
 All the switches _____.

PRACTICE TEST 7

Time: 90 minutes, total marks: 60

I. PHONETICS

a. Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. include | B. summer | C. instruction | D. compulsory |
| 2. A. creature | B. reach | C. create | D. measure |
| 3. A. gift | B. hire | C. shift | D. trick |
| 4. A. charity | B. chew | C. scheme | D. chocolate |
| 5. A. hour | B. harbour | C. humane | D. hard-working |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (10 pts)

- Jane complains noisily about anything _____ she doesn't like.
A. what B. that C. about which D. whose
- _____ the inventions of modern technology, the workers do not have to do much manual work.
A. Due to B. As the result of C. Since D. Thanks to
- "Do you know that speaker?". "He is the most _____ speaker _____."
A. boring I have ever known C. boring.... I ever know
B. bored I ever knew D. bored I had ever known
- Malaysia is divided, _____ two regions.
A. in B. into C. from D. to
- The United States has a _____ of around 250 million.
A. population B. separation C. information D. addition
- Nick _____ what's on television.
A. is always knowing B. always knows
C. always know D. always knowing
- It rained heavily that day, _____ he went to school on time.
A. because B. therefore C. however D. though
- In the 18th century, jean cloth completely _____ from cotton.
A. made B. was made C. making D. was making
- My grandfather started to give _____ smoking a year ago.
A. to B. up C. off D. on
- The *áo dài* is the dress of Vietnamese women.
A. beautiful B. traditional C. casual D. baggy

b. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences. (10 pts)

- That old man (wear) _____ the same coat since he (move) _____ here.
- I hate (read) _____ about sport, but I don't mind (learn) _____ about music. What about (have) _____ a music page?
- The computer is broken. It will have to (repair) _____.
- If she (not have to) _____ walk home in the rain, she (not catch) _____ a terrible cold last Friday.

5. The first Olympic Games (take) _____ place at Olympia in Ancient Greece, nearly three thousands years ago. They (hold) _____ every four years.
6. Which aspect of (learn) _____ English do you find most difficult?
7. Judy (suggest) _____ going for a walk but no one else wanted to.
8. (Watch) _____ television is also a means of learning English.
9. Learn more vocabulary if you want (be) _____ good at English.
10. Two thirds of the world's population (speak) _____ 6 major languages.

c. Complete the text with words formed from the text in capitals. (5pts)

1. She has made a _____ decision to send her son to the countryside with her parents. SURPRISE
2. They had a safe _____ despite the heavy storm. FLY
3. I'm _____ sorry for not informing you about the meeting earlier. EXTREME
4. The earth's climate is changing and the world is becoming _____. WARM
5. The Internet is a _____ system of interconnected computer networks. GLOBE

III. READING

- a) Read the letter from someone who is doing a language course in France. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to fill in this letter.

Dear Mom and Dad,

This is just a quick letter to let you know that I am fine. We're all working quite hard because the exams are only a few weeks away, but our teacher says he thinks we'll do well. (My landlady's not so sure - she keeps telling me I should stop watching so much TV and do a bit more reading).

Anyway, we had a wonderful time at half term. I went off to Paris for __1__ days with some of the others from the school, and we went on a guided __2__ of the city. We saw most of the famous __3__ like the Louvre, where they have an amazing __4__ of paintings, and the Eiffel Tower. Then we went down to the South of France __5__ train. It was so fast - the whole __6__ was only about four hours. We spent __7__ time in Nice and in Cannes as well, and we all really enjoyed it. On our last day we went to a small island __8__ the Ile des Pelerins, and we saw the castle where they used to keep the "Man in the Iron Mask". All in all, we had a great time and __9__ weather was really good as well. The only thing I felt __10__ about was that we didn't have enough time to spare to go swimming-maybe next time. Anyway, I must go now as I've got to do a bit of homework for tomorrow. Will you write soon?

Love Janie

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. little | B. little | C. a few | D. few |
| 2. A. trip | B. visit | C. tour | D. excursion |
| 3. A. shows | B. sights | C. views | D. looks |
| 4. A. set | B. group | C. gallery | D. collection |
| 5. A. in | B. by | C. with | D. on |
| 6. A. voyage | B. travel | C. drive | D. journey |
| 7. A. little | B. a little | C. few | D. a few |
| 8. A. spoken | B. said | C. called | D. told |
| 9. A. any | B. a | C. the | D. those |
| 10. A. sorry | B. apologetic | C. displeased | D. regretful |

b. Read the following passage and choose A, B, C or D to complete the following statements (5 pts).

Many people now think that teachers give pupils too much homework. They say that it is unnecessary for children to work at home in their free time. Moreover, they argue that most teachers do not properly plan the homework tasks they give to pupils. The result is that pupils have to repeat tasks which they have already done at school.

Recently in Greece, many parents complained about the difficult homework which teachers gave to their children. The parents said that most of the homework was a waste of time, and they wanted to stop it. Spain and Turkey are two countries which stopped homework recently. In Denmark, Germany and several other countries in Europe, teachers cannot set homework at weekends. In Holland, teachers allow pupils to stay at school to do their homework.

The children are free to help one another. Similar arrangements also exist in some British schools. Most people agree that homework is unfair. A pupil who can do his homework in a quiet and comfortable room is in a much better position than a pupil who does his homework in a small, noisy room with the television on. Some parents help their children with their homework. Other parents take no interest at all in their children's homework.

It is important, however, that teachers talk to parents about homework. A teacher should suggest suitable tasks for parents to do with their children. Parents are often better at teaching their own children.

1. According to the writer, many parents would like their children _____.
 - A. to do more difficult homework
 - B. to do homework both at school and at home
 - C. to have test homework
 - D. to do homework at school only
2. According to many parents, _____.
 - A. a lot of homework has not been planned properly
 - B. children are too lazy to do
 - C. teachers do not set enough homework
 - D. children shouldn't be given marks for homework
3. Greek parents thought _____.
 - A. more time should be allowed for homework
 - B. their children's homework was useful
 - C. their children's homework was useless
 - D. their children's homework too easy
4. In some countries, especially in Europe _____.
 - A. teachers cannot have their children do homework at weekends
 - B. few people think homework to children only at weekends
 - C. most people agree that it is fair to have children do homework at home
 - D. teachers are allowed to give children homework only at weekends
5. Pick out the statement that is not true: _____.
 - A. Teachers should advise the parents about how to work together with their children at home.
 - B. Only a small number of people think homework is fair
 - C. All parents show great interest in their children's homework
 - D. Children can do their homework at school and help each other in some schools in Britain.

III. WRITING

a. Rewrite the sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (5 pts)

1. I am sorry I'm not good at English.

I wish _____

2. The last time I visited Ha Long Bay was 5 years ago.

It's _____

3. Jane is using the computer at the moment.

The computer _____

4. We had to cancel the picnic because the weather was terrible.

The weather _____

5. Going shopping every weekend gives me much pleasure.

I enjoy _____

b. Complete the sentences below using the cues given. (10 pts)

1. We/ have dinner/ after nine o'clock/ yesterday/ because/ we / have to/ work late.

.....

2. It/ such/ cold/ weather/ we/ just/ want/ stay/ indoors.

.....

3. I/ glad/ you/ like/that dress.

.....

4. They/ not/ pleased/ daughter/ not call/ last night.

.....

5. My father/ not/ rich/ enough/ buy/ that house.

.....

6. Tom/ do/ French homework. He/ lose/ French dictionary.

.....

7. If you/ live/ tropical island/ you/ climb/ palm trees.

.....

8. Charles Dickens/ an English writer/ lived/ 1812/ 1870.

.....

9. Mel and Rob/ want/ pop stars/ but/ none/ them/ successful.

.....

10. the/ best weight-lifter/ world?

.....

PRACTICE TEST 8

Time: 90 minutes, total marks:60

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has different stress from the rest. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. symbol | B. exchange | C. climate | D. blanket |
| 2. A. palace | B. grammar | C. return | D. quarter |
| 3. A. continue | B. computer | C. edition | D. faithfully |
| 4. A. poetry | B. hamburger | C. waterfall | D. conclusion |
| 5. A. official | B. correspond | C. religion | D. beginner |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (10 pts)

- He wishes he _____ harder for his examination.
A. works B. worked C. had worked D. work
- There used _____ a primary school here, but it closed 2 years ago.
A. to be B. be C. being D. been
- Her being born in a poor family _____ her from having proper schooling.
A. prevents B. protects C. hinders D. disables
- The will was found three days after his _____.
A. die B. dead C. death D. died
- Which elephants has _____ ears, the African or the Indian elephant?
A. big B. bigger C. the biggest D. as big
- According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced drivers are the _____ to have an accident.
A. likely B. more likely C. more likely than D. most likely
- The young generation likes using mobile phones, the device _____ helps them to communicate with their friends quickly.
A. who B. that C. what D. whether
- Dancing is a good way of escaping _____ stress and difficulties.
A. out of B. from C. to D. without

9. The beauty of Ha Long Bay _____ the tourists in the summer carnival last year.
A. impressing B. impression C. impress D. impressed
10. Since the first space mission, many communication satellites _____.
A. was launched B. are launched
C. have been launched D. had been launched

b. Complete the following sentences by filling each gap with an appropriate form of the word in block capitals at the end of each sentence. (10 pts)

1. China is one of the world's leading _____ of rice. PRODUCT
2. Many people were called fools because they _____ April Fools on April 1st. CELEBRATION
3. The _____ is getting worse because of the noise and traffic in our street. POLLUTE
4. A tsunami is a large ocean wave usually caused by an underwater earthquake or a volcanic _____. EXPLODE
5. Do you really think that the candidate is _____ to be President? QUALIFICATION
6. These regulations ensure that all refugees are treated _____. HUMAN
7. He fought the illness with courage and _____. DETERMINE
8. This kind of job requires a lot of _____. TRAVEL
9. A _____ is a person whose job is writing books, stories, articles, etc. WRITE
10. Watching TV can be very _____. EDUCATE

c. Choose the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets. (10 pts)

1. It'll be nice to see him again. How long he (be) away?
2. By this time next week, the winners of the English speaking contest (receive) their awards.
3. There is no point in (wait) for her. She'll never come.
4. Boys (attend) my school at the time had to wear uniform.
5. Steve has recently had his poetry (publish).

III. READING

a. Read the passage carefully and answer briefly the questions that follow.
(5 pts)

Children in Britain attend school when they are five years old. They go to a primary school until they are eleven. Then they go to a secondary school. They can leave when they are sixteen. If they leave school when they are sixteen, young people can get a job or they can go to college. At a college, students usually study practical subjects like typing, cooking, mechanics, hairdressing, etc.

If students stay at school after they are sixteen, they go into the sixth form in two years. Here students study three subjects. At the end of the sixth form, they take an examination called A-level. Then A-level students are eighteen when they leave school. They can get a job, go to a college or university.

1. How long do British children learn in primary schools?

.....

2. What do young people do after leaving secondary schools?

.....

3. What do students learn at a college?

.....

4. When do students take A-level exam?

.....

5. Can British children leave school whenever they like?

.....

b. Choose A, B, C or D to fill in the blank in the following passage (10 pts).

How is Father's Day Celebrated?

People start the (1)..... of Father's Days in advance. Some prepare (2)..... handmade cards with inspirational quotations to express their love towards their dearest dad. Those who stay away from their father feel like (3)..... that day with their dad. Hence, Father's Day can also be termed as an occasion (4).....reunion. (5)....., children present a bouquet of fresh flowers, a greeting card, a gift hamper, etc to their father. This can be made better by accompanying with his favorite breakfast, lunch or dinner. After such a

beautiful start of the day, children usually spend a full day with dad by (6)..... out for a picnic or for a treat in a restaurant.

Father's Day is a festival to honour your father for everything he did for you. This festival is (7)..... with immense (8)..... and lots of charm across the globe. The date and style of celebrating this festival (9)..... from country to country, but one thing that remains (10)..... the same is the spirit of this occasion.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. preparation | B. preparing | C. prepare | D. preparations |
| 2. A. beauty | B. beautiful | C. beautifying | D. beautify |
| 3. A. spend | B. spends | C. spending | D. spend |
| 4. A. of | B. for | C. in | D. to |
| 5. A. Firstly | B. Generally | C. Mostly | D. Normally |
| 6. A. go | B. goes | C. going | D. went |
| 7. A. celebrated | B. celebrating | C. celebrate | D. celebration |
| 8. A. enthusiastic | B. enthusiast | C. enthusiastic | D. enthusiasm |
| 9. A. varies | B. differs | C. verifying | D. differing |
| 10. A. notice | B. noticeable | C. noticeably | D. noticeability |

IV. WRITING

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a. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each of sentences that need correcting (5 pts).

- I have read "Gone with the wind" when I was in high school.
A B C D
- Would you mind to take me to school when you have free time?
A B C D
- Sometimes I get so bore in class that I fall asleep.
A B C D
- Albert Einstein was such brilliant a scientist that many of his colleagues had to study for several years in order to form opinions about his theories.
A B C D
- Susan stopped to write her letter because she had to leave for the hospital.
A B C D

b. Rewrite the sentences beginning as shown. (10 pts)

1. "Robert, would you like to come over for lunch with us on Saturday?" said Helen.
Helen invited _____
2. People think the jewels were stolen by one of the guests.
One of the guests _____
3. I don't like you to play the music so loudly at night.
I'd rather _____
4. Did people make jeans two hundred years ago?
Were _____
5. It isn't necessary for students to wear uniforms today.
Students _____
6. Close all the windows tight at night because the snakes, which are somewhere around the house, may want to get in.
In case _____
7. Nobody had invited Jane to the party, which annoyed her.
As Jane _____
8. What's your opinion of my recent report?
What do _____
9. This is my second visit to Nha Trang.
This is the second time _____
10. He smokes too much, perhaps that's why he can't get rid of his cough.
If _____

PRACTICE TEST 9

Time: 90 minutes, total marks: 60

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5 pts)

1. A. course B. shout C. our D. ground
2. A. flat B. tap C. pack D. shade
3. A. bee B. bleed C. cheer D. asleep
4. A. sting B. mix C. hit D. tight
5. A. minute B. drum C. sunlight D. jungle

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (10 pts)

1. We should try our best to _____ the air clean by preventing lazy students from throwing trash in the school.
A. keep B. do C. take D. give
2. How much time do you spend _____ the web a day? – An hour.
A. to surf B. surfing C. surf D. surfs
3. Using solar energy is one of the _____ that will save money as well as conserve the Earth's resources.
A. finding B. inventions C. innovations D. advances
4. His _____ arrival _____ all members of the family.
A. unexpected.... delighted C. unexpected.... was delighting
B. unexpecting.... delighted D. unexpecting.... delighted
5. _____ is an important quality of a teacher.
A. The patience B. A patience C. To patient D. Patience
6. "Why did he grow a beard?". "To avoid _____."
A. anyone to recognize him C. recognizing him
B. to be recognized D. being recognized
7. She'll be arriving at the airport _____ ten minutes.
A. for B. in C. of D. by
8. "Jane said that you had read the book three times." "Yes, I found it very _____."
A. amusing B. amused C. amuse D. amusingly
9. Farming _____ have been more and more improved.
A. ways B. methodologies C. methods D. means
10. If the sea biodiversity was not maintained, the marine life would be _____ stake.
A. at B. in C. for D. on

b. Choose one word or phrase from the list given below for each of the following sentences. (15 pts)

<i>keep</i>	<i>fear</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>forward</i>	<i>lending</i>	<i>pick up</i>
<i>temper</i>	<i>is making</i>	<i>do they</i>	<i>only a few</i>	<i>happy</i>	<i>repairing</i>
		<i>worry</i>	<i>whether</i>		<i>in finding</i>

1. Would you mind me your dictionary? 1 _____
2. The bus only stops here to passengers. 2 _____
3. My father has a very bad 3 _____
4. It's a small shop you may have difficultyit. 4 _____
5. The woman began tobecause her son was late. 5 _____
6. "Here's the money I promised.", he said. "I always my promises." 6 _____
7. Who that terrible noises? 7 _____
It's Tom practicing the violin.
8. I'm not going to visit him. I have aof hospitals. 8 _____
9. I was very to receive your lovely letter. 9 _____
10. The assembly hall is almost full. There are 10 _____
seats left.
11. We are looking to their coming next year. 11 _____
12. Seldom go jogging in the morning. 12 _____
13. Bob rang and wanted to know you had sent all the 13 _____
invitations.
14. I think the television needs 14 _____
15. The organization is in of volunteers. 15 _____

III. READING

a. Fill in each of the gaps in the passage below with only one suitable word. (10 pts)

The Golden Bridge joins the beautiful city of San Francisco with the suburbs to the north. Each day, about one hundred thousand automobiles cross the bridge, taking people to and from the city. More than half (1)..... them across the bridge during the morning and evening (2)..... hours. As the traffic is so heavy, the trip is not pleasant.

