

TÀI LIỆU ÔN THI THPT QUỐC GIA Môn Tiếng Anh

(TRƯỜNG THPT CAO BÁ QUÁT – QUỐC OAI)

THÁNG 03 NĂM 2023

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1 : PHÁT ÂM

Số câu trong đề: 2

MỤC ĐÍCH ĐÁNH GIÁ:

- Kiểm tra kiến thức về các âm trong tiếng Anh của học sinh
- Đánh giá khả năng vận dụng kiến thức về âm vị để xác định cách phát âm của chữ cái/ cụm chữ cái ở cấp độ từ

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. re <u>for</u> med | B. ap <u>poi</u> nted | C. stay <u>ed</u> | D. install <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. ba <u>na</u> na | B. cla <u>ss</u> mate | C. pa <u>go</u> da | D. ca <u>me</u> ra |
| 3. A. lin <u>ke</u> d | B. decla <u>re</u> d | C. fini <u>sh</u> ed | D. deve <u>lo</u> ped |
| 4. A. hea <u>v</u> y | B. hea <u>d</u> | C. wea <u>th</u> er | D. ea <u>s</u> y |
| 5. A. ven <u>ue</u> s | B. backgrou <u>nd</u> s | C. bioga <u>s</u> | D. game <u>s</u> |
| 6. A. alle <u>ge</u> dly | B. confu <u>s</u> edly | C. wicke <u>d</u> ly | D. suppo <u>s</u> edly |
| 7. A. wi <u>n</u> e | B. ci <u>n</u> ema | C. di <u>n</u> er | D. ni <u>n</u> th |
| 8. A. chea <u>p</u> | B. chi <u>l</u> d | C. che <u>m</u> ist | D. cha <u>i</u> r |
| 9. A. stu <u>d</u> ent | B. actu <u>a</u> lly | C. situat <u>i</u> on | D. statu <u>e</u> |
| 10. A. super <u>st</u> ar | B. har <u>v</u> est | C. part <u>i</u> cular | D. part <u>u</u> |
| 11. A. o <u>z</u> one | B. oppo <u>s</u> ition | C. oppo <u>s</u> e | D. o <u>v</u> erdose |
| 12. A. dama <u>ge</u> d | B. sacrific <u>e</u> d | C. distingui <u>sh</u> ed | D. deve <u>lo</u> ped |
| 13. A. mark <u>e</u> dly | B. alle <u>ge</u> dly | C. need <u>e</u> d | D. walk <u>e</u> d |
| 14. A. mile <u>s</u> | B. word <u>s</u> | C. accid <u>e</u> nts | D. name <u>s</u> |
| 15. A. ce <u>le</u> bration | B. ce <u>le</u> brity | C. ce <u>le</u> brate | D. ce <u>re</u> mony |
| 16. A. con <u>f</u> ine | B. con <u>ce</u> al | C. con <u>ve</u> ntion | D. con <u>ce</u> ntrate |
| 17. A. ear <u>n</u> ed | B. look <u>e</u> d | C. mov <u>e</u> d | D. prefer <u>r</u> ed |
| 18. A. fa <u>m</u> e | B. ba <u>b</u> y | C. ma <u>n</u> y | D. pla <u>n</u> e |
| 19. A. cou <u>r</u> se | B. cou <u>r</u> t | C. pou <u>r</u> | D. cou <u>r</u> age |
| 20. A. me <u>ch</u> anic | B. mach <u>i</u> ner <u>y</u> | C. che <u>m</u> ist | D. cho <u>l</u> era |
| 21. A. gra <u>m</u> mar | B. da <u>m</u> age | C. ma <u>m</u> m <u>a</u> l | D. dra <u>m</u> a |
| 22. A. messag <u>e</u> | B. privi <u>l</u> eg <u>e</u> | C. colleg <u>e</u> | D. collag <u>e</u> |
| 23. A. luggag <u>e</u> | B. fragil <u>e</u> | C. gener <u>a</u> l | D. bargai <u>n</u> |
| 24. A. cur <u>r</u> iculum | B. co <u>i</u> ncide | C. cu <u>r</u> rency | D. conce <u>p</u> tion |
| 25. A. divi <u>s</u> ible | B. desi <u>gn</u> | C. disea <u>s</u> e | D. excu <u>r</u> sion |

26. A. <u>the</u> ory	B. <u>there</u> fore	C. <u>ne</u> ither	D. <u>wea</u> ther
27. A. <u>sui</u> table	B. <u>biscu</u> it	C. <u>guil</u> ty	D. <u>buil</u> ding
28. A. <u>com</u> panion	B. <u>com</u> pany	C. <u>com</u> parison	D. <u>com</u> partment
29. A. <u>pres</u> cription	B. <u>pre</u> liminary	C. <u>pres</u> umption	D. <u>pre</u> paration
30. A. <u>devot</u> ion	B. <u>conges</u> tion	C. <u>sugges</u> tion	D. <u>quest</u> ion
31. A. <u>rei</u> gn	B. <u>ve</u> in	C. <u>rein</u> deer	D. <u>prote</u> in
32. A. <u>work</u>	B. <u>form</u>	C. <u>stork</u>	D. <u>force</u>
33. A. <u>e</u> leven	B. <u>e</u> lephant	C. <u>ex</u> amine	D. <u>ex</u> act
34. A. <u>over</u> board	B. <u>cup</u> board	C. <u>abo</u> ard	D. <u>key</u> board
35. A. <u>ass</u> ure	B. <u>press</u> ure	C. <u>possession</u>	D. <u>assist</u>
36. A. <u>spec</u> ies	B. <u>invent</u>	C. <u>med</u> icine	D. <u>ten</u> nis
37. A. <u>super</u> star	B. <u>har</u> vest	C. <u>part</u> icular	D. <u>part</u>
38. A. <u>deal</u>	B. <u>teach</u>	C. <u>break</u>	D. <u>clean</u>
39. A. <u>supported</u>	B. <u>approach</u> ed	C. <u>noticed</u>	D. <u>finish</u> ed
40. A. <u>laugh</u> s	B. <u>drop</u> s	C. <u>maintain</u> s	D. <u>import</u> s
41. A. <u>punct</u> ual	B. <u>curre</u> ncy	C. <u>umb</u> rella	D. <u>future</u>
42. A. <u>date</u>	B. <u>face</u>	C. <u>page</u>	D. <u>map</u>
43. A. <u>play</u> ed	B. <u>plann</u> ed	C. <u>cook</u> ed	D. <u>live</u> d
44. A. <u>check</u> ed	B. <u>notic</u> ed	C. <u>miss</u> ed	D. <u>belov</u> ed
45. A. <u>warn</u>	B. <u>call</u>	C. <u>take</u>	D. <u>talk</u>
46. A. <u>child</u>	B. <u>think</u>	C. <u>drive</u>	D. <u>mind</u>
47. A. <u>miss</u> ed	B. <u>talk</u> ed	C. <u>watch</u> ed	D. <u>clean</u> ed
48. A. <u>switch</u>	B. <u>stomach</u>	C. <u>match</u>	D. <u>catch</u>
49. A. <u>study</u>	B. <u>ready</u>	C. <u>puppy</u>	D. <u>reply</u>
50. A. <u>pos</u> ition	B. <u>oasis</u>	C. <u>des</u> ert	D. <u>res</u> ort

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: TRỌNG ÂM

Số câu trong đề: 2

MỤC ĐÍCH ĐÁNH GIÁ:

- Kiểm tra khả năng nhận biết trọng âm của học sinh ở cấp độ từ.
- Kiểm tra kiến thức về trọng âm từ của học sinh nhằm hỗ trợ các kỹ năng nghe, nói.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