Now, however there is at least (3)..... group of happy commuters. They are the people, (4)..... travel under the bridge instead of on it. They go to work (5)..... boat and enjoy it so much that most of (6)..... say they will never go by car again.

The ferry they take is the roomy, quiet and comfortable "Golden Gate". Commuters can enjoy the sun on deck. In the morning they can have (7).....in the coffee shop, and in the evening they can order a drink in the bar (8)..... looking at San Francisco's famous skyline and the nearby hills.

The trip (9)..... only thirty minutes and is not very costly. But best of all, being on a boat seems to (10)..... people feel more friendly toward each other.

b. Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D for each question. (5 pts)

Many studies have shown that children who enjoy music perform better in school. This doesn't mean that you have to take a college class in music in order to help your child appreciate music, but to spend some time talking about and listening to a wide variety of music with your child.

If you start when your baby comes home from the hospital, you should spend some quiet time with your child listening to, enjoying music and singing along with the radio because it is important that your child hears your voice and the music.

Play soothing quiet music at nap time and bed time. This will help show your child how music can soothe and be a comfort. When your child can sit in your lap, clap your hands in time to the music, bounce your knee gently in time to the music and dance with your child. All of these activities will help your child develop a sense of rhythm. When your child starts to try and sing along, encourage them with praise and don't worry if they don't have all the words right. Have some fun and make up your own words to different songs.

Music is a wonderful opportunity to celebrate our unique cultures. Listen to music from other countries occasionally. Help your child to find the similarities, and above all, celebrate with music.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Adults should learn music.
 - B. Music should be taught at schools.
 - C. Parents should encourage their children to learn music.
 - D. Music should be celebrated occasionally in many countries.
2. In which way can children learn music?
 - A. Going to music schools
 - B. Learning with their parents
 - C. Playing musical instruments
 - D. Attending music concerts

3. What does the word “this” in line 8 refer to?
 - A. Nap time
 - B. Bed time
 - C. Quiet music
 - D. Playing quiet music when the children sleep
4. It can be inferred from the passage “soothe” in line 9 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. stress
 - B. ease
 - C. rock
 - D. breathe
5. Which of the following adjectives best describes the attitude of the writer towards teaching music to children?
 - A. Supportive
 - B. Ignorant
 - C. Opposing
 - D. Surprised

IV. WRITING

a. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each of sentences that need correcting (5 pts).

1. Quoc Tu Giam is know as the symbol of knowledge.
 - A
 - B
 - C
 - D
2. There's no need to cry over your past sorrow.
 - A
 - B
 - C
 - D
3. Last Sunday evening I was making a cake when the light went off so I had to finish it in the dark.
 - A
 - B
 - C
 - D
4. At first, the children did not make out what the teacher was trying to explain, but gradual they began to understand.
 - A
 - B
 - C
 - D
5. The house of which he paid \$10,000, now worths \$ 50,000.
 - A
 - B
 - C
 - D

b. Choose A, B, C or D that best fits the meaning of the given sentence. (5 pts)

1. *To learn English is important to him.*
 - A. It is important for him to learn English.
 - B. He is important to learn English.
 - C. English is important.
 - D. English is important to learn.

2. *They started learning English six months ago.*
 - A. They learned English in six months.
 - B. They have learned English for six months.
 - C. They have learned English since six months.
 - D. English was learned six months ago.
3. *I had to spend 3 hours finishing this work.*
 - A. I finished this work 3 hours ago.
 - B. He made me to do this work in 3 hours.
 - C. It takes me 3 hours to finish this work.
 - D. It took me 3 hours to finish this work.
4. *She didn't go to the concert because she was ill.*
 - A. If she is ill, she will not go to the concert.
 - B. She wouldn't go to the concert if she was ill.
 - C. If she hadn't been ill, she would have gone to the concert.
 - D. If she wasn't ill, she would have gone to the concert.
5. *She speaks English much better than I do.*
 - A. I can't speak English as well as she does.
 - B. I can speak English better than her.
 - C. She speaks English as well as I do.
 - D. She speaks English as good as I do.

c. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words/ phrases given. (5 pts)

1. "Don't leave the house until I get back, Tom," his mother said.
Tom's mother told _____
2. The shark weighs 8 tons.
The shark is _____
3. My brother likes classical music, but he likes country music more.
My brother prefers _____
4. Imagining our life without music is difficult.
It _____
5. His response to the accusation was rapid.
He responded _____

PRACTICE TEST 10

Time: 90 minutes, total mark: 60

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has different stress from the rest. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. suffer | B. format | C. wander | D. preserve |
| 2. A. dissolve | B. achieve | C. nonsense | D. provide |
| 3. A. telegraph | B. develop | C. energy | D. luxury |
| 4. A. violent | B. relative | C. invention | D. benefit |
| 5. A. article | B. dynamite | C. enormous | D. dangerous |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (10 pts)

1. Watch out! The car is coming! We _____ an accident.
A. may have B. are going to have C. will have D. might have
2. A diverse population could _____ the vibrant cultural life.
A. lead to B. bring about C. result in D. A, B, and C
3. We got on the plane and waited about 10 minutes before it _____.
A. take off B. land C. took off D. landed
4. _____ long have you been studying English?
A. For how B. How C. A and B D. When
5. By the time we _____, we had driven six hundred miles.
A. stopped B. were stopping C. has stopped D. had stopped
6. Ann was _____ of John's behaviour at the party yesterday. He talked and smiled strangely.
A. worried B. interested C. concerned D. suspicious
7. The children have a strong _____ for painting.
A. passion B. interest C. attention D. excitement
8. _____ Hung _____ to smoke over 25 cigarettes a day?
A. Does – use B. Does – used C. Did – use D. Was – used
9. The _____ in some countries get allowance from the government.
A. unemployed B. unemployment C. unemploying D. unemploy

10. _____ the right bank of the river, you will see two ancient towers of the village.
A. On B. In C. Onto D. Under

b. Put the verbs in the correct form (5 pts).

1. It's time we (turn) on the central heating. It (get) colder every day.
2. I (do) my homework for two hours and I (not finish) yet.
3. I suppose when I (come) back in two years' time, they (pull) down all these old houses.
4. Nick couldn't get in because he (forget) his key.
5. She (admire) by everyone and began to grow arrogant.

c. Complete the following sentences by filling each gap with an appropriate form of the word in block capitals at the end of each sentence. (5pts)

1. Few people can _____ without water for more than a week. EXISTENCE
2. Tourism has _____ agriculture as the nation's main industry. REPLACEMENT
3. _____, the best thing to do is to call them before you go. PROBABLE
4. People like love stories with happy _____. END
5. The _____ of loneliness suddenly overwhelmed him. FEEL

d. Choose either of the words in italics to complete the sentence. Circle the word you choose. (5pts)

1. Are there any good films *on/ up* at the cinema tonight?
2. We got caught in *strong / heavy* rain without either raincoats or umbrellas.
3. Environmental *attentiveness / awareness* has increased dramatically over the past decade.
4. The weather *forecast/ predict* said it was going to rain later today.
5. One *disadvantage/ limit* of living in the town is the lack of safe places for the children to learn.

III. READING

a. Choose the words in the box to fill in each blank in the following passage. (10 pts)

but	like	grow	like	from
enough	heat	it	in	into

Have you ever seen a greenhouse? Most greenhouses look (1)..... a small glass house. Greenhouses are used to (2)..... plants, especially in the winter. Greenhouses work by trapping (3)..... from the sun. The glass panels of the greenhouse let in light but keep heat (4)..... escaping. This causes the greenhouse to heat up, much like the inside of a car parked (5)..... sunlight, and keeps the plants warm (6)..... to live in the winter.

The Earth's atmosphere is all around us. It is the air that we breathe. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere behave much (7)..... the glass panels in a greenhouse. Sunlight enters the Earth's atmosphere, passing through the blanket of greenhouse gases. As (8)..... reaches the Earth's surface, land, water, and biosphere absorb the sunlight's energy. Once absorbed, this energy is sent back (9)..... the atmosphere. Some of the energy passes back into space, (10)..... much of it remains trapped in the atmosphere by the greenhouse gases, causing our world to heat up.

b. Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D for each question. (5 pts)

1 A few years ago, a shortage of natural gas drove price sky high. Likewise, gasoline prices rose when demands exceeded supplies. A glut in the oil market drove prices back down. The law of supply and demand functioned according to textbook description in the case of oil, but the situation is otherwise in the current natural gas market. Natural gas consumers are finding their heating bills more of a burden than last year in spite of a dramatic increase in supplies. There is so much natural gas available that many suppliers are closing their plants for lack of a market, and it is rumored that some suppliers are burning off their surplus gas.

1. You can infer that the law of supply and demand means that prices _____
 - A. rise if supplies are abundant
 - B. fall if supplies are limited
 - C. stay even when supplies are abundant
 - D. rise when supplies are limited
2. The author's purpose is to _____
 - A. discuss oil prices
 - B. discuss gas shortage
 - C. question high gas prices
 - D. compare gas and oil prices

- You can infer that gas suppliers are burning their surplus gas in order to _____.
 - lower the prices on their products
 - create a shortage to sustain high prices
 - get rid of an inferior product
 - create a glut in the market
- Many suppliers of natural gas this year are _____.
 - reducing their prices
 - going out of business
 - running out of gas
 - converting to the oil business
- The cost of heating with natural gas this year _____.
 - has remained the same as last year
 - has risen
 - depends on supply and demand
 - is easier to bear

IV. WRITING

a. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each of sentences that need correcting. (5 pts)

1. Although he has visited many countries, but he still wants to travel more.
A B C D
2. It has a population of more than 26 million and is considered as the largest city
A B C D
in the country.
3. His appearance makes me think of my great grandfather, who I love very much.
A B C D
4. Now Hanoi has been totally transformed and visitors are entranced by the city
A B C
and it's residents.
D
5. Formerly, the museum was known as Raffles Museum which called after the
A B C D
founder of Singapore.

b. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words/phrases given. (5 pts)

1. Everyone heard about the news before I did.
I was the

2. She's sorry she didn't learn to ride a bicycle when she was young.
She regrets
3. It's a pity you didn't tell us about this.
I wish.....
4. They are getting someone to mend the windows.
They are having.....
5. Although it was dark, he could tell it was her.
Despite

c. Write a paragraph showing how to save energy in the house. Use the ideas given below in your writing. Add an appropriate introduction and conclusion. (5pts)

- Turn off the lights and all electronics (like computers, televisions, stereos, and video-games) when you leave a room.
- Use energy-saving lightbulbs.
- Wash your clothes in cold water.
- Close your curtains during the night to keep in heat and open them during the day to let the sun warm your room and reduce heating needs.

.....

.....

.....

.....

PRACTICE TEST 11

Time: 90 minutes, total marks: 60

I. PHONETICS

Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others? (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. post <u>card</u> | B. st <u>amp</u> | C. f <u>ac</u> t | D. fl <u>a</u> t |
| 2. A. hel <u>lo</u> | B. j <u>ob</u> | C. Mexic <u>o</u> | D. teleph <u>o</u> ne |
| 3. A. intro <u>du</u> ction | B. exten <u>s</u> ion | C. televi <u>s</u> ion | D. pronun <u>ci</u> ation |
| 4. A. f <u>a</u> mous | B. l <u>a</u> nguage | C. c <u>a</u> pital | D. c <u>a</u> t |
| 5. A. et <u>e</u> rnal | B. diff <u>e</u> rent | C. lett <u>e</u> r | D. min <u>e</u> ral |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a) Choose the best answer to complete the sentence. (10 pts)

1. You _____ chew gum in the classroom.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. aren't D. shouldn't
2. He's a teacher, _____ ?
A. isn't he? B. is he? C. wasn't he? D. doesn't he
3. He's the man _____ taught me English.
A. which B. who C. what D. whose
4. I've got _____ books than you.
A. fewer B. less C. same D. as
5. I'm sure you _____ find it easy.
A. must B. should C. will D. can
6. Now when spring comes, it's time to start thinking _____ holidays.
A. about B. for C. from D. with
7. You may want _____ tour the Scottish Highlands and have a relaxing day at a country house.
A. a B. for C. and D. to
8. Our teacher _____ he thinks we'll do well in the exam.
A. says B. tells C. speaks D. talks
9. We had a great time and _____ weather was really good as well.
A. any B. a C. the D. those
10. We saw most of the famous _____ in Paris like the Louvre.
A. shows B. sights C. views D. stalked

b) Give the correct form of the words given. (5 pts)

1. He didn't give any _____ for his absence. (explain)
2. The jacket didn't fit me very _____. (good)
3. I wish you every _____ in your new job. (succeed)
4. You look more _____ in your new dress. (beauty)
5. We found the new fashion very _____. (colour)

c) Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (5 pts)

1. I _____ (live) in this house for five years when I was a child.

2. This is the best book I _____ (read).
3. If the weather _____ (be) fine, we _____ (go) for a walk.
4. I _____ (cook) dinner when the phone _____ (ring).
5. I think it _____ (rain) tomorrow.

d) Match the sentences from A with sentences from B. (5 pts)

A	B
1. Did you have to practise a lot?	a. Sure. I was there last week.
2. Have you ever been hang-gliding?	b. A long time!
3. Have you ever been to China?	c. No, I haven't. Is it difficult?
4. How long have you been here?	d. But it's true!
5. I don't believe you!	e. Yes, for four hours a day.

III. READING COMPREHENSION



a) Read the passage and do the following tasks.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND THE SUN

The solar system is the home to the sun, nine planets including the Earth, the 158 known moons that orbit those planets, as well as a countless number of other celestial bodies that exist throughout this vast space. Such celestial bodies include things like asteroids, meteoroids and comets.

Though the events leading up to the formation of the solar system are still being debated, it is believed to be more than 4.6 billion years old.

The word "solar" is derived from the Latin word for sun, Sol, leading to the term solar system, or the system of the sun. The planets that orbit the sun within the solar system include Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and the smallest planet of Pluto. Jupiter is by far the largest with an overall mass of more than three times that of the Earth. The sun itself makes up an estimated 99.86% of the solar system's total mass.

Situated at the center of the solar system, the sun is actually just a large star whose strong magnetic fields cause other solar matter, mainly planets, asteroids, comets, meteoroids and other debris, to orbit around it. The sun is believed to be more than 4.6 billion years old, and is comprised of mostly hydrogen (74%) and helium (25%). The remaining 1% is made up of small amounts of various heavier elements.

Life on earth as we know it would not be possible without the sun. The solar energy from the sun has supported and sustained terrestrial existence on earth since the beginning of time. Plants utilize the sun to aid in photosynthesis. Humans and other mammals require energy from the sun for visual light, heat, as well as for powering modern solar devices. The sun is also directly responsible for determining and regulating the varying climates and weather cycles that occur on earth.

Choose the best answer for each question. (5 pts)

1. What does the word 'countless' mean?
A. a small number B. a certain number C. a few of D. innumerable
2. What does the word 'vast' mean?
A. gigantic B. unlimited C. impressive D. mysterious
3. The solar system is the home to?
A. planets B. meteoroids C. debris D. All of them
4. What does the Sun largely contain of?
A. hydrogen and oxygen B. oxygen and helium
C. helium and hydrogen D. helium and heavier elements
5. The solar energy is necessary for
A. Plants, humans and solar devices
B. Plants, humans and climates
C. Plants, humans, animals, climates and weather cycles
D. All in a, b, c.

Answer the following questions. (3 pts)

6. How does the sun cause solar planets and celestial bodies to orbit around it?

7. What does human use solar energy for?

8. What else on Earth depend on the Sun?

b) Read the following passage and do the following tasks.

Long ago, a lot of people thought the moon was a god. Other people thought it was just a light in the sky. And others thought it was a big ball of cheese. Then telescopes were made. And men said that the moon was really another world. They wondered what it was like. They dreamed of going there.

On July 20, 1969, that dream came true. Two American men landed on the moon. Their names were Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin. The first thing the men found was that the moon was covered with dust. The dust was so thick that the men left footprints where they walked. Those were the first marks a living thing had ever made on the moon. And they could stay there for years and years. There is no wind or rain to wipe them off.

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

The next day, the landing craft roared as the two men took off from the moon. They joined Michael Collins in the Spaceship that waited for them above the moon. Then, they were off on their long trip back to earth.

After they left the plains and tall mountains of the moon, they left the machines they had set up. And they left footprints that may last forever.

Read the passage above and choose one answer by circling A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences below: (3 pts)

1. This story tells _____.
 - A. about the first men to walk on the moon
 - B. how men found footprints on the moon
 - C. what the men brought back from their trip to the moon
 - D. who had left footprints on the moon before the two men landed there.
2. A telescope _____.
 - A. makes ball of light seem brighter
 - B. turns the moon into another world
 - C. makes many of man's dream come true
 - D. makes faraway things seem closer
3. The next people who go to the moon most likely could _____.
 - A. find that the machines have disappeared
 - B. leave the first set of footprints on the moon
 - C. find the places where Armstrong and Aldrin walked
 - D. find that dust has wiped off the two men's footprints

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) based on the information of the passage. (2 pts)

4. Many people dreamed of going to the moon but no one was successful.
5. There are no rocks and dust on the moon.

Answer the following questions. (2 pts)

6. What did the two men do after leaving the moon?

7. What did they leave on the moon?

IV. WRITING

a) Each sentence has one mistake. Find the mistake and correct it. (5 pts)

1. She can't tall enough to reach that shelf. _____
2. My mother is a good cook, her food tastes deliciously. _____
3. Physics were my strength when I was at high school. _____
4. Many young peoples can't boil an egg. _____
5. Was the plane land in Australia? _____



b) Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

1. My teacher made us study hard for our exam.
We were _____.
2. How long is it since you last saw him?
When _____.
3. I lived in Da Nang once. But I don't live there any more.
I used _____.
4. I couldn't buy the book because it was expensive.
The book was too _____.
5. He swims very skillfully.
He is _____.

c) Write the complete sentences, using the words and phrases given. (5 pts)

1. He / not / accountant. He / deliver / letters so he / postman.

2. He / advise / me / stop / smoke.

3. If / you / drink / coffee / you / get / difficulty / sleep.

_____.

4. Cars/ more/ expensive / Britain / Belgium.

_____.

5. Thank / you/ bring / me / flowers / my / last birthday party.

_____.

PRATICE TEST 12

Time: 90 minutes, total marks: 60

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word which has the main stress different from the others. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. doctor | B. country | C. because | D. children |
| 2. A. magazine | B. dictionary | C. newspaper | D. cinema |
| 3. A. instruction | B. mineral | C. personal | D. interview |
| 4. A. technology | B. information | C. communicate | D. irregular |
| 5. A. signature | B. delicious | C. dialogue | D. business |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence. (10 pts)

- He spends hours _____ the Internet every day.
A. surfing B. visiting C. clicking D. downloading
- Horse-riding is _____ expensive _____ cycling.
A. more, than B. most, than C. as, than D. more, as
- The film _____ us to the beginning of the century.
A. takes B. travels C. sees D. puts
- I have breakfast _____ eight o'clock _____ the morning.
A. in, at B. at, in C. on, to D. for, at
- "Have you _____ been to Britain?" "No, never."
A. already B. yet C. ever D. just
- "How many pages _____ so far?" "Ten".
A. do you study B. did you study C. have you studied D. had you study

7. My teacher can write a beautiful poem in _____.
 A. little than half an hour B. a little than half an hour
 C. less than half an hour D. least than half an hour
8. Can you explain the difference _____ these two words?
 A. from B. of C. to D. between
9. Eric Wayne is famous _____ a film star.
 A. as B. by C. for D. to be
10. She looks so _____ in her new blue dress.
 A. fashion B. fashionable C. fashioned D. fashionably

b. Give the correct form of the words given in brackets. (10 pts)

1. The village is quiet and _____. (peace)
2. English is the _____ language on 1/5 of the land area of the world. (office)
3. I'm interested in improving my _____ skills. (communicate)
4. In space, washing your hands or having a bath is _____. (possible)
5. Overeating is _____ to our health. (harm)
6. His last book was written one year before his _____. (die)
7. She eats too much and is now suffering from _____. (weight)
8. Paris has such famous _____ as the Eiffel Tower. (attract)
9. They were _____ when they read the result. (disappoint)
10. I've just had an _____ with my brother. (argue)

c. Choose the correct form of the following verbs in italics. (5 pts)

1. She had to ask the boys to stop *to make* / *making* noise.
2. Our teacher has promised *help* / *to help* us *to prepare* / *prepare* for the examination.
3. It's no use *asking* / *to ask* him to *lend* / *lending* you any money.
4. Can you manage *finish* / *to finish* to *write* / *writing* these reports by yourself?
5. You begin *to learn* / *learning* a language by *listening* / *being listened* to new sounds.

III. READING

a. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the words given (10 pts).

<i>than</i>	<i>gravity</i>	<i>consequence</i>	<i>resist</i>	<i>were</i>
<i>pressure</i>	<i>much</i>	<i>become</i>	<i>surface</i>	<i>shape</i>

EARTH SHAPE

Why is the earth round? Why does it not look like an egg or a pyramid?

We can understand the (1) _____ of the earth by considering the pressures beneath the earth's surface. Pressure in water is familiar enough: a dam must be much thicker at the bottom (2) _____ at the top in order to withstand the greater (3) _____. A submarine can descend only a few hundred feet under the (4) _____ of the sea. Below that its hull will collapse. These forces are due to the weight of the overlying liquid. This in turn is a (5) _____ of the earth's gravitational pull. With increasing distance below the surface of the earth, pressures quickly (6) _____ enormous. No material can (7) _____ these pressures without flowing in response. This means that one part of the earth cannot project outward very (8) _____ farther than under surrounding regions. The rock beneath the bump would then flow out to the sides until the pressures (9) _____ equalized. Thus (10) _____ is what gives the earth a spherical shape and keeps all parts of its surface the same distance from the center.

b. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The first guidebook of 'last chance' holidays will be published tomorrow for travellers who want to visit the most endangered tourist destinations across the world. Frommer's 500 Places To See Before They Disappear lists places where it is still possible to see rare animals, special landscapes and cultural sights.

Holly Hughes one of the authors and a former executive editor of Fodor's Travel Publications said: "We all know about devastation brought on by climate change and humans. But this book is a list of last-chance destinations that travellers can visit – if they go soon – for possibly the last time."

According to Hughes and co-author Larry West, a journalist, more than 20 of Britain's best-loved landmarks have a place in their book. The Tower of London and Greenwich Maritime Museum, for example, are at risk from rising sea levels which could cause the River Thames to flood.

Hughes suggests that tourists go to the Everglades in southern Florida. This ecosystem which is filled with rare animals, birds, fish and plants is disappearing very quickly. Already half has been lost to farms and towns. Low water levels and pollution have put the rest of the Everglades at risk. "The number of birds has fallen by 93 percent and many of the fish and even the alligators who still live there have high mercury levels in their blood," said Hughes.

The Dead Sea may only be a tourist destination for another thirty years. By then, says Hughes, "it could be completely dry because the rivers that run into it are being diverted". Marine life around the Falkland Islands is in great danger from pollution. The Nazca lines in Peru, one of the world's most interesting and

mysterious ancient sites, may disappear as too many roads are being built. Many trees are cut down to build the roads and this leads to floods and mudslides. New York's Little Italy, which was made famous by films such as *The Godfather* and *Mean Streets*, is also in danger as the districts around it grow.

Hughes also suggests a trip to Kentish Town, north London, to visit Little Green Street, one of the last complete Regency streets in London. Further north, the Holderness coast, in East Yorkshire, loses nearly 6 feet (1.8 metres) a year due to rising sea levels caused by climate change and man, she said.

West points out that the guidebook's message is not all gloom. "Some of the destinations can be saved", he said. "We have to learn from our mistakes because the planet is poorer every time we allow something beautiful to die."

1. What is threatening the Tower of London and Greenwich Maritime Museum?

_____.

2. How is the ecosystem in Everglades described by Hughes?

_____.

3. What is special about fish and alligators in Everglades?

_____.

4. What would happen to the Dead Sea?

_____.

5. What are the results of trees being cut down in Nazca lines?

_____.

IV. WRITING

a. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

1. Ann is interested in collecting stamps.

Ann likes _____.

2. The last time it rained was a fortnight ago.

It hasn't _____.

3. We want to pay the school fee by credit card.

We would _____.

4. Jane drives very carefully.

Jane is _____.

5. They have lived here for six years.

They moved _____.

b. Reorder the given words to make a complete sentence. (5 pts)

1. day / did / I / go / school / not / to / the / before / yesterday.

2. born/ 2 o'clock / Their / was / son / at / morning / in /the.

3. a / are / centre / the / We / for / house / near / city / looking.

4. buy / you / your / souvenirs / Did / a / for / of / friends / lot?

5. They / a special / the first day / they / held / party / to celebrate / met.

c. Write a short passage not more than 60 words about "How to protect our earth?". (5 pts)



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PRACTICE TEST 13

Time: 60 minutes

(Đề thi tuyển sinh vào lớp 10 THPT năm học 2011-2012)

I. PHONETICS

Câu 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

A. ethnic

B. gather

C. there

D. although

Câu 2: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

A. Korea

B. realize

C. heading

D. clearing

Câu 3: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

- A. option B. mention C. question D. relation

Câu 4: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

- A. raised B. moved C. achieved D. looked

Câu 5: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

- A. watch B. chair C. match D. machine

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Câu 1: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

She is going to finish her work, _____?

- A. will she B. is she C. won't she D. isn't she

Câu 2: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

"How many pages _____ so far?"

- A. have you read B. do you read C. had you read D. did you read

Câu 3: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

The bridge _____ recently.

- A. is built B. is being built C. has been built D. has built

Câu 4: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

I wish we _____ to the shop together tomorrow.

- A. go B. will go C. to go D. were going

Câu 5: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

Mai has just won the first prize in the English speaking contest.

Nam: "Well done, Mai".

Mai: "_____"

- A. I'm sorry B. Yes. I will C. Thanks D. No. I won't

Câu 6: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

We won't go out _____ it stops raining.

- A. unless B. if C. when D. if not

Câu 7: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

If you _____ your passport, you will be in trouble.

- A. lose B. would lose C. losing D. lost

Câu 8: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

I wish to congratulate you _____ your success.

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

Câu 9: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

Nha Trang is a place _____ you can find many beautiful beaches.

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

Câu 10: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

They have to go to school _____ it is raining hard.

- A. and B. though C. because D. so

Câu 11: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

They often decorate their houses _____ many beautiful flowers.

- A. for B. with C. in D. from

Câu 12: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

He hates _____ at while he is out in the street.

- A. being stared B. being staring C. staring D. stared

Câu 13: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

_____ it was so cold, he went out without a coat.

- A. In spite of B. However C. Despite D. Although

Câu 14: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

Lunar New Year is the festival _____ popular in China, too.

- A. what is B. which was C. which is D. what was

Câu 15: Choose the best option to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one:

Has your manager received the documents yet?

Have _____?

- A. your manager received the documents yet
B. the documents been sent to your manager yet
C. the documents received by your manager yet
D. you received the documents yet

Câu 16: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

The meeting _____ be held this coming Sunday after all.

- A. won't B. shan't C. wasn't D. isn't

Câu 17: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

Don't forget _____ the door when you go out.

- A. to lock B. for locking C. lock D. locking

Câu 18: Choose the best option to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one:

I'm sure it wasn't Helen's fault.

It can't _____.

A. be Helen's fault

B. have Helen's fault

C. have been Helen's fault

D. Helen's fault

Câu 19: Choose the best option to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one:

The fridge was so heavy that we couldn't move it.

The fridge was too _____

A. heavy for us move

B. heavy that to move

C. heavy for us to move it

D. heavy for us to move

Câu 20: Choose the best option to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one:

The news was so wonderful that she decided to have a celebration.

It was _____

A. such wonderful that she decided to have a celebration.

B. too wonderful news that she decided to have a celebration.

C. such a wonderful news that she decided to have a celebration.

D. such wonderful news that she decided to have a celebration.

Câu 21: Choose the best option to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one:

She asked Nam how he liked her new dress.

"How _____?" she asked Nam.

A. do you like my new dress

B. did you like my new dress

C. do you like her new dress

D. does he like new dress

Câu 22: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

"Does Mike dress well?" – "From my point of view, _____ is not important."

A. what a person dresses

B. how a person dresses

C. a person wears

D. how does a person dress

Câu 23: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

Family presents are usually _____ under the Christmas tree.

A. to put

B. put

C. putting

D. to be putting

Câu 24: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

This is the worst food I _____ tasted.

A. had never

B. have never

C. had ever

D. have ever

Câu 25: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence:

It was _____ hot day that we decided to leave work early.