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

1. A. government	B. musician	C. disgusting	D. exhausting
2. A. beautiful	B. delicious	C. important	D. exciting
3. A. information	B. recreation	C. entertainment	D. literature
4. A. expertise	B. recipe	C. cinema	D. similar
5. A. scholarship	B. negative	C. develop	D. purposeful
6. A. acceptable	B. ability	C. education	D. community
7. A. scientific	B. material	C. experience	D. commercial
8. A. courageous	B. dangerous	C. character	D. incident
9. A. successful	B. interest	C. disaster	D. arrangement
10. A. education	B. academic	C. optimistic	D. impossible
11. A. industry	B. provision	C. importance	D. performance
12. A. contain	B. express	C. carbon	D. discuss
13. A. successful	B. humorous	C. arrangement	D. attractive
14. A. abandon	B. practical	C. scientist	D. furniture
15. A. remember	B. expression	C. positive	D. convenient
16. A. national	B. musician	C. popular	D. natural
17. A. typical	B. purposeful	C. humorous	D. construction
18. A. romantic	B. illusion	C. description	D. accident
19. A. different	B. tradition	C. expensive	D. apartment
20. A. compose	B. purchase	C. advise	D. devote
21. A. doorman	B. greenhouse	C. carsick	D. overflow
22. A. importance	B. happiness	C. employment	D. relation
23. A. characterise	B. ability	C. experience	D. material
24. A. element	B. regular	C. believing	D. policy
25. A. attraction	B. goverment	C. borrowing	D. visitor
26. A. mountaineer	B. edition	C. responsive	D. suggestion
27. A. arrive	B. fortune	C. contain	D. enjoy
28. A. attract	B. decide	C. reject	D. beauty
29. A. delicate	B. promotion	C. volcanic	D. resources
30. A. logical	B. contribute	C. argument	D. sensitive
31. A. survival	B. confident	C. benefit	D. habitat
32. A. encounter	B. contestant	C. example	D. sensible
33. A. education	B. independence	C. entertainment	D. impractical
34. A. commercial	B. constructive	C. essential	D. national

35. A. expensive	B. potato	C. promising	D. embarrass
36. A. generous	B. suspicious	C. constancy	D. sympathy
37. A. acquaintance	B. unselfish	C. attraction	D. humorous
38. A. loyal	B. success	C. police	D. sincere
39. A. carefully	B. correctly	C. seriously	D. personal
40. A. excited	B. interested	C. confident	D. cultural
41. A. action	B. nature	C. divorce	D. promise
42. A. refreshment	B. horrible	C. exciting	D. intention
43. A. national	B. maximum	C. athletics	D. marathon
44. A. difficult	B. relevant	C. volunteer	D. Interesting
45. A. confidence	B. supportive	C. solution	D. inflation
46. A. whenever	B. mischievous	C. hospital	D. separate
47. A. comprehend	B. delegate	C. marvelous	D. currency
48. A. develop	B. conduction	C. partnership	D. attendance
49. A. counterpart	B. measurement	C. accurate	D. attractive
50. A. expression	B. Egyptian	C. enrichment	D. century

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3: TỪ ĐỒNG NGHĨA – TRÁI NGHĨA

Số câu trong đề: 4

MỤC ĐÍCH ĐÁNH GIÁ:

- Kiểm tra vốn từ vựng của học sinh
- Đánh giá kĩ năng đọc hiểu nội dung của câu, khả năng đoán nghĩa của từ vựng qua ngữ cảnh.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I - SYNONYMS: Circle one letter to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions

1. Stacy couldn't stand it anymore. She decided to speak her mind.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. say exactly what she thought | B. say a few words |
| C. have a chat | D. make up her mind |

2. Before submitting the report, I had to check whether all the sources of information are valid.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| A. straightforward | B. legitimate | C. available | D. clear |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|

3. In 1685, Leopold I who ruled the Holy Roman Empire, had wisely decided to initiate a conciliatory policy in Hungary.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| A. treated | B. dedicated | C. helped | D. started |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|

4. You'll have to use the recording studio on the second floor because this one is **not in working condition**.
- A. out of order B. out of work C. run out of D. torn down
5. **Concise** writing keeps the readers engaged and doesn't waste their time With padding and verbosity.
- A. complicated and intricate B. short and clear
C. sad and depressing D. long and detailed
6. The football final has been **postponed** until next Sunday due to the heavy snowstorm.
- A. cancelled B. delayed C. continued D. changed
7. The sugar content of fruits can be increased by soaking the fruits in sugar solution **prior to** drying.
- A. previous to B. at the time of C. in front of D. subsequent to
8. A number of programs have been initiated to provide food and shelter for **the underprivileged** in the remote areas of the country.
- A. rich citizens B. active members C. poor inhabitants D. enthusiastic people
9. Sherlock, a British crime drama television series based on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes detective stories, got favourable **reviews** from the critics.
- A. visions B. regard C. look D. opinions
10. When Susan invited us to dinner, she really showed off her **culinary** talents. She prepared a feast - a huge selection of dishes that were simply mouth-watering.
- A. concerning nutrition and health B. involving hygienic conditions and diseases
C. relating to medical knowledge D. having to do with food and cooking
11. The Law on Farm Land Reforms since 2013 still **hold good**.
- A. is in good condition B. remains for good C. stands in life D. remains in effect
12. The line of apsides **denotes** the distance of the line that joins the nearest and farthest points across an orbit.
- A. signifies B. predicts C. contrasts D. examines
13. My mother owns a **defective** phone charger that will only charge her device if she has it resting in a certain position.
- A. imperfect B. dorsal C. lost D. unused
14. Right before my grandma passed away, she sang our favorite song to me which would become my most **memorable** time with her.
- A. incredible B. unforgettable C. eventful D. remarkable
15. A friend in need is a friend indeed": Our friends have voiced their strong criticism of China's **escalation of tension** on our continental shelf.
- A. facing the reality B. worsening the situation

14. After the jury listened to the witness talk about the murder, it became **apparent** that he had never witnessed it.

- A. obvious B. indistinct C. transparent D. evident

15. My cousin tends to **look on the bright side** in any circumstance.

- A. be optimistic B. be pessimistic C. be confident D. be smart

16. Politicians often **bend the truth** to make themselves look better and their opponents look worse.

- A. make up B. deceive C. tell a lie D. tell the truth

17. Jim has been **on pins and needles** all day today, waiting for the result of his IELTS exam.

- A. reckless B. enthusiastic
C. like a cat on a hot tin roof D. on cloud nine

18. The plot of this blockbuster film is **tedious** and overlong, full of scenes you've seen a million times before.

- A. interesting B. funny C. unbelievable D. boring

19. He wanted to eat at that restaurant's **sumptuous** buffet which had some of the finest foods from all over the world.

- A. fancy B. luxurious C. cheap D. tasty

20. Over the past few year, there has been a **noticeable** decline in the number of books read by youngsters compared to the elderly.

- A. prominent B. unobtrusive C. marked D. incredible

21. This study revealed that physicians' survival estimates were **unreliable**, especially in the case of patients near death.

- A. untrustworthy B. unfaithful C. unimpeachable D. mendacious

22. The way he's obsessing over one doorknob when we're renovating the entire house makes me think that he **can not see the forest for the trees**.

- A. understand B. miscalculate C. misunderstand D. calculate

23. Because Monica did not **apply herself** in high school, she was a mediocre student at the age of 16.

- A. hard B. lazy C. devoted D. indifferent

24. When George saw his daughter walked down the aisle, he couldn't control his **sponptaneous** flood of tears.

- A. unplanned B. purposeful C. decisive D. ashamed

25. Hanoi residents have been pleasantly surprised at some good environmental news, as a **contaminated** river (To Lich river) has been cleaned up.

- A. enriched B. polluted C. purified D. infected

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4: CỤM TỪ VÀ THÀNH NGỮ CÓ ĐỊNH

Số câu trong đề: 2

MỤC ĐÍCH ĐÁNH GIÁ:

- Kiểm tra vốn từ vựng của học sinh.
- Kiểm tra khả năng hiểu các cụm từ và thành ngữ cố định trong tiếng Anh.
- Kiểm tra khả năng đọc hiểu nội dung câu và đoán nghĩa của các cụm từ và thành ngữ trong ngữ cảnh.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I - Match the phrasal verbs on the left with the correct meanings on the right.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. I'm looking forward to the holiday | A. mention |
| 2. I came across this old book. | B. inspect |
| 3. The dog went for the postman. | C. publish |
| 4. Can I count on you for this problem? | D. recover |
| 5. You can look over the house. | E. find |
| 6. I haven't got over my cold yet. | F. rely on |
| 7. I won't stand for your rudeness. | G. expect to enjoy |
| 8. Let's go after him! | H. try and catch |
| 9. When will you bring your article out ? | I. feel well enough for |
| 10. I don't feel up to this party. | J. tolerate |
| 11. Don't bring this subject up again please! | K. attack |
| 12. Shall I do your room out ? | L. clean |
| 13. You've give away the secret! | M. get my revenge |
| 14. I can't make out what he means. | N. reveal |
| 15. I will pay you back for this | O. understand |