A. so

B. such a

C. so a

D. such

III. READING

a) Choose the best answer for each space: (from 1 to 10)

THE LONDON PARK

Visitors to London are often surprised at the amount of the green, open space in it. It would be an exaggeration to suggest (1) _____ a country walk in London but it is easy to get (2) _____ from the streets and to (3) _____ open parkland in Inner London. (4) _____ of the parkland was originally preserved by the kings of England for (5) _____ sport of hunting. These parks are (6) _____ called "Royal Parks" but they are now open to the (7) _____. People walk and (8) _____ horse riding in Hyde Park. There is boating and swimming in the lake called "The Serpentine". And (9) _____ there are seats and deckchairs to sit on.

St James's Park, Green Park, Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens are linked together. They form 313 hectares of open parkland in the heart of London.

Entrance to the parks is free and you (10) _____ walk on the grass and lie down to rest on it if the weather permits.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Câu 1: | A. making | B. taking | C. going | D. doing |
| Câu 2: | A. out | B. off | C. away | D. over |
| Câu 3: | A. arrive | B. look | C. meet | D. find |
| Câu 4: | A. Many | B. Lot | C. Much | D. Very |
| Câu 5: | A. their | B. its | C. theirs | D. them |
| Câu 6: | A. yet | B. still | C. ever | D. already |
| Câu 7: | A. public | B. audience | C. person | D. man |
| Câu 8: | A. ride | B. have | C. go | D. mount |
| Câu 9: | A. everywhere | B. anywhere | C. nowhere | D. somewhere |
| Câu 10: | A. shall | B. will | C. would | D. may |

b) Read the passage then choose the best answer to the questions below (from 1 to 6)

I often hear or read about "natural disasters" – the eruption of Mount St. Helen, a volcano in the state of Washington; Hurricane Andrew in Florida; the floods in the American Midwest; terrible earthquakes all over the world; huge fires and so on and so on. But I'll never forget my first personal experience with the strangeness of nature – "the London Killer Fog" in 1952. It began on Thursday, December 4, when a high pressure system (warm air) covered Southern England. With the freezing-cold air below, heavy fog formed. Pollution from

factories, cars, and coal stoves mixed with the fog. The humidity was terribly high, there was no breeze at all. Traffic (cars, trains and boats) stopped. People couldn't see, and some walked onto the railroad tracks or into the river. It was hard to breathe, and many people got sick. Finally, on Tuesday, December 9, the wind came and the fog went away. But after that, even more people got sick. Many of them died.

Câu 1: Which "natural disaster" isn't mentioned in the text?

- A. a volcano B. a flood C. a tornado D. a hurricane

Câu 2: How long did the "London Killer Fog" last ?

- A. for five days B. for eight days C. for a week D. for four days

Câu 3: Why did the traffic stop?

- A. because of the rain B. because of the windy weather
C. because of the humid weather D. because of the heavy fog

Câu 4: What was the weather like during "the London Killer Fog" in 1952?

- A. It was sunny and foggy B. It was wet and foggy
C. It was windy and foggy D. It was snowy and foggy

Câu 5: What didn't happen during the time of the "London Killer Fog"?

- A. pollution B. humidity C. heavy rain D. heavy fog

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IV. WRITING

Câu 1: Choose the underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

Would you like going to the cinema with us tonight?

- A B C D

Câu 2: Choose the underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

My sister likes table tennis but she doesn't play it very good.

- A B C D

Câu 3: Choose the underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

This exercise is much more easier than the others.

- A B C D

Câu 4: Choose the underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

I used to watching TV a lot when I was a little boy.

- A B C D

Câu 5: Choose the underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

The book writing by Jack London is very popular in the world.

- A B C D

PRACTICE TEST 14

(Đề thi tuyển sinh vào lớp 10 THPT năm học 2012 – 2013)

Time : 60 minutes

I. PHONETICS

Câu 1: Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.

- A. rewrite B. river C. result D. reuse

Câu 2: Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.

- A. evening B. customer C. factory D. however

Câu 3: Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- A. think B. though C. there D. than

Câu 4: Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- A. great B. teacher C. meat D. mean

Câu 5: Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- A. communicates B. occasions C. hands D. others

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Câu 1: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

It's really hard to believe _____.

- A. he say would such a terrible thing
B. such a terrible thing he would say
C. to say he would such such a terrible thing
D. would he say such a terrible thing

Câu 2: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

They wish they _____ a new car.

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

Câu 3: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

Mai: Well done, Trang.

Trang: _____.

- A. Thanks B. It's nice of you to say so.
C. That's very kind of you D. A, B and C are correct

Câu 4: Choose A, B, C or D that best fits the meaning of the given sentence.

I spent three hours finishing this work.

- A. I finished this work three hours ago.
- B. He made me to do this work in three hours.
- C. It takes me three hours to do this work.
- D. It took me three hours to do this work.

Câu 5: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

Bac Ninh, _____ is famous for *Quan ho* folk songs, is to the north of Ha Noi.

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

Câu 6: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

Why don't you _____ us?

- A. go to the house party with
- B. go the house party with
- C. together the house party with
- D. go together the house party with

Câu 7: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

Let's start the game, _____?

- A. shall we
- B. us
- C. will you
- D. do we

Câu 8: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

They are rich enough to own _____.

- A. only a helicopter, but a yacht as well
- B. as well as a helicopter, not only a yacht.
- C. not a helicopter only, but a yacht as well
- D. not only a helicopter, but a yacht as well

Câu 9: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

Tet holiday is one of the most important _____ for Vietnamese people.

- A. celebration
- B. celebrations
- C. celebrated
- D. celebrate

Câu 10: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

Before electricity was discovered, oil lamps _____.

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

Câu 11: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

Looking at her face, I saw that something _____ had happened to her.

- A. terribly
- B. terrified
- C. terrible
- D. terrifiedly

Câu 12: Choose A, B, C or D that best fits the meaning of the given sentence.

To learn English is important to him.

- A. It is important for him to learn English.

- B. He is important to learn English.
- C. English is important to learn him.
- D. English is important to him for learn.

Câu 13: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

Wearing uniforms makes us _____ in many ways.

- A. feeling equal B. to feel equal C. feel equal D. felt equal

Câu 14: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

If you don't know her phone number, _____ it _____ in the directory.

- A. look – up B. find – at C. find – up D. look – out

Câu 15: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

The bus collected us _____ 5 o'clock early _____ the morning.

- A. for – in B. at – in C. in – at D. in – for

Câu 16: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

I told the policeman _____ had happened.

- A. where B. what C. when D. who

Câu 17: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

They hardly do anything nowadays, _____?

- A. do they B. isn't it C. don't they D. aren't they

Câu 18: Choose A, B, C or D that best fits the meaning of the given sentence.

He drives more carelessly than he used to.

- A. He doesn't drive as carefully as he used to.
- B. He doesn't drive carefully than he used to.
- C. He doesn't drive as carefully than he used to.
- D. He doesn't drive as carefully he does.

Câu 19: Choose A, B, C or D that best fits the meaning of the given sentence.

They started learning English six months ago.

- A. They learned English in six months.
- B. They have learned English for six months.
- C. They have learned English since six months.
- D. English was started learned six months ago.

Câu 20: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

Mrs. Brown didn't bring her raincoat _____ she got wet.

- A. because B. so C. however D. if

Câu 21: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

I'll give you another hour _____.

A. make up your mind

B. to make up your mind

C. making your mind up

D. making up your mind

Câu 22: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

Nam: Thank you for your nice gift, Jenny.

Jenny: _____.

A. I'm happy you like it

B. No, of course

C. Very glad

D. I'm sorry

Câu 23: Choose A, B, C or D that best fits the meaning of the given sentence.

Computers are used to design new models.

A. People used computers to design new models.

B. People are used to designing new models by computers .

C. People use computers to design new models.

D. People use computer to design new models.

Câu 24: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

She'll phone home as soon as she _____ in New York.

A. arriving

B. to arrive

C. arrives

D. arrive

Câu 25: Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

Would you like _____ cup of tea?

A. some more

B. another

C. more

D. one other

III. READING

a. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage (from 1 to 9).

HONEY

Honey is a sweet liquid made by bees. It (1) _____ of water and sugar. Bees may travel as (2) _____ as seventy – five thousand kilometres and visit over two million flowers to produce just half a kilo of honey. The colour and flavour of honey depend (3) _____ the type of flower visited. In (4) _____, there are more than three hundred (5) _____ of honey.

The lighter-coloured ones are generally milder in flavour than darker honey. In ancient (6) _____, honey was the main sweet food, as sugar was very (7) _____. Honey was of great (8) _____ to the Ancient Egyptians, who used it as payment.

Today, honey is produced and eaten in (9) _____ part of the world. Research suggests that it prevents tiredness and improves athletic performance. However, honey is not just food – it (10) _____ be taken for sore throats and is used in many skin and hair-care products.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Câu 1: | A. involves | B. contains | C. includes | D. consists |
| Câu 2: | A. well | B. long | C. soon | D. far |
| Câu 3: | A. to | B. on | C. for | D. with |
| Câu 4: | A. case | B. order | C. fact | D. place |
| Câu 5: | A. varieties | B. collections | C. sets | D. differences |
| Câu 6: | A. seasons | B. times | C. years | D. dates |
| Câu 7: | A. distant | B. slim | C. small | D. rare |
| Câu 8: | A. cost | B. price | C. value | D. change |
| Câu 9: | A. all | B. some | C. most | D. every |
| Câu 10: | A. shall | B. need | C. can | D. ought |

b. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D (from 1 to 5).

Think about your daily life. Do you follow the same work every day? Do you sit in the same place in class? When you get dressed, do you always put the same leg or arm in first? You probably do because we all have routines in our lives. Routines save time and energy because you do them without thinking, that's why they are so important in the morning when your brain isn't active. Here's Jo's talking about her morning routine.

"Oh, yes. I always do exactly the same things. I wake up at seven o'clock every morning, but I don't get up till quarter past seven. I switch on the radio and listen to the news. Then I go to the loo and brush my teeth. I have a shower and dry my hair. Then I choose my clothes and get dressed. I don't eat anything for breakfast. I just have a cup of coffee. Then I go to work. Yes, it's always the same". Routines are very useful but they also make you uncreative. So sometimes it's a good idea to break your routines. Get out of bed on the opposite side. Listen to a different radio station. Take a different route to work. Eat something different for breakfast. Change your routine. You never know, it could change your life.

Câu 1: *This passage is mainly concerned with _____.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. our usual ways of doing things. | B. our daily activities |
| C. Jo's timetable | D. changes in our life |

Câu 2: *According to the passage, routines are useful because _____.*

- A. We can do them in the morning B. they make a habit of never thinking
C. We all have them in our lives D. they save time and energy

Câu 3: *The word 'loo' in bold can best be replaced with _____.*

- A. balcony B. bathroom C. sink D. bedroom

Câu 4: *What is the main disadvantage of routines? _____.*

- A. Routines make us unable to create things or to have new ideas.
B. Routines may change our life.
C. Routines make a habit of never thinking before doing.
D. Routines make us do the same things day after day.

Câu 5: *Which of the sentences is true? _____.*

- A. Routines make our brain creative.
B. People who have routines are unable to think.
C. We shouldn't break our routines.
D. Our lives could be changed if we change our routines.

IV. WRITING

Câu 1: Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

We were surprising at the result of the test.

- A B C D

Câu 2: Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

Mr. Smith asked me what did I think of the flat.

- A B C D

Câu 3: Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

She prefers walking to going by his car.

- A B C D

Câu 4: Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

He tried to go to work in spite of he was ill.

- A B C D

Câu 5: Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

If the question were not so difficult, I will be able to answer it.

- A B C D

ĐỀ NÂNG CAO

<Dành cho học sinh thi vào các lớp chuyên Anh>

PRACTICE TEST 15

Total marks: 100 points

I. PHONETICS

a. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. experiment | B. exhibition | C. precaution | D. assistant |
| 2. A. equally | B. ceremony | C. charity | D. minority |
| 3. A. economics | B. mathematics | C. photography | D. nationality |
| 4. A. slavery | B. acquaintance | C. position | D. priority |
| 5. A. comfort | B. comment | C. control | D. visit |

b. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 6. A. station <u>ed</u> | B. belong <u>ed</u> | C. establish <u>ed</u> | D. studi <u>ed</u> |
| 7. A. orange <u>s</u> | B. figur <u>e</u> s | C. class <u>e</u> s | D. watch <u>e</u> s |
| 8. A. the <u>a</u> tre | B. de <u>a</u> th | C. anyth <u>i</u> ng | D. weath <u>e</u> r |
| 9. A. but <u>t</u> er | B. sum <u>u</u> mer | C. butch <u>e</u> r | D. jum <u>p</u> er |
| 10. A. inhabitant <u>s</u> | B. politic <u>s</u> | C. question <u>s</u> | D. kidnapp <u>s</u> |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

a. Circle the best one A, B, C or D and write it in the blank to complete the sentence.

11. I've decided _____ here any longer. Tomorrow I am going to look for somewhere else.
A. not staying B. to stay C. not stay D. not to stay
12. The world population now is estimated _____ 7,000,000,000.
A. on B. at C. in D. for
13. Could you stop _____ so much noise? I'm doing my homework.
A. making B. to make C. make D. made
14. The content of the novel was exciting, but I didn't find the _____ very interesting.
A. figures B. people C. persons D. characters

15. Dinner will be ready soon. Can you please _____ the table.
A. lay B. settle C. make D. put
16. _____ this point, Vietnam has made a lot of progress.
A. In B. At C. To D. On
17. Henry will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he _____ dinner.
A. is finishing B. finishes C. will finish D. has finished
18. In the past, most people believed that the world's resources could never be used _____.
A. out B. down C. up D. away
19. We decided to pitch the tent on _____ bank of the river.
A. another B. other C. the others D. the other
20. When we got home, dinner _____ so we had a drink first and waited.
A. was preparing B. was being prepared
C. is being prepared D. has been prepared
21. You'd better drive. I'm too _____ for such traffic.
A. experienced B. experiencing C. inexperienced D. experiential
22. One of the greatest _____ in the 20th century was the electronic calculating machine.
A. achieve B. achievements C. achievable D. achievement
23. Jack has lived in Ha Noi for 2 years. Now he is accustomed _____ eating Vietnamese dishes.
A. with B. to C. on D. up
24. He could run in a race _____ over twenty-six miles.
A. from B. of C. for D. with
25. Even a champion high jumper can jump up to seven and a half feet _____ the ground.
A. over B. up C. off D. out

b. Choose A, B, C or D to replace the underlined word(s) in each sentence.

26. Out of all the countries in the world, India brings out the most number of films each year.
A. creates B. produces C. exhibits D. gives
27. As the result of bad business and narrowed markets, many corporations will be wiped out and many people will lose their jobs.
A. eliminated B. cleaned C. damaged D. disappeared

28. Looking up into the sky at sunset, one can see a lot of flocks of birds flying one after another came back to their nests.
A. many B. groups C. numbers D. amounts
29. During the time of the volcanic eruption, the houses were shaken violently.
A. rocked B. damaged C. collapsed D. destroyed
30. "Just have a look at John over there! He's truly the life of the party. He always has a way of warming up a party with his funny jokes and witty remarks!" Jane said to Henry.
A. enlivening B. brightening C. lighting D. cheering

c. Using the information in the e-mail as a guide, complete each space in the letter with a verb. The first letters of the verbs have been given.

FROM: *Kitty*

TO: *Roberts*

We are sorry that our computer ordering system went on the blink last week. Don't worry, the system is now up and running again, but we think goods will arrive 2 or 3 days late. I'd guess the goods you've just ordered should arrive round about Thursday. Thanks a lot for telling us about the problem with the ZP200. You'll be pleased to know the problem's been put right now. With regard to the exhibition you're organizing, it seems you want to return any goods you don't sell. We're certainly interested, but could I ask for more details before I let you know. Finally, just to tell you, as of 1st May our warehouse is now open 24 hours a day!

Dear Mrs. Henderson,

We would like to (31) a _____ for the failure of our computer ordering system last week. Please (32) b _____ reassured that the system is now fully functional again. It is (33) a _____ that the goods ordered will be delayed by two or three working days. The (34) e _____ arrival time for your latest order is Thursday.

We are grateful to you for (35) r _____ the defect in the ZP200 model. We are happy to (36) a _____ that the defect has now been remedied. You (37) m _____ the possibility of taking goods from us 'on sale or return' at an exhibition you are organizing. We can certainly (38) c _____ our interest, but we would like to (39) r _____ further information before we commit ourselves to a decision. Please be (40) a _____ that as of 1st May our warehouse is now open 24 hours a day.

Yours sincerely,

David Smith

d. Complete each sentence with the correct form of a phrasal verb from the box.

in:	<i>break</i>	<i>burst</i>	<i>check</i>	<i>drop</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>hand</i>
	<i>join</i>	<i>move</i>	<i>pay</i>	<i>tune</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>settle</i>	<i>tie</i>	<i>take</i>
into:	<i>bump</i>	<i>burst</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>dig</i>	<i>fool</i>			
	<i>look</i>	<i>rush</i>	<i>talk</i>	<i>turn</i>				

41. By an amazing coincidence, George _____ into his long-lost brother in Berlin.
42. I'm afraid your party doesn't quite _____ in with our arrangements.
43. No wonder you can't get Jazz FM. The radio is not properly _____ in.
44. Completed application forms should be _____ in by Friday.
45. Katarina can _____ her father into anything. She twists him round her little finger!
46. We were completely _____ in by his hard-luck story.
47. If you have time, do _____ in for coffee.
48. We'll give the newcomers a chance to _____ in then invite them round to meet the neighbours.
49. That young tomboy has _____ into a very attractive woman.
50. Lucy will have to _____ into her savings to pay for the operation.

III. READING

a. Read the passage and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

For the next few weeks, tour operators will be sorting through the annual deluge of customers' complaints. Ron Wheal, head of customer relations for Britain's biggest holiday company, which took more than a million abroad this summer, says, "Holidaymakers are complaining about petty, silly little things." "The fact that their hotel is next to a road. How do they expect to get to their hotel if it's not next to a road?"

Perhaps one of the most common complaints is that the holiday fails to live up to the brochure promises. A family from Berkshire with two young children was attracted by a two-week package in a three-star hotel that was described as "friendly" and "particularly suitable for families with children". It offered "cots, baby minding, high chairs and early suppers". When they arrived, the hotel was not up to three-star standard, the staffs were rude and the promised facilities for children were practically non-existent. An initial complaint which had been sent to the holiday company by the family was answered with an "ex-gratia" payment of \$30. With the help of a consumer magazine, the family issued a summons claiming \$500 - which the holiday company eventually met in full.

51. The word "petty" in the text means:
 A. funny B. bad C. stupid D. insignificant
52. The word combination "baby minding" in the text means:
 A. looking after babies B. feeding babies
 C. playing with babies D. beds for babies
53. Which of the following is true?
 A. Holiday-makers are not satisfied with pretty things.
 B. Ron Wheal is the owner of Britain's biggest holiday company.
 C. The promised facilities for children were practically broken.
 D. The promised facilities for children were almost missing.
54. Which of the following is true?
 A. Ron will have to sort through few customer complaints.
 B. Some holiday-makers complain that their hotels are by a road.
 C. A family from Berkshire with two young children were attracted by low hotel rate.
 D. The staffs of the hotel were polite.
55. Which of the following is not true?
 A. The holiday company paid \$30 in response to an initial complaint.
 B. When complaining the holiday-makers refer to the brochure.
 C. The company Ron works for takes a million tourists abroad every summer.
 D. A summons claiming \$500 was met by the company in full.
56. Which of the following is not true?
 A. It was a consumer magazine that made the holiday company pay \$500.
 B. It was expected that the young children would have beds at the hotel.
 C. The holiday made the family pay \$500.
 D. The hotel didn't correspond to three-star standard.
57. Choose the correct answer: Who needed cots, baby minding, high chairs and early suppers?
 A. the young children B. their parents
 C. the staff of the hotel D. the head of the company's customer relation
58. Choose the correct answer: What was the family attracted by?
 A. by the good offer B. by the magazine
 C. by the hotel staff D. by Ron
59. Choose the opposite of the word "rude" in the text:
 A. ill-mannered B. polite C. impolite D. well-educated
60. Choose the synonym of the word "ex-gratia" in the text:
 A. forced B. volunteer C. necessary D. required

b. Read the passage and do the tasks that followed.**HAWAII, ISLAND STATE**

Out in the Pacific Ocean, 3700 kilometers from Los Angeles, are the islands of Hawaii, the 50th state of the United States. This group of eight main islands has a land area of only 16,700 square kilometers stretched over 2500 kilometers of ocean. Hawaii became a state in 1959 and is smaller than 46 of the other states.

The first Hawaii arrived from other Pacific islands sometime around 100 A.D. Their society developed for centuries without visitors from Europe, Asia, or Africa. Then all this changed. In 1778, Captain James Cook, the great English explorer, visited Hawaii. He put the islands on his maps of the Pacific. Ships searching for whales began stopping there for supplies.

In 1820, a small group of people from the eastern United States came to teach the Hawaii people about Christianity. They started farms to grow sugar cane and, later, pineapples. Soon there were not enough people to do all the farm work, so the farm owners brought in Asians—Chinese starting in 1852, Japanese in 1868, and Filipinos in 1906. Koreans, Portuguese, and Puerto Ricans also came. The people in each group worked hard, saved their money, and built homes. Some of them got better jobs or started their own small businesses. More people came from the U.S. mainland and from other Pacific islands. Hawaii became an island with traditions from several countries.

Today about 1.1 million people live in Hawaii, but only 10,000 are native Hawaiians. People from the various national groups have married each other, so today the groups are partly mixed. For example, a child might have Chinese-Hawaiian mother and a Portuguese-Filipino father.

Hawaii has some special traditions. Hawaiians are very friendly and always welcome visitors. They give visitors leis. A lei is a long necklace made from beautiful fresh flowers from the Hawaiian islands. Men wear bright flowered shirts, and women often wear long flowered dresses. People celebrate traditional Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino holidays as well as the holiday from the United States. Hawaii is known as the Aloha State. Aloha means both “hello” and “good bye” in Hawaiian. It also means “I love you.”

Hawaiians earn most of their money from tourists who come from Japan and the mainland United States. So many people live in Hawaii now that there are residential areas where there used to be farms. Some of the big sugar and pineapple companies have moved to the Philippines, where they do not have to pay workers as much money. The families of the first people who came from the U.S. mainland own most of the important banks and companies. Many Japanese are also buying or starting businesses in Hawaii.

Sometimes when people from many different countries, races, and traditions live together there are some problems. But in Hawaii, there are very few serious problems. In general, the people of Hawaii have learned to live together on those beautiful islands in peace.

1. Choose the best word or phrase in the box for each sentence. Number 0 is done for you.

Christianity	mainland	Ocean	searching	earn	mixed	pineapples
serious	explorer	necklace	races	celebrate	holidays	organize

0. Out in the Pacific Ocean, 3700 kilometers from Los Angeles, are the islands of Hawaii, the 50th state of the United States.
61. In 1778, Captain James Cook, the great English _____, visited Hawaii.
62. Captain Cook put Hawaii on his maps of the Pacific. Ships _____ for whales began stopping there for supplies.
63. In 1820, a small group of people from the eastern United States came to teach the Hawaii people about _____.
64. These people started farms in Hawaii to grow sugar cane and _____.
65. People from the various groups have married each other, so today the groups are partly _____.
66. A lei is a long _____ made from beautiful fresh flowers. Hawaii people give these to visitors.
67. In Hawaii, people _____ traditional Chinese, Japanese and Filipino holidays as well as the holiday from the United States..
68. Hawaiians _____ most of their money from tourists.
69. Sometimes when people from different countries, _____, and traditions live together, there are problems.
70. Hawaii has many few _____ problems: In general, the people of Hawaii have learned to live together on those beautiful islands in peace.

2. Choose the best answer by circling the letter A, B, C or D.

71. Whaling ships learned about Hawaii from _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Christians | C. Japanese visitors |
| B. Captain Cook's maps | D. Christopher Columbus |
72. _____ came from other islands to live in Hawaii.
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Portuguese and Thais | C. Turkish and Filipinos |
| B. Japanese and Filipinos | D. Malaysians and Koreans |

73. Today the various national groups are _____.
- A. partly mixed C. completely separated
B. completely mixed D. living in different societies
74. Which of the following is probably not true?
- A. Tourists spend a lot of money in Hawaii.
B. The people in Hawaii are friendly and open-minded.
C. Hawaii gives chance for many people to do business.
D. The people in Hawaii are all Christians.
3. Choose the main idea of the passage by circling A, B, C, D or E.
- 75.
- A. Hawaii stretches over 2500 kilometers of ocean.
B. Hawaii is the 50th state of the United States.
C. Captain Cook was a famous explorer who visited Hawaii.
D. Hawaii is a society of different attractions and people who live together in peace.
E. The first Japanese came to Hawaii in 1868.

IV. WRITING

a. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold in such a way that it means the same as the one given. Do not alter these words in any way.

76. It's pointless to try and make him change his mind. (**waste**)
77. I don't really like Mary even though I admire her abilities. (**Much**)
78. Barbara always has a good relationship with her colleagues. (**gets**)
79. Don't run away with the idea that this work is easy. (**conclusion**)
80. I'm trying to concentrate, but all that noise you're making is distracting me. (**putting**)
81. Information about the new opening times was sent to all customers last week. (**informed**)
82. My brother once worked as a circus clown. (**job**)
83. They're telling me that I must make a decision soon. (**pressure**)

84. Keep your passport handy because you may need to show it at customs. (asked)

85. People can sometimes be disappointed when they know each other well. (disappointing)

b. 86 – 100. Write 150-200 words to share your experience how to learn English well with your friends.



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PRACTICE TEST 16

Total marks: 100 points

I. PHONETICS

a. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. begun

B. funny

C. upwards

D. autumn

2. A. teacher

B. deaf

C. reach

D. team

3. A. cough

B. enough

C. although

D. laugh

4. A. watching

B. machine

C. matches

D. kitchen

5. A. asked

B. helped

C. prayed

D. dressed

b. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 6. A. profitable | B. ordinary | C. definitely | D. delicious |
| 7. A. disappointed | B. mysterious | C. electronic | D. economic |
| 8. A. moderation | B. reputation | C. competitor | D. innovation |
| 9. A. popularity | B. convenient | C. controller | D. embarrassing |
| 10. A. technological | B. personality | C. representative | D. environmental |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

a. Circle the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

11. Tell me _____.
 A. what do you want? B. you want what
 C. what you want D. that what you want
12. If I _____ be somebody else, I _____ to be a film star.
 A. could / would B. can / would like
 C. could / would like D. can / like
13. When you buy something, you are usually given a _____.
 A. recipe B. receipt C. bill D. prescription
14. Don't forget to give Mr. Brown my message, _____?
 A. do you B. are you C. shall you D. will you
15. Bob got fired. It's difficult for him to find _____ job.
 A. the others B. the another C. another D. other
16. Look at these two pieces of material I have just bought. Which do you like _____?
 A. most B. more than C. best D. better
17. The factory paid _____ nearly a million pounds to their employees who were injured in the explosion.
 A. off B. out C. back D. in
18. This _____ is best served with boiled rice and a crisp green salad.
 A. plate B. meal C. food D. dish
19. A good friend will always _____ you when you're in trouble.
 A. stand for B. stand up against C. stand by D. stand up
20. She came in, picked up her things, and left before I could _____ a sound.
 A. pronounce B. tell C. express D. utter

21. Remember to go _____ your test paper to check for grammar and spelling mistakes.
A. on B. over C. off D. into
22. Unemployment is a serious problem in the area. There are _____ jobs for people there.
A. a little B. a few C. few D. little
23. He has always wanted to see his name in _____.
A. paper B. news C. TV D. press
24. When the clock _____ twelve, we raised our glasses and drank to celebrate the New Year.
A. struck B. beat C. hit D. shot
25. Lenny, _____ the TV programme. I want to listen to the news.
A. turned off B. turns off C. turns on D. turn on
26. You will know the result _____ two weeks.
A. on B. about C. in D. during
27. She spoke quietly to him _____ nobody else could hear a word.
A. because B. although C. despite D. so that
28. I got very nervous during the exam. When the examiner asked my name, my mind went completely _____.
A. empty B. blank C. white D. void
29. _____ the salary meets my expectations, I will accept the job offered.
A. Provided that B. Due to C. Even if D. Unless
30. His father retired early _____ his health.
A. on behalf of B. ahead of C. on account of D. in my view

b. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that is closest in meaning to the underlined ones in each sentence.

31. First year students are required to undertake simple experiments.
A. submerge B. uncover C. attempt D. encounter
32. The reason for a fall in the death rates is the improvement of public health services and medical care.
A. degradation B. policy C. progress D. step-back
33. He testified that he had seen the man leaving the building around the time of the murder.
A. said B. gave evidence C. disapproved D. denied

34. "Look at that gymnast over there! Her joints must be really easily bent without breaking", Anomy commented.

A. elastic B. pliable C. flexible D. slippery

35. I've heard the Education Ministry will be bringing in some new methods of teaching English as a second language soon.

A. presenting B. commencing C. starting D. introducing

c. Complete each sentence with the suitable verb form in column A with a preposition in column B to make expressions with phrasal verbs. (No need to use all)

A				B			
<i>make</i>	<i>land</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>down</i>
<i>reduce</i>	<i>increase</i>	<i>meet</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>on</i>

36. Her behaviour has _____ her _____ trouble with her teacher.

37. We _____ after school on Tuesdays and go to someone's house to play computer games.

38. Carol has _____ up _____ a great new idea to make money.

39. The other children were so cruel that they _____ him _____ tears.

40. The runner was slow at first but she _____ up _____ it in the last few metres and won.

d. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in the right column.

41. "Don't worry about that ink stain on your blouse. It's hardly _____" Mary told Jane.

notice

42. "Oh, I give up! I just can't seem to get through to this number!"