II - Circle the correct letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- As soon as Sue and I met, we knew we were going to get _____ well soon.
A. round B. at C. on D. up
- Why does Rita always get _____ with arriving late? It doesn't seem fair.
A. by B. away C. on D. over
- If you look after someone's cat while they are away, you _____.
A. follow the cat everywhere B. search for it because it is lost
C. care for it and give it what it needs D. look at it attentively
- I've been looking _____ a cup to match the one I broke.
A. for B. up to C. forward D. down

5. It took her a long time to get _____ the death of her husband.

- A. off B. away C. over D. in

6. He had a sandwich and a cup of coffee, then went _____ working.

- A. in B. after C. up D. on

7. Come _____. It's far too cold to wait here any longer.

- A. on B. into C. about D. over

8. She took _____ riding because she wanted to lose weight.

- A. in B. up C. away D. back

9. He broke _____ completely on hearing of his daughter's death.

- A. up B. away C. off D. down

10. Mrs. Jones rang. She wants you to call her _____.

- A. off B. up C. back D. for

11. She makes _____ very skillfully. She looks much younger than she is.

- A. up B. out C. about D. for

12. Ring up the station and find _____ what time the train leaves.

- A. for B. out C. down D. off

13. I tried _____ several coats but none of them suited me.

- A. out B. in C. on D. over

14. It's your turn to make some suggestions; I've run _____ ideas.

- A. in for B. after C. down with D. out of

15. I turned _____ the job because it was badly paid.

- A. down B. up C. into D. out

16. Here is a crash helmet. Put it _____.

- A. across B. on C. up D. in

17. I'll see you _____ when you leave. It's easy to get lost in this enormous building.

- A. out B. away C. off D. round

18. He used to be very shy but he has grown _____ it now.

- A. up B. out C. In D. out of

19. He's going to turn this old building _____ a block of flats.

- A. down B. around C. into D. back

20. I couldn't get any break. All the bakers' shops were sold _____

- A. off B. out C. away D. in

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

1. Blow _____ the candles on the cake before you cut it
A. off B. out C. away D. up
2. My nephew wants to be an explorer when he grows _____.
A. out B. out of C. up D. around
3. Applications for the job must be sent _____ before next Wednesday.
A. out B. in C. away D. for
4. The fireworks factory was practically wiped _____ by the explosion.
A. down B. away C. out D. up
5. I can't account _____ the disappearance of the pictures; they were all there yesterday.
A. for B. in C. about D. on
6. You can throw _____ the packet; it's empty.
A. in B. away C. up D. out
7. You should cut _____ this tree. It is too near the house.
A. off B. back C. through D. down
8. He has gone _____ his promises so often that no one trusts him now.
A. back on B. back C. off D. over
9. I don't care _____ the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
A. for B. about C. of D. in
10. He let the rest of the team _____ by not turning _____ for the match.
A. off-into B. off-up C. down-up D. down - away
11. The two brothers fell _____ over their father's will.
A. up B. over C. in D. out
12. He wasn't walking very fast. You will catch _____ him if you start at once.
A. on B. up with C. up D. in
13. If the business continues to lose money, I'm afraid we'll have to close _____.
A. down B. up C. off D. away
14. All passengers must fill _____ this disembarkation form before they leave the ship.
A. in B. up C. in for D. off
15. The boxer was knocked _____ in the second round and lost his title.
A. down B. out C. away D. by

IV - Circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word or phrase CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined expression in each of the following questions.

1. Hey Jimmy, you are taking the final exam tomorrow, right? Break a leg! **Break a legs!**
A. good luck B. Good night C. Good bye D. Good job

2. Dad will **hit the roof** when he finds out I dented the car.
 A. become angry B. become sad C. become worried D. become nervous
3. Where were you? I have been looking for you **high and low**.
 A. here and there B. everywhere C. nowhere D. both A and B
4. Working irregular hours is all **part and parcel** of being a journalist.
 A. integral B. crucial C. essential D. all the correct
5. I'm pretty sure I did well on that last exam, so it looks like I'm **home and dry** for the semester.
 A. hopeless B. hopeful C. unsuccessful D. successful
6. I don't want to **blow my own trumpet** but it was me who came up with the idea for the project in the first place
 A. say how fit I am B. say how healthy I am
 C. say how clever I am D. say how tall I am
7. If the factory closes, that will be a million dollars' worth of investment **down the drain**.
 A. has been overtaken B. has been confirmed
 C. has been wasted D. has been confused
8. As far as Alex was concerned this was **the last straw** and he vowed he would never risk money on a horse ever again.
 A. the final decision B. the final moment
 C. the final disaster D. the final occasion
9. He had gone to Mumbai on a business trip, while there, **he killed two birds with one stone** and visited his relatives also.
 A. get things done twice B. get something done two times
 C. get two things done at the same time D. get two things done twice
10. I suppose she was **the apple of your eye** at the time.
 A. your favourite fruit B. your favourite meal
 C. your favourite person D. your favourite book

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5 – CHỨC NĂNG GIAO TIẾP

Số câu trong đề: 2

MỤC ĐÍCH ĐÁNH GIÁ:

- Kiến thức về ngôn ngữ Anh và văn hóa bản xứ.
- Khả năng vận dụng hiểu biết về ngôn ngữ và văn hóa để hiểu bối cảnh, chức năng của ngôn ngữ nói trong một số tình huống giao tiếp cơ bản.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Circle one letter to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 1: Tom and Mike are having a drink in a café after lunch.

Tom: "Have you seen the price of petrol these days?"

Mike: "_____"

A. I'm amazing, aren't I?

B. Yes, I did.

C. It's amazing, isn't it?

D. What a lot of petrol?

Question 2: Daisy and Bill are going out for dinner this evening. Daisy is waiting for Bill to come.

Bill: "I'm so sorry for keeping you waiting for 2 hours. My car broke down on the way."

Daisy: "_____."

A. It's alright

B. You are welcome

C. Thank you

D. It's my pleasure

Question 3: Harry is Luke's new neighbor. Harry see Luke in the morning.

Harry: "Excuse me. I'm your new neighbor. I just moved in."

Luke: "_____"

A. Oh, I don't think so.

B. Where to, sir?

C. Sorry, I don't know.

D. I'm afraid not.

Question 4: Annie and Riat are classmates. They are talking to each other after school.

Annie: "Have a nice weekend."

Riat: "_____"

A. Of course

B. Not at all

C. You, too

D. Yes, you would

Question 5: It's Mary's birthday this weekend. She is having a party and invites Tom.

Tom: "I'm sorry. I won't be able to come."

Mary: "_____"

A. Great

B. Oh, that's annoying

C. Well, never mind

D. Sounds like fun

Question 6: Alice and Jenny are friends. They haven't seen each other for months. Today, Alice is going shopping in the supermarket and sees Jenny.

Alice: "How are you doing?"

Jenny: "_____"

A. Great. Thanks

B. Yes, I am

C. I'm reading a novel

D. I'm afraid not

Question 7: Mike and Jenny are now at the office. Mike wants to invite Jenny to come to his house tonight. Mike: "Would you like to come over for dinner with us tonight?"

Jenny: "_____. I must get this finished tonight."

- A. Thanks, but I mustn't B. I'm afraid I can't
C. As a matter of fact, I do D. Well, that's very surprising

Question 8: Peter is going on a business trip next week. He is talking to Jake, his colleague.

Jake: "Are you thinking of flying business class?"

Peter: "_____."

- A. No, economy B. No, I'm just on business
C. No, I'd like an aisle seat D. I'm flying there to attend a party

Question 9: It's in the evening. Cindy is talking to her mother.

Cindy: "Mom, would you mind lending me your car tomorrow morning?"

Cindy's mother: "_____."

- A. Yes. Here it is B. Yes, let's
C. Great D. No, not at all

Question 10: Linda, Jake, and Jane are classmates. Linda and Jake are on the way home after school.

Linda: "Jane didn't look well today, did she?"

Jake: "_____."

- A. I'm fine. And you? B. No, she seemed ill.
C. No. She looked great. D. It's none of your business.

Question 11: Janet wants to go to the cinema with Susan.

Janet: "Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?"

Susan: "_____."

- A. I like reading books B. Oh, I like it very much
C. That would be great D. I feel very bored

Question 12: Maria is showing a photo of her house to Laura.

Laura: "What a lovely house you have!"

Maria: "_____."

- A. You can say that again B. Thank you. Hope you will drop in
C. I think so D. Of course it's lovely

Question 13: Peter and Ben are talking about sports.

Peter: "What do you think of football?"

Ben: "_____."

- A. I am crazy about it B. Well, it's beyond my expectation

C. It's none of my business

D. Of course, football players are excellent

Question 14: Jack and Jim have just finished a game of tennis together. Jack played very well.

Jim: "You really have a good game today, Jack!"

Jack: "_____"

A. You must be kidding. It's terrible.

B. You can say that again. I like to hear those words.

C. Thanks. I'm proud of myself.

D. Thank you too much for saying so. That is a nice compliment

Question 15: Kate and James are going to a party tonight. They meet each other at James' house.

James: "That's a very nice skirt you're wearing."

Kate: "_____."

A. Sure, it's expensive

B. That's all right

C. It's nice of you to say so

D. never mind

Question 16: It's Sunday today. Peter is coming over to Susan's house.

Peter: "Do you mind if I put the television on?"

Susan: "_____."

A. Not at all

B. Not mention it

C. Yes, the television is on

D. It's no matter to me

Question 17:

Rue is at a local convenience store. He is looking at things and does not really plan to buy anything. Shop

assistant: "Is there anything I can do for you, sir?"

Rue: "_____"

A. Ok, your time

B. Sure, go ahead, please

C. Yes, you're welcome

D. Not now. Thanks anyway

Question 18:

Robert is going on holiday with his family next month. Now he's calling a hotel to book a room.

Robert: "Hello, I'd like to book a room for the nights of the 18th and 19th."

Receptionist: "_____"

A. At your service.

B. What can I do for you?

C. What's the matter?

D. Just a minute, please.

Question 19:

Jake is in a café and having lunch with a friend of his.

Jake: "Could you bring me some water?"

Waiter: "_____"

- A. Certainly, sir B. No, I can't C. Yes, I can D. I don't want to

Question 20: Peter and Janet are talking about John, their new classmate. Peter first met John in class yesterday, but Janet hasn't met him as she was absent.

Janet: "_____?"

Peter: "He's tall and thin with black hair."

- A. What does John look like B. Who does John look like
C. How is John doing D. What does John like

Question 21: Kate and Rebecca see each other in the bank. They haven't met for months.

Kate: "How have you been recently?"

Rebecca: "_____"

- A. It's too late now to ask me.
B. Pretty busy, I have little time for myself.
C. It's nice talking with you.
D. No, I'll not be busy.

Question 22: It's late in the evening. Susan and Fiona have just finished work in their office.

Susan: "Let me drive you home."

Fiona: "_____"

- A. No problem. B. Don't worry. I'm all right.
C. I usually drive home at five. D. It's me.

Question 23: Harry has bought a new camera. Charlie wants to have a look at it.

Charlie: "Can I try your new camera?"

Harry: "_____"

- A. I'm sorry I can't. Let's go now. B. Sure. I'd love to.
C. Sure. But please be careful with it. D. I'm sorry. I'm home late.

Question 24: Jolie sees Vicky in the gym. They haven't seen each other for several months.

Vicky: "You look really in good shape."

Jolie: "_____"

- A. I'm a real couch potato B. Oh, are you?
C. Thanks a lot D. Good for you

Question 25: Tara and Paula is talking about the film that Paula went to see with her boyfriend last night.

Tara: "_____"

Paula: "It was really interesting."

- A. How about going for a film? B. How was the film last night?
C. Where did you see the film? D. What was the film last night?

Question 26: It's Emily's birthday today. Charlotte has just got to her house for the party.

Charlotte: "Happy birthday! This is a small present for you."

Emily: "_____"

A. What a pity!

B. How terrible!

C. Have a good time!

D. How beautiful it is! Thanks.

Question 27: Jack and his wife are at home. His wife is talking about James, one of her colleagues that Jack knows.

Jack's wife: "James was badly injured in a car crash. He has been in hospital for 5 days."

Jack: "_____"

A. Poor him.

B. Oh. Is he?

C. How's terrific!

D. Poor it.

Question 28: Judy is in bed. She looks really bad.

Lily: "_____?!"

Judy: "I have got a terrible headache."

A. What's the matter with you

B. What's the wrong with you

C. What's happened with you

D. What's problem with you

Question 29: Jacob and Isabelle are in the office. It's break time.

Isabelle: "_____"

Jacob: "Yes. I'd love to."

A. What do you like doing?

B. How about something to drink?

C. What about going shopping?

D. How do you do?

Question 30:

Jessica at the airport. She is carrying her suitcases along the way to the check-in desk. A young man comes over and talks to her.

The man: "Do you want me to help you with those suitcases?"

Jessica: "_____"

A. Of course, not for me.

B. No, I can't help you now.

C. No, those aren't mine.

D. No, I can manage them myself.

Question 31: Marry and Janet are at the dancing club.

Marry: "You are a great dancer. I wish I could do half as well as you."

Janet: "_____. I'm an awful dancer."

A. You're too kind.

B. That's a nice compliment!

C. You've got to be kidding!

D. Oh, thank you very much.

Question 32: Hoa and Laura are talking about their volunteer work.

Hoa: "Thank you very much for helping the disadvantaged children here."

Laura: “_____”

A. That’s nice of you!

B. It’s our pleasure.

C. Sorry, we don’t know.

D. What a pity!

Question 33:

- “Excuse me. Where’s the parking lot?”

- “_____”

A. You missed the turn. It’s back that way.

B. Do you get lost? I do too.

C. You are going the wrong way. It’s not here.

D. Why do you ask me? I don’t know.

Question 34:

Stranger: “Excuse me! Can you show me the way to Main street, please?”

Man: “_____”

A. Continue.

B. It’s easy to do it.

C. Um, I am sorry I have no idea.

D. Am I going right?

Question 35.

Sue and Mira are talking about the use of mobile phone in class.

Sue: “Students should not be allowed to use mobile phone in class.”

Mira: “_____”. This will distract them from studying.”

A. Not really

B. No way! It’s useful

C. I’m of the opposite opinion

D. I quite agree

Question 36:

Nick: Tm really tired. I’m taking next week off.”

Michael: “_____”

A. Well, you must be telling a lie!

B. Take care, my love. Have a nice weekend!

C. That sounds like a good idea. The break will do you good.

D. Really? I don’t know what you are going to do.

Question 37:

Hana and Jenifer are talking about a book they have just read.

Hana: “The book is really interesting and educational.”

Jenifer: “_____”

A. Don’t mention it

B. That’s nice of you to say so.

C. I’d love it.

D. I couldn’t agree more.

Question 38:

Jack talked to his friend at cafe.

Jack: "Why don't you wear trainers to work?"

His friend replied: "_____"

A. We aren't allowed to.

B. My boss makes me not to.

C. We aren't let wear.

D. My boss doesn't want to.

Question 39:

Alex is talking to his teammate, Tim, about aquatic sports.

Alex: "Do you think windsurfing is a dangerous sport?"

Tim: "_____"

A. You're right. There's no doubt about it.

B. No, I don't think so. It's perfectly safe.

C. You can say that again but it's still true.

D. I see what you mean but that's a good idea.

Question 40:

The teacher is talking to Laura about her presentation in class today.

Teacher: "Your speech this morning was beyond my expectation."

Laura: "_____"

A. Thanks. Without your help, I couldn't have.

B. Are you kidding me? It's terrible.

C. It's OK. It was the least I could do.

D. That's alright. I'm glad I could help.

Question 41:

Mary: "Sorry, I forgot to phone you last night."

Tom: "_____"

A. I have nothing to tell you

B. Never mind!

C. You're welcome.

D. Oh. Poor me!

Question 42:

Tony and Bob are talking in their classroom.

Tony: "We are buying Lily a graduation present."

Bob: "_____"

A. She's out of my league.

B. Can you all be more down-to-earth?

C. I'm raking in money now.

D. Could I chip in?

Question 43:

Mai and Joey are talking about their favorite pastimes.

Joey: "What sort of things do you like doing in your free time?"

Mai: "_____"

A. I love checking out the shops for new clothes.

B. None. Been starved since 9 yesterday.

C. I hate shopping.

D. Nothing special. Just some photos I took on the trip to Nepal.

Question 44:

Peter: "Well, cats are very good at catching mice around the house."

Linda: "_____"

A. Nothing more to say.

B. You can say that again.

C. Yes, I hope so.

D. No, dogs are good, too.

Question 45:

Kathy and Kim are friends. They have just finished lunch in a restaurant.

Kathy: "The food is great. I'll get the bill."