- "Why don't you try asking the _____ to help you?"

operate

43. The book is long, uninteresting and not very well-written. I find it _____.

read

44. She is one of the greatest _____ to appear in this theater.

perform

45. Intensive cultivation has _____ the soil.

poverty

46. He achieved _____ for failing a drugs test after winning an Olympic final.

notorious

47. "No, I don't have any 'pets' in our class. I don't believe in _____ . I just treat all my students the same" one teacher was over-heard telling another. **favourite**
48. Dr. Kevin wants to be one of the most famous _____ in the world. **environment**
49. "I don't really like that man over there. He's rather _____ . I nearly got into a fight with him once, too." Robert said. **argue**
50. The _____ of his knowledge surprised the board of examiners. **extend**

III. READING

a. Give a suitable word in each blank to complete the passage.

Kiyo Tanaka skillfully steers her wheelchair between the flower beds as she gardens outdoors. Gardening is one of her (51) _____ year-round activities. Believe it or not, thirteen-year-old Kiyo also successfully (52) _____ plants indoors without soil. She fills plastic (53) _____ with a special solution for nourishing plants. She uses a (54) _____ of screen to support each plant in a container, allowing the roots to dangle into the solution so that half of the root system is (55) _____. Every few weeks, Kiyo pours out the old solution, flushes the container with clear water, and then pours in fresh solution, which she buys at a gardening center. With this kind of indoor gardening, Kiyo doesn't have to worry (56) _____ outdoor garden pests, poor soil, or bad weather. She keeps the plants on shelves where they can get good (57) _____ and where she can reach them (58) _____. Her indoor plants are a living testimonial to the good care she gives them.

b. The people below all want to visit a museum. There are descriptions of eight museums. Decide which museum would be the most suitable for the following people. Write the correct answer (A - H) next to the number.

59. _____ Cristina wants to visit a museum with her daughter to see how people used to live. They want to have lunch there and buy some presents to take home. They will go by car.
60. _____ Joanne wants to visit a museum and see people making things. She has no car and would like to have lunch there.
61. _____ Carl's hobby is painting pictures, so he would like to see the work of other painters who live in the area. He wants to have a snack at the museum. He travels by public transport.

62. _____ Duncan wants to find out where local people worked in the past and what they did in their spare time. He wants to buy a book about the exhibition. He travels by bus.
63. _____ The Cannavaro family want to walk around a site which offers opportunities for the whole family to take part in activities. They want somewhere pleasant to eat their own sandwiches. They have a car.

MUSEUMS IN THE AREA

A. Stackworth Museum tells the history of the famous Stack worth family, and gives information about other well-known local people. These include poets, artists and writers. There is an excellent café and a car park.	B. Charberth Museum is near the main bus station and has a rich collection of objects, 19th-century paintings and photographs showing life in the town over the centuries - the jobs people did and how they entertained themselves. An accompanying book showing the works on display is available from the Museum Shop as well as some attractive gifts. There is no café.
C. Fairley Museum is arranged like an old-fashioned village. You can see people working at their trades to produce tools, pots and even boats using traditional skills. There is a small picnic area in the car park but most people eat in the excellent café. The museum is on a bus route.	D. Westerleigh Museum is near the bus station, and contains exhibitions showing the town's development. In a separate room there are works by some well-known artists as well as changing exhibitions of work by local artists. Sandwiches, cakes and hot drinks are on sale in the café.
E. The rooms in Scotwood Museum are furnished as they were 100 years ago. The staffs spend the day as people did then and are happy to explain what it was like. There are activity sheets for children and a shop with books, souvenirs and cards, as well as a good café and a car park.	F. Freshwater was once an important fishing port. Freshwater Museum, inside the old harbour office, shows how the town developed and later became a tourist centre. There is an activity room for young children with DVDs, a car park, and good bus service.

G. Set in beautiful countryside, the **Woodlands Museum** is arranged like a village of 100 years ago. To learn more about this period, visitors are encouraged to spend time doing practical things such as making pots and cooking. There is an adventure playground with a picnic area under the trees and parking.

H. Middleworth Museum is full of objects from the past, which tell the story of different people who worked in the area, from factory workers to the men who built the canal and the railway. There is a Family Folder of things to do. The museum has a café and is near the bus and railway station.

c. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

NO SMOKING!

Smoking causes lung cancers. Lung cancer is the number one cancer among men. Ninety percent of the people who get lung cancer die. Smokers have six times as much cancer of the mouth, tongue, and throat as non-smokers. Smokers have twice as much heart disease. Smoking gives people breathing problems. It harms the stomach. Smoking causes one million early deaths in the world every year.

Throughout the world, women live longer than men. Why? Because men smoke more. Non-smoking men live just as long as women. Smokers pollute the air. They breathe out 100 times as much pollution as non-smokers. They breathe it out on their children and on their wives or husbands. Children whose parents smoke have more breathing and lung problems than other children. Among non-smoking women married to smokers, there are twice as many deaths from lung cancer as there are among women married to non-smokers. Men have the right to kill themselves by smoking if they want to. They do not have the right to kill their wives and children by smoking. Smokers are absent from work more. Factories and business lose millions of dollars every year because of smokers. Smokers have higher medical bills. All of these facts from research show that smoking is bad. Young people start smoking because everyone else is doing it. They feel grown up and independent. It helps them relax. Then it becomes a bad habit.

It is very difficult to stop smoking, but the chance of getting lung cancer decreases only one year after you stop. After ten years, the chance is almost the same as for non-smokers. It is possible to quit smoking. Thirty million people in the United States have quit because they believe the research.

64. How many people die when they get lung cancer?

65. What does smoking do to the body?

_____.

66. What happens to children when their parents smoke?

_____.

67. Why do young people smoke?

_____.

68. What are the chances of getting lung cancer ten years after people stop smoking?

_____.

69. Why do smokers pollute the air?

_____.

70. Why do the factories and businesses lose millions of dollars every year?

_____.

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IV. WRITING

a. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before.

71. Mr. Jones remembered the date, and so did his wife.

Mr. Jones didn't _____.

72. He didn't try to conceal his dislike to me.

He made no _____.

73. The best solution was thought of by Sally.

Sally came _____.

74. "We moved here in 1998", John said.

John said _____.

75. The magazine is published every week.

The magazine comes _____.

Phần ba

ĐÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN TRẢ LỜI

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1

CÁC THÌ CƠ BẢN TRONG TIẾNG ANH (*Tenses*)

EXERCISES

a. Use the correct tense of the verbs given in bracket to complete the text.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. earned | 5. gave |
| 2. started | 6. provided |
| 3. have given | 7. have received |
| 4. has spent | |

b. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. will like | 6. haven't seen |
| 2. was listening | 7. would go on |
| 3. will have studied | 8. had had |
| 4. finish | 9. go |
| 5. left | 10. was given |

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2

THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG (*The passive voice*)

a. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

- The dogs and cats are fed every day.
- Students' homework must be done before class.
- I have just been sent a greeting card on my fifteenth birthday.
- This room hasn't been used for ages.
- The walls must be cleaned before they are painted.
- The windows were broken by Tom and he was punished by the teacher.
- Was America discovered by Columbus?
- Where will a new school be constructed?
- In which countries is English spoken?
- Metro Supermarket is being decorated for Christmas and New Year.

b. Make meaningful sentences by using the suggested words below.

1. English is spoken in the USA, Britain, Australia and other countries in the world.
2. Must Vietnamese students be worn uniforms at school?
3. The floor is washed by Mary every day.
4. Dinner will be taken in a meeting hall.
5. The accident was caused by a careless driver yesterday.

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

1. The situation is serious. Something must be done before it's too late.
2. A new market is going to be built here next year.
3. He is having the windows mended.
4. John Smith was made to hand over his passport.
5. Umbrellas and sticks must be left in the cloakroom.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3

CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN (*Conditional sentences*)

a. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A

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

1. If we had brought the cheque book, we would have paid by cheque.
2. If we don't protect wildlife now, there will be nothing left for our future generations.
3. We wish our teacher were here at the moment.
4. If we had enough money now, we could buy that house.
5. If I hadn't got a traffic jam, I wouldn't have missed the train.
6. If he were more intelligent, he would answer this question.
7. If Mary had come, we wouldn't have cancelled the meeting.
8. If you don't get a visa, you won't visit the USA.
9. I wish you had passed the driving test.
10. If my mother had given me the house key, I would have got in.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4

LỜI NÓI TRỰC TIẾP VÀ LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP

(*Direct and indirect speeches*)

a. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. Ann said she usually had five classes in the morning.
2. Micky said that he had been working in that restaurant since 1998.

3. Nam told me that they would spend their holiday in Sa Pa the following month.
4. The teacher asked Lan where she was studying then.
5. Liz asked me why I didn't take a rest for a few days.
6. Janet invited Mary to come and see her if she had time.
7. The mother asked Hoa who had made coffee for her that morning.
8. Nam asked Lan if/ whether she was interested in dancing.
9. The guide asked the tourists if/ whether they wanted to see Ha Noi Cathedral and Ba Da Pagoda.
10. Mr John reminded the children not to make any noise in the class.

b. Change the following sentences into direct speech.

1. Mr John said "Attend my party tonight, please."
2. Minh said "My sister works for a company in the city centre."
3. "Dancing is my hobby.", Mrs Tu said.
4. "Don't be late for class tomorrow.", Paul reminded Lan.
5. Hang asked "Can you speak Vietnamese, Micky?"
6. "Do you like to live in Hue or in Ha Noi?", Mai asked Ngoc.
7. Peter asked the landlady "How much is the rent?"
8. "How long do you want to stay in my house?". Mrs Chau asked Ben.
9. "I am learning Japanese in the evening class". Mrs Chi said.
10. "How far is it from your college to your house?". Mr Patrick asked me.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5

MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ

(Relative Clauses)

a. Use who, whom, which, that, where, ... or ø to fill in the blank to complete the sentence.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1. who | 3. who | 5. ø | 7. where | 9. whom |
| 2. that | 4. ø | 6. that | 8. that / ø | 10. whom |

b. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

c. Make one sentence from two. Use who/which/that/where...

1. New York is one of the largest cities in the USA where my sister is living.
2. Ann talked to the man who/ that won a lot of money.
3. The couple whose divorce was in the newspapers has got married again.
4. He is the architect who/ that designed the new city library.
5. Jerry sent me the letter that/ which was very funny.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6

CÁC CẤP SO SÁNH

(Comparisons)

a. Use the correct comparisons of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Her daughter is as beautiful as her.
2. Summer is the hottest season of the year.
3. That dog isn't as dangerous as it looks.
4. In the past, people were more polite than today.
5. It is colder today than it was yesterday.
6. Our hotel was cheaper than all the others in the town.
7. What's the longest river in the world?
8. It was an awful day. It was the worst day of my life.
9. Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is higher than any other mountain.
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's more comfortable.

b. Rewrite the sentences by keeping the same meaning as the original ones.

1. I've never tasted a more delicious cake than this one.
2. George is the most dependable person I've ever met.
3. Your mother is more kind-hearted than anyone.
4. Mr John is the best teacher in this school.
5. Is this the smallest hat you've got?

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7

CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ

(Phrasal verbs)

a. Give correct prepositions into each sentence to make meaningful phrasal verbs.

1. down 2. with 3. on 4. into 5. over

b. Use the phrasal verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

1. blow over 2. catch on 3. died down 4. fallen off 5. get by
6. settle down 7. play along 8. brought ... around
9. handed ... in 10. turned away

c. Fill in the sentence the phrasal verbs with two particles.

1. Don't trust him. He **went back on** his promises many times.
2. Students can wear what they like now. The headmaster has **done away with** school uniform.

3. She hasn't **faced up to** the fact that her father passed away.
4. I know I can't ask for your forgiveness. But I want to **make up for** all the trouble I caused.
5. When I decided to **go in for** the contest, I didn't think I would win.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8

CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN THỂ VÀ ĐUÔI ING

(The infinitive and the ing-form)

a. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Sometimes you need a passive form.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. to be kept | 6. to inform |
| 2. to use | 7. staying/ to stay |
| 3. keeping | 8. to get |
| 4. emigrating | 9. to take |
| 5. to insult/ insulting | 10. to buy |

b. Write the complete sentence, using the words/ phrases given.

1. I can't remember meeting John.
2. Jenny tried to take the aspirin for her headache.
3. He refused to help us because he didn't meet us before.
4. His parents want him to go to university.
5. This kind of music makes me feel good.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9

MỘT SỐ CẤU TRÚC THƯỜNG DÙNG

(More structures)

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

PRACTICE TEST 1

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5 pts)

1. D. theme 2. B. knowledge 3. A. treasure 4. D. equality 5. A. enjoyed

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (15 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. substance | 2. A. another | 3. D. shall we | 4. A. Since |
| 5. D. As | 6. B. so | 7. A. the / x | 8. A. sickness |
| 9. B. somebody | 10. C. far away | 11. D. so that | 12. C. to take up |
| 13. A. inquire at | 14. D. set the table | 15. C. drop in | |

b. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense or form. (10 pts)

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. hasn't finished/ started | 2. should study | 3. had | 4. to explain |
| 5. have been killed | 6. did I realise | 7. does not go | |
| 8. to have/ repainted | 9. being stopped/ stealing | | |
| 10. wasn't wearing/ didn't notice / was driving | | | |

III. READING

a. Read the information and choose the best option A, B, C or D to suit the meaning. (5 pts)

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C

b. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. (10 pts)

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. B. to spend | 2. C. took | 3. B. hundreds of times |
| 4. C. insisted | 5. A. on | 6. D. entered 7. A. the prisoner |
| 8. B. could recite | 9. A. who | 10. B. of |

IV. WRITING

a. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it has the same meaning as the original one. (5 pts)

- There's almost nothing he doesn't know about whales.
- She flatly refused to sleep in that haunted house.
- So great was the demand that they had to reprint the book immediately.
- There were far fewer people there than I had expected.
- He denied having stolen the car.

b. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each of the sentences that need correcting. (5 pts)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. C. frightened → frightening | 2. B. when → where |
| 3. D. to sunbath → sunbathing | 4. A. Although → In spite of |
| 5. C. to be solved → be solved | |

c. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. (5 pts)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. he would say such a terrible thing | 2. A. go to the house party with |
| 3. C. learn them by heart | 4. D. to make up your mind |
| 5. B. not only a helicopter, but a yacht as well | |

PRACTICE TEST 2

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5 pts)

1. A. sword 2. C. associates 3. A. frightened 4. D. fluoride 5. C. swamp

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (5 pts)

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. C. knocking | 6. B. old-fashioned | 11. C. twice as much |
| 2. A. by hand | 7. D. at last | 12. A. make out |
| 3. C. if I had seen | 8. B. sooner/earlier | 13. A. hang up |
| 4. B. each | 9. C. better | 14. B. crossed |
| 5. D. different | 10. B. warmer | 15. B. do they |

b. Match each phrasal verb with the correct definition. (10 pts)

- | |
|--|
| 1. take in - J. deceive |
| 2. butt in - G. interrupt rudely |
| 3. bump into - A. meet accidentally |
| 4. look into - I. investigate |
| 5. drop in - B. pay an unexpected visit |
| 6. talk into - C. persuade to do |
| 7. turn into - H. change into, become |
| 8. pay in - D. deposit (money) |
| 9. phase in - E. introduce (a system) in easy stages |
| 10. fill in - F. complete (a form) |

III. READING

a. Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete. (10 pts)

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. people | 2. C. when | 3. B. sound | 4. B. hands |
| 5. D. without | 6. D. school | 7. D. down | 8. C. kitchen |
| 9. B. standing | 10. B. worse | | |

b. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D. (5 pts)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. A. current use of telephones | 2. B. shop by phone |
| 3. D. All A, B and C | 4. C. make a phone call everywhere you want |
| 5. C. you pay for the call | |

IV. WRITING

a. Each sentence has ONE mistake, find out and correct it. (10 pts)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. badly → bad | 6. since → for |
| 2. you will → will you | 7. go some sightseeing → go sightseeing/do sightseeing |
| 3. for → why/for which | 8. although → because |
| 4. The whole of → The whole | 9. not know → knows |
| 5. be → being | 10. twenty-inches → twenty-inch. |

b. Use the words or phrases given to make complete sentences. You can add more words if necessary. (5 pts)

1. You won't get good marks unless you study harder.
2. I have worked in/for this office since my friend moved to the others.
3. He is one of the best students in my class.
4. Last night, after he had done his homework, he watched a football match on TV.
5. All of us get/ become accustomed to working 8 hours a day.