Jim: "_____"

A. Yes, speak to you soon.

B. Don't mention it.

C. it's nothing.

D. No, this is on me.

Question 46:

Laura: "Remember to phone me when you arrive at the airport."

Annie: "_____."

A. I don't

B. I do

C. I will

D. I remember

Question 47:

John and Tim are talking about future jobs.

John: "What kind of job would you like?"

Tim: "_____."

A. Any of them are OK

B. Anything to do with computer

C. That will do

D. Any time after next week

Question 48:

John and Jill are talking about Jill's trip.

Jack: "How was your trip to Denmark?"

Jill: "_____. Everything was perfect."

A. I couldn't be so sure

B. I couldn't agree more

C. I couldn't dream about it

D. I couldn't feel better about it

Question 49:

Two friends Nic and Mat are talking about a sports match.

- Nic: "G'day mate. Did you catch the game last night?"

- Matt: "_____"

A. I heard you do taekwondo.

B. Yes, you're getting a bit closer.

C. You must be right after all.

D. No, who played?

Question 50:

Charlott is feeling unwell and has to see the doctor, Ben.

Ben: "Do you have a temperature?"

Charlotte: "_____"

A. Yes, I think so. It's been a bit high.

B. I have a sore back.

C. What seems to be the problem?

D. I need a prescription, please

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6 : CÁC CHỦ ĐỀ NGỮ PHÁP

1. CÁC THÌ TRONG TIẾNG ANH:

VẬN DỤNG

1. Jane _____ her raincoat on when it _____ raining.
 A. put/start B. puts/started C. put/starting D. put/started
2. The man got out of the car, _____ round to the back and opened the boot.
 A. was walking B. walked C. walks D. had walked
3. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he _____ dinner.
 A. finish B. finishes
 C. will finish D. shall have finished
4. When I last _____ Jane, she _____ to find a job.
 A. see/was trying B. saw/was trying C. have seen/tried D. saw/tried
5. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I _____ to play.
 A. try B. tried C. have tried D. am trying
6. We _____ all our school work by tomorrow.
 A. finish B. finishing
 C. be finishing D. will have finishing
7. She _____ the living room when she heard a strange noise in the kitchen.
 A. has cleaned B. has been C. cleaning D. was cleaning

2. The quality of these recordings _____ not very good.
A. be B. are C. am D. is
3. The number of students in this class _____ limited to thirty.
A. be B. are C. is D. am
4. Not only the air but also the oceans _____ been polluted seriously.
A. have B. has C. is having D. are having
5. Working in the factory _____ not what children should do.
A. be B. is C. are D. have been
6. A large number of students in this school _____ English quite fluently.
A. speaks B. is speaking C. has spoken D. speak
7. Bread and butter _____ what she asks for.
A. is B. are C. will be D. have been
8. Either John or his wife _____ breakfast each morning.
A. make B. is making C. makes D. made
9. Some of the milk I bought last night _____ not fresh anymore.
A. is B. is being C. are D. am
10. The use of credit cards in place of cash _____ increased rapidly in recent years.
A. to have B. have C. has D. having
11. Neither of the answer _____ correct.
A. are B. is C. be D. have been
12. The weather in the southern states _____ very hot during the summer.
A. get B. have got C. is got D. gets
13. Each of the residents in this community _____ responsible for keeping this park clean.
A. is B. am C. are D. were
14. Anything _____ better than going to the movies tonight.
A. is B. are C. am D. were
15. What time _____ the news on TV?
A. is B. am C. are D. were
16. The effects of cigarette smoking _____ been proven to extremely harmful.
A. have B. has C. to have D. having
17. Advertisements on TV _____ becoming more competitive than ever before.
A. is B. are C. was D. am
18. One of the countries I would like to visit _____ Italy.
A. be B. are C. am D. is

19. Three weeks _____ not enough for the holidays.
 A. are B. were C. was D. be
20. Linguistics _____ out the ways in which languages work.
 A. find B. founded C. finds D. finding

3. CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI (TAG QUESTIONS)

VẬN DỤNG

1. Lan enjoys watching TV after dinner, _____?
 A. does not Lan B. does not she C. doesn't Lan D. doesn't she
2. You have heard about that, _____?
 A. don't you B. haven't you C. do not you D. have you
3. He didn't have to speak to me, _____?
 A. did he B. did him C. didn't he D. didn't he
4. Come and see me tomorrow, _____?
 A. don't you B. do you C. won't you D. will you
5. He used to beat his wife, _____?
 A. used not he B. used he C. didn't he D. did he
6. I'd better go, _____?
 A. hadn't I B. hadn't you C. didn't I D. had I
7. There's an examination tomorrow, _____?
 A. isn't there B. isn't it C. aren't there D. aren't they
8. No one cooks better than his mother, _____?
 A. does she B. doesn't she C. do they D. don't they
9. He seldom goes to the library, _____?
 A. doesn't he B. is he C. does he D. isn't he
10. Let's go for a long walk, _____?
 A. will we B. shall we C. don't you D. do you
11. I think he will join us, _____?
 A. doesn't he B. won't he C. will he D. don't I
12. Let's listen to the radio, _____?
 A. don't we B. don't you C. will we D. shall we
13. Turn off the television, _____?
 A. don't you B. will you C. do you D. won't you

14. Nothing could be done, _____?
A. couldn't they B. couldn't it C. could they D. could it
15. Everybody is here, _____?
A. isn't it B. is it C. aren't they D. are they
16. We must hurry, _____?
A. must we B. needn't we C. do we D. don't we
17. This bridge is not very safe, _____?
A. isn't this B. is this C. is it D. isn't it
18. He'd better stop smoking, _____?
A. does he B. doesn't he C. had he D. hadn't he
19. You need to stay longer, _____?
A. needn't you B. need you C. do you D. don't you
20. There are many religions in Malaysia, _____?
A. aren't there B. are there C. aren't they D. are they

4. MỆNH ĐỀ “WISH” – ƯỚC MUỐN – CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN

VẬN DỤNG 1

1. I wish I _____ a trip to London last year.
A. took B. will take C. take D. had taken
2. She wishes she _____ a lot of money now.
A. will have B. had C. had had D. has
3. The weather was terrible. I wish it _____ warmer.
A. has been B. was C. were D. had been
4. Kevin never seems to get tired. I wish I _____ his energy.
A. can have B. have had C. had D. would have
5. I wish I _____ you some money for your rent, but I'm broke myself.
A. can lend B. could lend C. would lend D. will lend
6. She feels lonely because she doesn't know many people there. She wishes she _____ more people.
A. will know B. knew C. knows D. has known
7. "I'm not staying any longer". "I wish you _____."
A. can B. will C. are D. were
8. I miss my old motorbike. I wish I _____ it. I had it for years.
A. I didn't sell B. hadn't sold C. had sold D. haven't sold

1. If I had known you were in hospital, I _____ to see you.
A. will go B. would go C. went D. would have gone

2. If I _____ you, I would have said hello.

A. had seen B. see C. saw D. would see

3. I _____ out if I hadn't been so tired.

A. will go B. went C. would have gone D. would go

4. If I _____ a camera, I would have taken some picture.

A. have B. had C. would have D. had had

5. You won't pass the exam _____ you study more.

A. as long as B. unless C. if D. whether

6. If I were to leave my country, I _____ disappointed.

A. probably be B. would have been C. will be D. would be

7. If he hadn't wasted too much time, he _____ in his examination.

A. would fail B. wouldn't fail C. wouldn't have failed D. won't fail

8. If I had taken that English course, I _____ much progress now.

A. had made B. would have made C. made D. would make

9. If I were in your place, I _____ a trip to England.

A. will make B. had made C. made D. would make

10. If I _____ you, I'd have some of your lottery winning.

A. be B. were C. am D. was

11. If the car _____ larger, we would have bought it.

A. had been B. have been C. has been D. been

12. If I had enough money, I _____ abroad to improve my English.

A. will go B. should go C. would go D. should have go to

13. If it _____ convenient, let's go out for a drink tonight.

A. be B. was C. were D. is

14. If you _____ time, please write to me.

A. have B. have had C. had D. has

15. If you had the chance, _____ you go finishing?

A. did B. would C. may D. do

16. Trees won't grow _____ there is enough water.

A. if B. when C. unless D. as

17. If you _____ to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.

A. listen B. had listened C. will listen D. listened

18. If someone _____ into the store, smile and say: "May I have you?"

A. comes B. came C. would come D. could lend

19. If you stay up late the previous night, you _____ sleepy the next morning.

A. felt B. to feel C. feels D. will feel

20. If Peter _____, Sarah will be sad because she wants to meet him very much.

A. comes B. do not come C. does not come D. will come

5. ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIỂU (MODAL VERBS)

VẬN DỤNG

1. We are now wet. You _____ the raincoats with you.

A. should bring B. should have brought
C. must bring D. have to bring

2. The yard is wet. It _____ last night.

A. must rain B. must have rain
C. must have rained D. had to rain

3. She told me that she 'd rather _____ on the committee.

A. not to serve B. not serving
C. not serve D. serving not

4. I'd rather _____ in the field than _____ home.

A. to work/to stay B. work/stay
C. working/staying D. worked/stayed

5. He _____ all that money, so he could save some.

A. didn't need to spend B. needn't have been spent
C. shouldn't spend D. oughtn't to spend

6. He spent all that money last week. He _____ so much.

A. didn't need spend B. shouldn't spend
C. needn't have spent D. didn't have to spend

7. You're having a sore throat. You'd better _____ to the doctor.

A. to go B. went
C. go D. going

8. I would rather _____ poor but happy than become rich without happiness.

A. being B. be
C. to be D. was

9. She _____, but luckily, a lifeguard spotted her and rescued her.

- A. has drowned B. ought to drown
C. could have drowned D. might down

10. In 1990, the world had no deaths from rabies. Scientists _____ wonderful vaccine.

- A. has discovered B. discovered
C. must have discovered D. should have discovered

11. It isn't obligatory to submit my assignment today.

It means: " _____ "

- A. I mustn't submit my assignment today.
B. My assignment must have been submitted today.
C. I needn't submit my assignment today.
D. My assignment is required to submit by today.

12. It was a mistake of you to lose your passport.

It means: " _____ "

- A. You shouldn't have lost your passport
B. There must be a mistake in your passport.
C. You needn't have brought your passport.
D. Your passport must be lost.

13. My car keys are possibly in the kitchen.

It means: " _____ "

- A. My car keys should be put in the kitchen.
B. My car keys cannot be in the kitchen.
C. I don't know whether my car keys are in the kitchen.
D. My car keys might be in the kitchen.

14. A: John passed his exam with a distinction

B: _____.

- A. He was too lazy to succeed.
B. He can't have studied very hard.
C. He must have studied very hard.
D. He needs studying harder.

15. The computer does not work. It _____ during transportation.

- A. must have damaged B. should have been damaged
C. must have been damaged D. can be damaging

16. You _____ the air pressure in your tires if you do not want to get a flat tire on your trip

- A. should be checked B. do not have to check

C. mustn't D. ought to check

17. She _____ a lot after her husband's accident. That way why her eyes were so red and swollen

A. mus be crying B. can have been cried

C. will have cried D. must have cried

18. Hiking the trail to to peak _____ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes

A. might B. should

C. had better D. mustn't

19. Look! She is laughing. She _____ something funny or happy.

A. must have B. must have had

C. could have had D. should have had

20. Are you joking? David _____ a new car last week. I am sure that he did not have money.

A. mustn't be buying B. would be buying

C. may have bought D. can't have bought

6. CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ (PHRASAL VERBS)

VẬN DỤNG

1. The bus company _____ the threat it had received, so its check all of its buses for explosives.

A. hit out B. acted on C. gave in D. worked off

2. Don't forget to _____ your clocks _____ by one hour tonight, as it's the last Saturday in October.

A. clear ... up B. put ...down C. count ... in D. set ...back

3. British naval ships _____ the German battleship, the Bismarck, with numerous shells an torpedoes.

A. threw out B. put across C. went at D. touched down

4. Jason felt ill and hadn't eaten all day, so he nearly _____ as he was walking up the hill towards his home.

A. went under B. passed out C. stayed behind D. fell away

5. The first person to _____ the idea of nuclear fission was a Hungarian physicist named Leo Lizard.

A. go out with B. catch up on C. come up with D. fill up with

6. I found this old photograph in the attic, but because it's faded so much, I couldn't _____ who's who.

A. see off B. make out C. look for D. turn down

7. The police thought they would find the man they were looking for at the hotel, but he had _____ the day before.
A. checked out B. left over C. run down D. gone up
8. Jane had intended to spend eleven hours a day studying in the three months before the exam, but she found that she couldn't _____ her plan.
A. take off B. carry away C. get up D. keep to
9. I know that your situation seems very bad at the moment, but your problems will soon _____.
A. take after B. blow over C. hang out D. live down
10. Harvey didn't want to tell his boss the real reason why he was late, so he _____ a story about a crash having blocked up the road.
A. made up B. pulled away C. spoke for D. watched out
11. Because I hate _____ my shoes, I've bought a pair without any laces.
A. wearing on B. trying out C. doing up D. pulling over
12. Because Margot was such a bad liar, the school principal could easily see _____ the excuse she had made _____ to explain her absence.
A. through ... up B. about ... over C. out ... up for D. after ... of
13. When the city of La Rochelle was besieged by French forces, it managed to _____ them _____ for over a year before it surrendered.
A. see ... through B. hold ... off C. put ... on D. wear ... out
14. In 1919, Sir Reginald Fleming Johnston was _____ as a tutor to Puyi, who was the last emperor of China.
A. brought about B. taken on C. caught out D. kept in
15. The vice-president is going to _____ the president at tonight's fundraiser, as the president is out of the country.
A. stand in for B. live up to C. look back on D. watch out for
16. During one of his sea voyages, the Italian navigator Alvise Cadamosto _____ the Cape Verde Islands.
A. came across B. ran out C. landed with D. looked after
17. _____ a minute! I think I've left my keys in my other bag.
A. Get off B. Carry out C. Run up D. Hold on
18. Marissa tried to _____ her badly recorded CD _____, but the music shop wouldn't exchange it as she had lost her receipt.
A. hand ... down B. do ... over C. follow ... through D. take ... back

19. Through the dense fog in the harbor, the captain and crew were barely able to _____ the lights on the dock.
A. look up B. make out C. go ahead D. see out
20. It took Martha three years to _____ “Clarissa”, or “The History of a Young Lady” by Samuel Richardson, as the book contains 1,536 pages.
A. get through B. look after C. make for D. end up

7. NGUYÊN MẪU CÓ “TO”/NGUYÊN MẪU KHÔNG “TO” (TO-INFINITIVE/BARE-INFINITIVE)

VẬN DỤNG

1. He demanded _____ to the manager.
A. speak B. to speak C. to have speaking D. be speaking
2. I offered _____.
A. help B. to have helped C. to help D. be helping
3. I’d hate _____ to late.
A. to arriving B. to arrive C. arrive D. be arrived
4. I choose _____ here rather than anywhere else.
A. to work B. work C. to be work D. be worked
5. It seems _____ raining.
A. be B. to be C. to have D. have
6. He made me _____ your proposal.
A. turn down B. to turn down
C. to have turned down D. be turning down
7. Finally, I managed _____ the work.
A. finish B. to finish C. to have finishing D. be finished
8. Unfortunately, we can’t afford _____ a new car this year.
A. to buy B. to have bought C. be buying D. buy
9. I’d love _____ with you.
A. to come B. come C. to coming D. be coming
10. I prepared _____ on holiday.
A. to be gone B. to go C. going D. to have gone

11. They refused _____ to Tim's proposal. They decided _____ their work.
 A. to listen/continue B. to listen/to continue
 C. listen/to continue D. listen/continue
12. The questions are easy _____. We hope _____ high scores.
 A. to answer/to get B. answer/to get
 C. to answer/to have got D. answer/get
13. The man asked me how _____ to the airport. He said he had to _____ the 9.00 plane to Paris.
 A. get/to take B. to have got/take C. to get/take D. get/take
14. She wanted _____ home, but her boss made her _____ until the work has finished.
 A. to go/to stay B. to go/stay C. go/to stay D. go/stay
15. When I lived with my parents, they did not let me _____ TV at night. I was made _____ a lot.
 A. watch/study B. watch/to study
 C. to watch/study D. to watch/to study
16. He warned me _____ all my money in that company.
 A. not to invest B. do not invest C. did not invest D. not invest
17. The teacher expected Sarah _____ harder. He gave her a lot of homework _____.
 A. studied/do B. study/to do
 C. study/doing D. to study/to do
18. The robbers forced the bank manager _____ the safe.
 A. to open B. open C. to have opened D. to be opening
19. You'd better _____ your father's advice.
 A. take B. to take C. to have taking D. be taken
20. She has the hairdresser _____ my hair every month.
 A. cut B. be cut C. to cut D. to have cut