PRACTICE TEST 3

I. PHONETICS

Which word has the different position of stress from the others?

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. D. original | 2. A. destroy | 3. C. information |
| 4. C. presentation | 5. B. explorer | |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (15 pts)

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. D. make it in | 2. D. ridden | 3. B. a ten-page |
| 4. B. came | 5. A. aspects | 6. B. green |
| 7. A. giving/ to speak | 8. C. business | 9. D. palm |

10. A. prowled 11. C. operate 12. D. has been taken
13. D. came out 14. A. had been used 15. D. walking/ catch up

b. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (10 pts)

1. was 2. was killed 3. made 4. was released 5. admired
6. identified 7. played 8. matched 9. arousing 10. making

III. READING

a. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question. (5 pts)

1. D. AOL 2. C. It will face challenges 3. C. It makes money
4. C. An internet company 5. B. People new to the internet

b. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word. (10 pts)

1. world 2. into 3. media 4. material 5. send
6. divided 7. published 8. Radio 9. broadcast 10. influence

III. WRITING

a. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold, in such a way that it means the same as the one given. Do not alter these words in any way. (5 pts)

1. They are putting pressure on me to make a decision soon.
2. We were not taken in by his smooth manner.
3. Everybody enjoyed the film apart from Jenny.
4. Don't come to/ draw the conclusion that this work is easy.
5. I'm trying to concentrate, but all that noise you're making is putting me off.

b. Use the given words to write a letter. (10 pts)

Dear Jenny,

1. Thank you very much for your letter which arrived a few days ago.
2. It was/ is lovely to hear from you.
3. I'm sorry I haven't written for such a long time but I've been very busy.
4. As you know, we bought a new house in October.
5. It was in very bad condition and it needed a lot of work.
6. We've finished most of it now and it looks very nice.
7. John and I have decided to give a housewarming party on May 5th.
8. Do you think you will be able to come?
9. Please give me a ring and let me know if you can make it.
10. I'm really looking forward to seeing you again.

Love,

Diana.

PRACTICE TEST 4

I. PHONETICS

a. Pick out the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (3 pts)

1. B. album

2. D. wrestle

3. A. question

b. Choose one word whose stress pattern is different. (2 pts)

4. C. nationwide

5. A. medicine

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

a. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence. (15 pts)

1. C. sociable

9. D. performance

2. C. through

10. B. to wearing glasses

3. D. differentiate

11. A. disappointed

4. C. volunteer

12. D. with-on

5. D. shouldn't have eaten

13. A. not to read, but to give it to Peter

6. D. stealing – borrowing

14. C. up

7. B. to attend

15. D. In on

8. D. get – will have left

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b. Read the text and then write the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. There is an example at the beginning. (10 pts)

1. POPULATION

6. TREATMENT

2. CONSUMPTION

7. DISAGREE

3. DEVELOPMENT

8. EXISTENCE

4. GROWTH

9. ALTERNATIVE

5. PRODUCTION

10. ECONOMICAL

III. READING

a. Look at the advertisement below for the restaurant and then answer the questions. (5 pts)

1. A

2. D

3. E

4. B

5. C

b. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. (10 pts)

1. C. Yet

2. C. carries

3. B. just

4. D. only

5. C. either

6. D. completely

7. B. result

8. C. reduced

9. D. making

10. A. natural

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 7. A. impatient | 12. C. capable | 17. C. directory |
| 8. D. famous | 13. D. came out | 18. D. invariably |
| 9. C. unhealthy | 14. C. recommend | 19. C. inconvenient |
| 10. A. refreshing | 15. A. neither does Peter | 20. D. creation |
| 11. C. She was so anger | 16. C. dictatorial | |

b. Complete each of the sentences with an appropriate preposition. (5 pts)

1. of, for/ towards 2. about/for 3. with 4. of 5. up, with, of

III. READING

a. Fill in the blank with a suitable word to complete the passage. (5 pts)

1. receiver 2. competition 3. physical 4. exercise 5. encourage

b. Read the passage and answer the questions. (5 pts)

1. Last weekend.
2. Because he hadn't been to London since he was ten.
3. Because this was by far the cheapest means of transport that was available.
4. They had lunch in a small park.
5. They went home by coach.

c. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D. (5 pts)

1. B. our daily activities
2. C. they save time and energy
3. B. bathroom
4. A. Routines make us unable to create things or to have new ideas.
5. D. Our lives could be changed if we change our routines.

IV. WRITING

a. Circle the underlined part which is incorrect and correct it. (5 pts)

1. B. either → neither 2. A. died → has died 3. D. to be secure → security
4. B. from → against 5. A. on → in

b. Choose the best option A, B, C or D by using the suggested words. (5 pts)

1. A. My parents used to drink tea after dinner.
2. C. We have got many things to do this Sunday.
3. C. They will go to the airport to meet their son tomorrow.
4. B. Hyde Park is a good place for camping in fine weather.
5. A. Do you have enough sugar for the milk?

c. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. (5 pts)

1. Jame told John to clean the blue bike for him.
2. She said she had to have a computer to teach English online.
3. Daisy told Tim that she did not know what he was talking about.
4. Kate told me not to play football in the garden.
5. Peter asked me if John had cleaned the black shoes.

PRACTICE TEST 6

I. PHONETICS

a. Choose the word in each group that has different stress from the rest. (5 pts)

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. D. engineer | 2. B. Vietnamese | 3. A. cigarette |
| 4. B. company | 5. C. satisfy | |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (15 pts)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. clever | 2. B. terrified | 3. C. sharp |
| 4. A. timid | 5. D. nutritious | 6. A. popular |
| 7. B. reliable | 8. B. injured | 9. C. strong |
| 10. D. shocking | 11. A. generous | 12. C. she meets |
| 13. A. don't train | 14. B. nice small new house | |
| 15. D. as interesting as | | |

b. Supply each space with a suitable preposition to complete each sentence. (10 pts)

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|-------|--------|
| 1. for | 2. with | 3. off | 4. of | 5. on |
| 6. Without | 7. on | 8. until | 9. at | 10. of |

III. READING

a. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D. (10 pts)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. B. meet | 2. C. centre | 3. A. constructed | 4. D. royal | 5. A. evolved |
| 6. B. resembled | 7. D. cake | 8. A. as | 9. C. Wonders | 10. D. survives |

b. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to answer the questions. (5 pts)

1. A. Theodore Roosevelt was a man of many accomplishments.
2. C. He overcame his asthma by training in a gym and he became a boxer.
3. B. As vice president, he took over the presidency when McKinley was assassinated.
4. A. assistant Navy secretary during the Spanish-American War.
5. D. All A, B and C.

IV. WRITING

a. There are five words shouldn't be in the sentences. Find them out. (5 pts)

A musician friend of mine once went on an English course during his summer holidays. What he really wanted to do was to improve with his ability to think and react quickly and correctly in spoken English. He said speaking in a foreign language always made him nervous, even if after three years of study. It turned out that one of the teachers on the course had very strong views on music, and was not afraid to express them in the lessons. He claimed that music was a drug, just like alcohol or cigarettes, and people who could not live through their lives without it were to be pitied. Whatever the subject of the lesson, the teacher always managed to include some reference to this idea. You can imagine that my friend was not very impressed. In the end, he lost his temper, and spent most of the remaining lessons for arguing about music and its role in people's lives. When his course had finished, he came home still angry about the experience. However, whether he has enjoyed the course or not, my friend had to admit that the teacher's technique had worked since then his nervousness in English had completely disappeared and he was speaking far more fluently than before.

b. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence. (5 pts)

1. C. who was chased by my dog
2. B. which anchored at the harbor just now
3. A. whose parents are away
4. C. who has been selected for the race
5. B. from Vienna

c. Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence means the same as the sentence before it. (5 pts)

1. Despite her severe disability, Judy participated in many sports.
2. I apologize for being rude to you yesterday.
3. It is a fact that she has a beautiful voice.
4. She thought Rome is even more boring than Paris.
5. All the switches must be turned off before leaving the workshop.

PRACTICE TEST 7

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5 pts)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each sentence. (10 pts)

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

b. Give the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences. (10 pts)

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. has worn – moved | 2. reading – learning - having |
| 3. be repaired | 4. hadn't had to - wouldn't have caught |
| 5. took – are held | 6. learning |
| 7. suggested | |
| 8. Watching | 9. to be |
| 10. speaks | |

c. Complete the text with words formed from the text in capitals. (5 pts)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. surprising | 2. flight | 3. extremely | 4. warmer | 5. global |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|

III. READING

a. Read this letter from someone who is doing a language course in France. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to fill in this letter. (10 pts)

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

b. Read the following passage and choose A, B, C, or D to complete the following statements. (5 pts)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IV. WRITING

a. Rewrite the sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same. (5 pts)

- I wish I were good at English.
- It's 5 years since I last visited Ha Long Bay.
- The computer is being used by Jane at the moment.
- The weather was so terrible that we had to cancel the picnic.
- I enjoy going shopping every weekend.

b. Complete the sentences below using the cues given. (10 pts)

- We had dinner after nine o'clock yesterday because we had to work late.
- It is such cold weather that we just want to stay indoors.
- I am glad that you like that dress.
- They were not pleased because their daughter didn't call last night.
- My father is not rich enough to buy that house.
- Tom couldn't do his French homework. He lost his French dictionary.
- If you live in a tropical island, you can climb on palm trees.
- Charles Dickens is an English writer who lived from 1812 to 1870.
- Mel and Rob want to be pop stars but none of them are successful.
- Who is the best weight-lifter in the world?

PRACTICE TEST 8

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has different stress from the rest. (5 pts)

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. B

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B or C) to complete each sentence. (10 pts)

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

b. Complete the following sentences by filling each gap with an appropriate form of the word in block capitals at the end of each sentence. (10 pts)

1. producer 2. celebrated 3. pollution 4. explosion 5. qualified
6. humanly 7. determination 8. travelling 9. writer 10. educative

c. Choose the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets. (5 pts)

1. has he been away 2. will have received 3. waiting
4. attending 5. published

III. READING

a. Read the passage carefully and answer briefly the question that follow. (5 pts)

1. 6 years.
2. They can get a job or go to college.
3. They study subjects like typing, cooking, mechanics, hairdressing, etc.
4. At the end of the sixth form.
5. Yes, they can.

b. Choose A, B, C or D to fill in the blank in the following passage. (10 pts)

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

IV. WRITING

a. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each of sentences that need correcting. (5 pts)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A

b. Rewrite the sentences beginning as shown. (10 pts)

1. Helen invited Robert to come over for lunch with them on Saturday.
2. One of the guests is thought to have stolen the jewels.
3. I'd rather you didn't play the music so loudly at night.

4. Were jeans made two hundred years ago?
5. Students are not necessary to wear uniforms today.
6. In case the snakes which are somewhere around the house may want to get in the house, close all the windows tightly at night.
7. As Jane hadn't been invited to the party, she was annoyed.
8. What do you think about my recent report?
9. This is the second time I've visited Nha Trang.
10. If he didn't smoke too much, he could get rid of his cough.

PRACTICE TEST 9

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5 pts)

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence. (10 pts)

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

b. Choose one word or phrase from the list given below for each of the following sentences. (15 pts)

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. lending | 2. pick up | 3. temper | 4. in finding | 5. worry |
| 6. keep | 7. is making | 8. fear | 9. happy | 10. only a few |
| 11. forward | 12. do they | 13. whether | 14. repairing | 15. need |

III. READING

a. Fill in each of the gaps in the passage below with only one suitable word. (10 pts)

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. of | 2. rush | 3. one | 4. who | 5. by |
| 6. them | 7. breakfast | 8. while | 9. takes | 10. make |

b. Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D for each question. (5 pts)

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A

IV. WRITING

a. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each of the sentences that need correcting. (5 pts)

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B

b. Choose A, B, C or D that best fits the meaning of the given sentences. (5 pts)

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A

c. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words/phrases given. (5 pts)

1. Tom's mother told him not to leave the house until she gets back.
2. The shark is weighed 8 tons.
3. My brother prefers country music to classical music.
4. It is difficult to imagine life without music.
5. He responded to the accusation rapidly.

PRACTICE TEST 10

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in each group that has different stress from the rest. (5 pts)

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. C

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence. (10 pts)

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

b. Put the verbs in the correct form. (5 pts)

1. turned – is getting 2. have been doing – haven't finished
3. come – will have pulled 4. had forgot 5. was admired

c. Complete the following sentences by filling each gap with an appropriate form of the word in block capitals at the end of each sentence. (5 pts)

1. exist 2. replaced 3. Probably 4. ending 5. feeling

d. Choose either of the words in italics to complete the sentence. Circle the word you choose. (5 pts)

1. on 2. heavy 3. awareness 4. forecast 5. disadvantage

III. READING

a. Choose the words in the box to fill in each blank in the following passage. (10 pts)

1. like 2. grow 3. heat 4. from 5. in
6. enough 7. like 8. it 9. into 10. but

b. Read the following passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D for each question. (5 pts)

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. B

IV. WRITING

a. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each of sentences that need correcting. (5 pts)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C

b. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words/phrases given. (5 pts)

1. I was the last person to hear about the news.
2. She regrets not learning to ride bicycle when she was younger.
3. I wish you had told us about this.
4. They are having the windows mended.
5. Despite the dark, he could tell it was her.

c. Write the paragraph showing how to save the energy in the house. Use the ideas given below in your writing. Add an appropriate introduction and conclusion. (5 pts)

Student's answer.



PRACTICE TEST 11

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I. PHONETICS

Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others? (5 pts)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a) Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

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

b) Give the correct form of the words given.

1. explanation 2. well 3. success 4. beautiful 5. colourful

c) Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. lived 2. have read 3. is/ will go 4. was cooking/ rang 5. will rain

d) Match the sentences from A with sentences from B.

1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d

III. READING

a) Read the passage and do the following tasks.

– Choose the best answer for each question

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D

– Answer the following questions

6. The sun causes solar planets and celestial bodies to orbit around it by strong magnetic fields.
7. Human uses solar energy for visual light, heat, as well as for powering modern solar devices.
8. The Earth depends on the sun for its climate and weather cycles.

b) Read the passage and do the following tasks.