8. DANH ĐỘNG TỪ (GERUNDS)

VẬN DỤNG

1. She hates _____ housework at weekends.
 A. doing B. do C. to be doing D. being done

2. My friends has given up _____ and prefers _____ pork.
A. drink/eat B. to drink/eating C. drinking/eating D. drank/eat
3. I don't regret _____ her what I thought even if it upset her.
A. to tell B. told C. tell D. telling
4. _____ in a foreign country can be very difficult.
A. Live B. Living C. Lived D. To living
5. I am very tired of _____ to her complaints day after day.
A. listen B. listening C. to listen D. listened
6. I think your house really needs _____.
A. for repainting B. to repaint C. being repainted D. to be repainted
7. I consider _____ the job, but in the end I decided against doing it.
A. to take B. taking C. to be take D. took
8. Do stop _____. I am doing my homework.
A. talk B. talking C. to talk D. talked
9. Judy suggested _____ for a walk but no one else wanted to.
A. to go B. go C. going D. went
10. I asked them to be quiet but they kept _____.
A. to talk B. talk C. talking D. to be talked
11. Her mother prevented her from _____ mobile phone.
A. use B. to use C. using D. not to use
12. The girl denied _____ the news.
A. tell B. told C. to tell D. telling
13. I remember _____ a toy car on my fifth birthday.
A. to be given B. being given C. to give D. giving
14. In general, my father doesn't mind _____ the housework, but he hates to do the cooking.
A. do B. doing C. done D. to do
15. The boy insisted on _____ a break after lunch.
A. having B. to have C. not to have D. have
16. She is keen on _____ with a doll.
A. plays B. to play C. player D. playing
17. He thanked her for _____ him some money.
A. lend B. to lend C. lending D. not lend
18. I enjoy _____ to a number of programs on the radio. I am also fond of _____ novels.
A. to listen/ to read B. listening/reading C. to listen/reading D. listening/to read

19. No one will leave classroom until the guilty student admits _____ the money.
 A. steal B. stealing C. to steal D. stolen
20. Jack Anderson was caught _____ a match at the time of the fire. He was accused of _____ the fire.
 A. to hold/set B. held/setting C. holding/to set D. holding/setting

9. PHÂN TỪ (PARTICIPLES)

VẬN DỤNG

- _____ their work, they went home.
 A. Finishing B. Having finished C. Had finished D. Finished
- The girl _____ behind you is naughty.
 A. stands B. stood C. is standing D. standing
- _____ their farm work, the farmers returned home.
 A. Finishing B. Finish C. Having finished D. Being finished
- _____ by the visitor, the clavichord could not be used.
 A. Broken B. Break C. Breaking D. Broke
- After _____ dinner, I watch television.
 A. eat B. eating C. eaten D. ate
- When _____ in international trade, letters of credit are convenient.
 A. used B. are used C. using D. they used
- She swam to the shore _____ the night in the water.
 A. having spent B. having spending C. when spending D. had spent
- I believe there is somebody _____ on the door.
 A. to knock B. knock C. knocked D. knocking
- The lady _____ in blue is her aunt.
 A. dressed B. dressing C. is dressing D. in dress
- _____ from what you say, you are innocent.
 A. To judge B. Judging C. Judge D. To be judged
- _____ you to the job, he felt calm.
 A. Appointed B. Appoint C. Having appointed D. To appoint
- _____ so much, the doll is still on the shelf.

A. Cost B. Costs C. To cost D. Costing

13. _____ at by everyone, he was disappointed.

A. Laughed B. Laugh C. Laughing D. In laugh

14. _____ anxious to please us, they told us all we wanted to know.

A. Be B. To Be C. Being D. In being

15. _____ the room, the man was no longer there.

A. Entering B. When we entered C. On entering D. Having entered

16. Since _____ his new business, Bob has been working 16 hours a day.

A. open B. opening C. opened D. of opening

17. I really like horror films but my sister doesn't. She thinks they are very _____ and _____.

A. frightened/bored B. frightening/bored

C. frightened/boring D. frightening/boring

18. I didn't think you were _____ in photography.

A. interested B. interesting C. interest D. interests

19. The recent oil spill along the Belgian coast resulted in _____ consequences for the industry.

A. worried B. worrying C. worries D. worrier

20. Our Design Department has recently purchased the most _____ software available, with the aim of greatly increasing our design capabilities.

A. sophisticate B. sophisticating C. sophisticated D. sophistication

10. MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGŨ (ADVERBIAL CLAUSE)

VẬN DỤNG

1. _____ he is old, he wants to travel around the world.

A. In spite of B. Although C. Despite D. Because

2. _____ I came to England, I couldn't speak a word of English.

A. Since B. After C. While D. Before

3. They left the house _____ saying good-bye to their mother.

A. before B. after C. during D. in

4. She is looking for a new job _____ she is tired of doing a routine job day after day.

A. despite B. although C. because D. All are correct

5. He's still going to school _____ his injury.

A. even though B. although C. in spite of D. even though

6. He left home early _____ he could arrive at the station on time.

A. because of B. in order to C. although D. so that

7. We will wait here _____ he comes back.

A. while B. until C. before D. after

8. We could reach the house _____ the road was flooded.

A. although B. whether C. as if D. even

9. My mother looks _____ she is tired. Perhaps she didn't sleep well last night.

A. like B. although C. until D. as if

10. Our teacher speaks slowly _____ we may understand him.

A. because B. in order to C. so that D. or

11. _____ these cars are cheap, they last a long time.

A. Because B. in order that C. Although D. after

12. You should give the iron time to heat up _____ you iron your clothes.

A. because B. so that C. even though D. before

13. You need good shoes to go hiking in the mountains _____ the ground is rough and hard.

A. because B. so that C. before D. even though

14. _____ he is tired, he can't work longer.

A. Because B. Even though C. Although D. Beside

15. _____ he is so busy with his work, he always finds time to go to the concert every week.

A. If B. Since C. Although D. Because

16. I haven't seen Tom _____ he gave me this book.

A. since B. for C. until D. Before

17. He had left _____ I came.

A. when B. while C. since D. by the time

18. Our visit to Japan was delayed _____ my wife's illness.

A. because B. because of C. thanks to D. Though

19. I couldn't unlock it _____ I had the wrong key.

A. because B. so that C. although D. so

20. _____ rain or snow, there are always more than fifty thousand fans at the football games.

A. Despite B. Although C. Because D. Since

11. SO SÁNH (COMPARISON)

VẬN DỤNG

1. She is _____ singer I've ever meet.
A. worse B. bad C. the worst D. badly
2. Mary is _____ responsible as Peter.
A. more B. the most C. much D. as
3. It is _____ in the city than it is in the country.
A. noisily B. more noisier C. noisier D. noisy
4. She sings _____ among the singers I have known.
A. the most beautiful B. the more beautiful
C. the most beautifully D. the more beautifully
5. She is _____ student in my class.
A. most hard-working B. more hard-working
C. the most hard-working D. as hard-working
6. The English test was _____ than I thought it would be.
A. the easier B. more easy C. easiest D. easier
7. English is thought to be _____ than Math.
A. harder B. the more hard C. hardest D. the hardest
8. Jupiter is _____ planet in the solar system.
A. the biggest B. the bigger C. bigger D. biggest
9. She runs _____ in my class.
A. the slowest B. the most slow C. the slowly D. the most slowly
10. My house is _____ hers
A. cheap than B. cheaper C. more cheap than D. cheaper than
11. Her office is _____ away than mine.
A. father B. more far C. farther D. farer
12. Tom is _____ than David.
A. handsome B. the more handsome C. more handsome D. the most handsome
13. He did the test _____ I did.
A. as bad as B. badder than C. more badly than D. worse
14. A boat is _____ than a plane.
A. slower B. slowest C. more slow D. more slower
15. My new sofa is _____ than the old one.