Read the passage above and choose one answer by circling A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences below :

1. A
2. B
3. C

The following statements are true (T) or false (F):

4. F
5. F

Answer the following questions

6. They joined Michael Collins in the Spaceship and were off on their long trip back to earth.
7. They left the machines they had set up and their footprints.

IV. WRITING

a) Each sentence has one mistake. Find the mistake and correct it. (5 pts)

1. can't → isn't
2. deliciously → delicious
3. were → was
4. peoples → people
5. Was → Did

b) Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

1. We were made to study hard for our exam (by my teacher).
2. When did you (last) see him?
3. I used to live in Da Nang.
4. The book was too expensive for me to buy.
5. He is a very skillful swimmer.

c) Write the complete sentences, using the words and phrases given. (5 pts)

1. He is not an accountant. He delivers letters so he is a postman.
2. He advises me to stop smoking.
3. If you drink coffee, you will get difficulty (in) sleeping.
4. Cars are more expensive in Britain than in Belgium.
5. Thank you for bringing me (beautiful) flowers in my last birthday party.

PRACTICE TEST 12

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word which has the main stress different from the others. (5 pts)

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

a) Choose the best answer to complete the sentence. (10 pts)

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

b) Give the correct form of the words given in brackets. (10 pts)

1. peaceful 2. official 3. communication 4. impossible
5. harmful 6. death 7. overweight 8. attractions
9. disappointed 10. argument

c) Choose the correct form of the following verbs in italics. (5 pts)

1. making 2. to help/ prepare 3. asking/ to lend
4. to finish/ writing 5. learning/ listening

III. READING

a) Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the words given. (10 pts)

1. shape 2. than ~~3. pressure~~ ~~4. surface~~ 5. consequence
6. become 7. resist 8. much 9. were 10. gravity

b) Read the passage and answer the following questions. (5 pts)

1. Rising sea levels is threatening the Tower of London and Greenwich Maritime Museum.
2. The ecosystem in Everglades which is filled with rare animals, birds, fish and plants is disappearing very quickly.
3. Fish and the alligators have high mercury levels in their blood.
4. It could be completely dry.
5. Floods and mudslides are the results of trees being cut down in Nazca lines.

IV. WRITING

a) Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (5 pts)

1. Ann likes collecting stamps.
2. It hasn't rained for a fortnight.
3. We would like to pay the school fee by credit card.

4. Jane is a very careful driver.
5. They moved here six years ago.

b) Reorder the given words to make a complete sentence. (5 pts)

1. I did not go to school the day before yesterday.
2. Their son was born at 2 o'clock in the morning.
3. We are looking for a house near the city centre.
4. Did you buy a lot of souvenirs for your friends?
5. They held a special party to celebrate the first day they met.

c) Write a short passage not more than 60 words about "How to protect our earth?" (5 pts)

The passage should include different measures to protect the earth like planting trees, reduce pollution by decreasing the number of cars, motorbikes. Students are also required to give examples for each method.

PRACTICE TEST 13



I. PHONETICS

Câu 1. A Câu 2. C Câu 3. C Câu 4. D Câu 5. D

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Câu 1. D Câu 2. A Câu 3. C Câu 4. D Câu 5. C
 Câu 6. A Câu 7. A Câu 8. C Câu 9. B Câu 10. B
 Câu 11. B Câu 12. A Câu 13. D Câu 14. C Câu 15. B
 Câu 16. A Câu 17. A Câu 18. C Câu 19. C Câu 20. D
 Câu 21. A Câu 22. A Câu 23. B Câu 24. D Câu 25. B

III. READING

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

IV. WRITING

Câu 1. B Câu 2. D Câu 3. B Câu 4. B Câu 5. B

PRACTICE TEST 14

I. PHONETICS

Câu 1. B Câu 2. D Câu 3. A Câu 4. A Câu 5. A

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Câu 1. B	Câu 2. C	Câu 3. D	Câu 4. D	Câu 5. C
Câu 6. A	Câu 7. A	Câu 8. D	Câu 9. B	Câu 10. D
Câu 11. C	Câu 12. A	Câu 13. C	Câu 14. A	Câu 15. B
Câu 16. B	Câu 17. A	Câu 18. A	Câu 19. B	Câu 20. B
Câu 21. B	Câu 22. A	Câu 23. C	Câu 24. C	Câu 25. B

III. READING

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

IV. WRITING

Câu 1. B	Câu 2. C	Câu 3. D	Câu 4. C	Câu 5. C
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

PRACTICE TEST 15

I. PHONETICS

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. B. exhibition | 6. C. <u>established</u> |
| 2. D. minority | 7. B. <u>figures</u> |
| 3. C. photography | 8. D. <u>weather</u> |
| 4. A. slavery | 9. C. <u>butcher</u> |
| 5. C. control | 10. C. <u>questions</u> |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a. 11. D. not to stay | 21. C. inexperienced |
| 12. B. at | 22. B. achievements |
| 13. A. making | 23. B. to |
| 14. D. characters | 24. B. of |
| 15. A. lay | 25. C. off |
| 16. C. To | b. 26. B. produces |
| 17. B. finishes | 27. A. eliminated |
| 18. C. up | 28. B. groups |
| 19. D. the other | 29. A. rocked |
| 20. B. was being prepared | 30. A. enlivening |

c. Using the information in the e-mail as a guide, complete each space in the letter with a verb. The first letters of the verbs have been given.

We would like to (31) **apologize** for the failure of our computer ordering system last week. Please (32) **be** reassured that the system is now fully functional again. It is (33) **anticipated** that the goods ordered will be delayed by two or three working days. The (34) **estimated** arrival time for your latest order is Thursday. We are grateful to you for (35) **reporting** the defect in the ZP200 model. We are happy to (36) **announce** that the defect has now been remedied. You (37) **mention/ mentioned** the possibility of taking goods from us 'on sale or return' at an exhibition you are organizing. We can certainly (38) **confirm** our interest, but we would like to (39) **request** further information before we commit ourselves to a decision. Please be (40) **advised** that as of 1 May our warehouse is now open 24 hours a day.

d. Complete each sentence with the correct form of a phrasal verb from the box above.

41. By an amazing coincidence, George **bumped** into his long-lost brother in Berlin.
42. I'm afraid your party doesn't quite **tie in** with our arrangements.
43. No wonder you can't get Jazz FM. The radio is not properly **tuned in**.
44. Completed application forms should be **sent in** by Friday.
45. Katarina can **talk** her father into anything. She twists him round her little finger!
46. We were completely **taken in** by his hard-luck story.
47. If you have time, do **drop in** for coffee.
48. We'll give the newcomers a chance to **settle in** then invite them round to meet the neighbours.
49. That young tomboy has **turned in** to a very attractive woman.
50. Lucy will have to **dig in** to her savings to pay for the operation.

III. READING

51. D. insignificant
52. A. looking after babies
53. D. The promised facilities for children were almost missing.
54. B. Some holiday-makers complain that their hotels are by a road.
55. C. The company Ron works for takes a million tourists abroad every summer.
56. C. The holiday made the family pay \$500.

57. A. the young children
58. A. by the good offer
59. B. polite
60. B. volunteer
61. explorer
62. searching
63. Christianity
64. pineapples
65. mixed
66. necklace
67. celebrate
68. earn
69. races
70. serious
71. B. Captain Cook's maps
72. B. Japanese and Filipinos
73. A. partly mixed
74. D. The people in Hawaii are all Christians.
75. D. Hawaii is a society of different attractions and people who live together in peace.

IV. WRITING

a. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in bold, in such a way that it means the same as the one given. **Do not alter these words in any way.**

Suggested answers:

76. It's a waste of time trying to make him change his mind.
77. Much as I admire Mary's abilities, I don't really like her.
78. Barbara always gets on well with her colleagues.
79. Don't come to/ draw the conclusion that this work is easy.
80. I'm trying to concentrate, but all that noise you're making is putting me off.
81. All customers were informed about the changes in opening times last week.

82. My brother used to have a job as a circus clown.
 83. They are putting pressure on me to make a decision soon.
 84. Keep your passport handy in case you are asked to show it at customs.
 85. It can sometimes be disappointing when people know each other well.

b. 86 – 100. Write 150-200 words to share your experience how to learn English well with your friends.

- 1- Content: **7 marks/15** - a provision of all main ideas and details as appropriate.
 2- Language: **4.5 marks/15** - a variety vocabulary and structures.
 3- Presentation: **3.5 marks/15** - coherence, cohesion, and style ...

PRACTICE TEST 16



I. PHONETICS

a. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest.

1. D. autumn 2. B. deaf 3. C. although
 4. B. machine 5. C. prayed

b. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the rest.

6. D. delicius 7. B. mysterius 8. C. competitor
 9. A. popularity 10. D. environmental

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

a. Circle the best option A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 11. C. what you want | 12. C. could / would like | 13. B. receipt |
| 14. D. will you | 15. C. another | 16. D. better |
| 17. B. out | 18. D. dish | 19. C. stand by |
| 20. D. utter | 21. B. over | 22. C. few |
| 23. D. press | 24. A. struck | 25. D. turn on |
| 26. C. in | 27. D. so that | 28. B. blank |
| 29. A. Provided that | 30. C. on account of | |

b. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that is closest in meaning to the underlined ones in each sentence.

31. C. attempt

32. C. progress

33. B. gave evidence

34. C. flexible

35. D. introducing

c. Complete each sentence with the suitable verb form in column A with a preposition in column B to make expressions with phrasal verbs. (No need to use all)

36. landed / in

37. meet up

38. come /with

39. reduced /to

40. made /for

d. Complete the following sentence with the correct form of the word in the right column.

41. noticeable

42. operator

43. unreadable

44. performers

45. impoverished

46. notoriety

47. favoritism/favouritism

48. environmentalists

49. argumentative

50. extensiveness

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III. READING

a. Give a suitable word in each blank to complete the passage.

51. favourite

52. grows

53. containers

54. piece

55. covered

56. about

57. sunlight

58. easily

b. The people below all want to visit a museum. There are descriptions of eight museums. Decide which museum would be the most suitable for the following people. Write the correct answer (A - H) next to the number.

59. E

60. C

61. D

62. B

63. G

c. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

64. Ninety percent (90%) of the people who get lung cancer die.

65. Smoking causes lung cancer, heart diseases, gives people breathing problems, harms the stomach, and causes one million early deaths in the world every year.

66. Children whose parents smoke have more breathing and lung problems than other children.

67. Young people start smoking/ smoke because they feel grown up and independent. It helps them relax.
68. People stop smoking after ten years may get rid of the lung cancer and it is possible to quit smoking. The chance is almost the same as for non-smokers.
69. (Smokers pollute the air) because they breathe out 100 times as much pollution as non-smokers.
70. (The factories and businesses lose millions of dollars every year) because smokers have higher medical bills and absent from work more than non-smokers.

IV. WRITING

a. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before.

71. Mr. Jones didn't forget the date and neither did his wife/ his wife didn't, either.
72. He made no effort to conceal his dislike to me.
73. Sally came up with the best solution.
74. John said they moved there in 1998.
75. The magazine comes out every week.

b. Write the new sentence using the word in brackets. Do not alter the given words in any way.

76. John's mother disapproves of his going to work.
77. You are so lucky to have come into all that money.
78. Paula always lost her temper when she made a mistake.
79. Everyone who spoke to the victim is under suspicion.
80. Don't let his long words take you in. / Don't be taken in by his long words.

c. 81-100. Write not more than 150 words to say about energy waste problems around you and suggest the solutions to save energy.

- 1- Content: **10 marks/20** - a provision of all main ideas and details as appropriate.
- 2- Language: **6 marks/20** - a variety vocabulary and structures.
- 3- Presentation: **4 marks/20** - coherence, cohesion, and style ...

MỤC LỤC

<i>Lời nói đầu</i>	3
<i>Phần một: HƯỚNG DẪN NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP</i>	5
Chuyên đề 1: Các thì cơ bản trong tiếng Anh (<i>Tenses</i>)	5
Chuyên đề 2: Thể bị động (<i>The passive voice</i>)	12
Chuyên đề 3: Câu điều kiện (<i>Conditional sentences</i>)	15
Chuyên đề 4: Lời nói trực tiếp và gián tiếp (<i>Direct and indirect speeches</i>)	18
Chuyên đề 5: Mệnh đề quan hệ (<i>Relative clauses</i>)	22
Chuyên đề 6: Các cấp so sánh (<i>Comparisons</i>)	25
Chuyên đề 7: Cụm động từ (<i>Phrasal verbs</i>)	29
Chuyên đề 8: Các động từ nguyên thể và đuôi ing (<i>The infinitive and the ing-form</i>)	32
Chuyên đề 9: Một số cấu trúc thường dùng (<i>More structures</i>)	35
<i>Phần hai: MỘT SỐ ĐỀ LUYỆN THI</i>	39
ĐỀ CƠ BẢN	39
Practice test 1	39
Practice test 2	44
Practice test 3	49
Practice test 4	53
Practice test 5	60
Practice test 6	66
Practice test 7	71
Practice test 8	77
Practice test 9	81
Practice test 10	87
Practice test 11	91
Practice test 12	97
Practice test 13	101
Practice test 14	107

ĐỀ NÂNG CAO (<i>Dành cho các học sinh thi vào các lớp chuyên Anh</i>)	107
Practice test 15	113
Practice test 16	121
Phần ba: ĐÁP ÁN VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN TRẢ LỜI	130
EXERCISES	
Chuyên đề 1: Các thì cơ bản trong tiếng Anh (<i>Tenses</i>)	130
Chuyên đề 2: Thể bị động (<i>The passive voice</i>)	130
Chuyên đề 3: Câu điều kiện (<i>Conditional sentences</i>)	131
Chuyên đề 4: Lời nói trực tiếp và gián tiếp (<i>Direct and indirect speeches</i>)	132
Chuyên đề 5: Mệnh đề quan hệ (<i>Relative clauses</i>)	133
Chuyên đề 6: Các cấp so sánh (<i>Comparisons</i>)	133
Chuyên đề 7: Cụm động từ (<i>Phrasal verbs</i>)	134
Chuyên đề 8: Các động từ nguyên thể và đuôi ing (<i>The infinitive and the ing-form</i>)	135
Chuyên đề 9: Một số cấu trúc thường dùng (<i>More structures</i>)	135
ĐỀ CƠ BẢN	136
Practice test 1	136
Practice test 2	137
Practice test 3	138
Practice test 4	140
Practice test 5	141
Practice test 6	143
Practice test 7	145
Practice test 8	146
Practice test 9	147
Practice test 10	148
Practice test 11	149
Practice test 12	151
Practice test 13	152
ĐỀ NÂNG CAO (<i>Dành cho các học sinh thi vào các lớp chuyên Anh</i>)	154
Practice test 14	154
Practice test 15	156
Practice test 16	159

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản :

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giữ quyền công bố tác phẩm.

BỒI DƯỠNG HỌC SINH VÀO LỚP 10 MÔN TIẾNG ANH

Mã số : TXN44a4- ĐTH

Đăng kí KHXB số : 242-2014/CXB/129-170/GD

In 5.000 cuốn (QĐ10TK), khổ 17 x 24 cm.

In tại Công ty cổ phần In Khoa học Kỹ thuật - Hà Nội.

Số in: 12. In xong và nộp lưu chiểu tháng 3 năm 2014.