- A. more comfortable B. comfortably C. more comfortable D. comfortable
16. My sister dances _____ than me.
A. gooder B. weller C. better D. more good
17. My bedroom is _____ room in my house.
A. tidier than B. the tidiest C. the most tidy D. more tidier
18. This road is _____ than that road.
A. narrower B. narrow C. the most narrow D. more narrower
19. He drives _____ his brother.
A. more careful than B. more carefully C. more carefully than D. as careful as
20. It was _____ day of the year.
A. the colder B. the coldest C. coldest D. colder

12. CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG (PASSIVE VOICE)

VẬN DỤNG

1. Have they tested all the machines?
A. Have all the machines be tested?
B. Have all the machines been testing?
C. Have all the machines been tested?
D. Have all the machines being testing?
2. Does he realize that they are laughing at him?
A. Is he realized that he is laughing at?
B. Is he realized that he is being laughed at?
C. Does he realize that he is laughing at?
D. Does he realize that he is being laughed at?
3. The manager offers me several jobs.
A. I was offers several jobs.
B. I am offered several jobs.
C. Several jobs are offered to me.
D. B and C are correct.
4. "Did Shakespeare write this play?"
A. Did this play be written by Shakespeare.
B. Was this play written by Shakespeare.
C. This play was written by Shakespeare.

D. Did this play Shakespeare write?

5. Esther gave Sue a nice present.

- A. Esther was given a nice present by Sue
- B. Sue was given present by Esther
- C. A nice present was given to Esther by Sue.
- D. A nice present was given to Sue from Esther.

6. A small red car hit the dog.

- A. The dog was hit by a small red car.
- B. The dog is hit by a small red car.
- C. A dog was hit by a small red car.
- D. The dog has hit by a small red car.

7. A thief stole Bob's painting.

- A. Bob's painting has stole by a thief.
- B. Bob's painting was stolen by a thief.
- C. Bob's painting was stole by a thief.
- D. Bob's painting has stealed by a thief.

8. Joan spread the newspaper out on the floor.

- A. The newspaper was spreaded out on the floor by Joan.
- B. The newspaper has spreaded out on the floor.
- C. The newspaper is spreaded out on the floor.
- D. The newspaper was spread out on the floor by Joan.

9. The news surprised us all.

- A. We all surprising by the news.
- B. We all surprised by the news.
- C. We all are surprised from the news.
- D. We all were surprised by the news.

10. Where did they find the book?

- A. Where is the book found?
- B. Where has been found the book?
- C. Where was the book found?
- D. Where was found the book?

11. He cut the bread with a big knife.

- A. The bread was cutted with a big knife.
- B. The bread is cut with a big knife.
- C. The bread was cut with a big knife.
- D. The bread has cut with a big knife by him.

12. Where did he put the suitcase?

- A. Where did the suitcase put by him?

- B. Where was the suitcase put?
 C. Where has the suitcase been put by him?
 D. Where was the suitcase putted?
- 13.** Their father's stories amused them.
 A. They were amused by their father's stories.
 B. They were amusing by their father's stories.
 C. They amused by their father's stories.
 D. They had amusing by their father's stories.
- 14.** Ben drove me to the airport.
 A. I was drove to the airport by Ben.
 B. I was driven to the airport by Ben.
 C. I was driven to the airport by Ben
 D. I been drive to the airport by Ben.
- 15.** People say that he is a good doctor.
 A. He is said to be a good doctor.
 B. It was said said that he is a good doctor.
 C. It was said said that he is a good doctor.
 D. A & C are correct.
- 16.** Everything that _____
 A. had be overheard B. had been overheard
 C. had been overhearded D. would had been overheard
- 17.** I _____.
 A. have not given the money B. have not been given the money
 C. have not been give the money D. have not be given the money
- 18.** It _____ for years.
 A. has not been known B. had not been known
 C. had not be known D. have not been known
- 19.** It _____ that learning English is easy.
 A. are said B. said C. is said D. is sayed
- 20.** French _____ in many parts of Europe.
 A. is being spoken B. is spoken C. has been spoken D. has spoken

13. CÂU GIÁN TIẾP (REPORTED SPEECH)

1. The stranger asked me where I_____from.
A. come B. coming C. to come D. came
2. Ms Nga wanted to know what time_____.
A. the movie began B. the movie begins
C. does the movie begin D. did the movie begin
3. Mary said she_____there the day before.
A. is B. had been C. will be D. would be
4. Mai asked Quang_____.
A. when he will come back B. when he would come back
C. when he comes back D. when he is coming back
5. She told me_____her up at six o'clock.
A. please pick B. to pick C. should pick D. I can pick
6. He said that Ha and his friend_____married_____.
A. were getting / tomorrow B. are getting / the next day
C. were getting/ the next day D. will get/ the day after
7. He asked me when_____there.
A. did I arrive B. will I arrive C. I had arrived D. I can arrive
8. The teacher said, "I didn't see her." → The teacher said_____her.
A. he had seen B. I hadn't seen
C. he didn't see D. he hadn't seen
9. I wondered_____the right thing.
A. if I am doing B. was I doing
C. am I doing D. whether I was doing
10. Tom_____that his mother was in hospital.
A. told me B. told to me C. said me D. asked me
11. "How brave you are!" My mother said to me.
A. My mother praised me for my courage.
B. My mother blamed me for my discouragement.
C. My mother criticized me for my discouragement.
D. My mother asked how brave I was.
12. " I would be grateful if you did the work." he said to me.
A. He politely asked me to do the work.
B. He flattered me because I did the work.

- C. He thanked me for doing the work.
- D. He felt great because I did the work.
13. "I will not leave until I see her" said Nam.
- A. Nam was persuaded to see her before leaving.
- B. Nam said he would leave before he saw her.
- C. Nam refused to leave until he saw her.
- D. Nam decided to leave because he did not see her.
14. "Please accept my apology for arriving late," Nga said to her teacher.
- A. Nga apologised to her teacher for her late arrival.
- B. Nga thought she would apologise to her teacher for arriving late.
- C. Nga quickly made an apology and the teacher accepted it.
- D. Nga had to make an apology because her teacher demanded it.
15. "If I were you, I would not follow her advice," Hung said.
- A. Hung advised me on following her advice.
- B. I was ordered by Hung not to follow her advice.
- C. I was blamed for following her advice by Hung.
- D. Hung advised me against following her advice.
16. "You'd better apologise for being late," said my teacher.
- A. My teacher advised me to apologise for being late.
- B. My teacher suggested me to apologise for being late.
- C. My teacher suggested apologising for being late.
- D. My teacher warned me to apologise for being late.
17. "Don't forget to do your homework," my mother said
- A. My mother ordered me to do my homework.
- B. My mother asked me to do my homework.
- C. My mother reminded me to do my homework.
- D. My mother simply wanted me to do my homework.
18. "If you don't pay the ransom, we'll kill your boy," the kidnappers told him.
- A. The kidnappers ordered to kill his boy if he did not pay the ransom.
- B. The kidnappers pledged to kill his boy if he did not pay the ransom.
- C. The kidnappers threatened to kill his boy if he refused to pay the ransom.
- D. The kidnappers promised to kill his boy if he refused to pay the ransom.
19. "Would you like some more coffee?" she asked.
- A. She offered me some more coffee.

- B. She asked me if I wanted some coffee.
 C. She wanted to invite me for a cup of coffee.
 D. She asked me would I like some more coffee.
20. "Stop smoking or you'll feel worse." the doctor told me.
 A. The doctor suggested smoking to feel better.
 B. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to feel better.
 C. I was ordered not to smoke to feel better.
 D. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.

14. MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (RELATIVE CLAUSES)

VẬN DỤNG

1. Sunday is the day.....I go to Water park with my kids.
 A. when B. where C. why D. which
2. That was the reason.....he didn't marry her.
 A. when B. where C. why D. which
3. An architect is someone.....deigns buildings.
 A. who B. whom C. which D. whose
4. The boy to.....I lent my money is poor.
 A. who B. whom C. which D. that
5. The land and the people.....I have met are nice.
 A. who B. whom C. which D. that
6. I can answer the questionyou say is very difficult.
 A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
7. This is the place.....the battle took place ten years ago.
 A. which B. in where C. where D. from where
8. Sunday is the day.....which we usually go fishing.
 A. during B. at C. in D. on
9. Amy, ____ car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.
 A. who B. whom C. whose D. that
10. He talked about the books and the authors.....interested him.
 A. who B. that C. which D. whom
11. The students_____by teachers are very lazy.
 A. who punished B. who are punishing

- C. are being punished D. punished
12. All the participants_____part in the debate last week_____a joint report.
A. taking/ preparing B. taken/ prepared C. taking/ prepared D. taken/ preparing
13. Roger Federer, _____, has won an all-time record 19 Grand Slam single titles.
A. that is a well-known Swiss tennis player
B. whom is a well-known Swiss tennis player
C. a well-known Swiss tennis player
D. is a well-known Swiss tennis player
14. Martha is the person_____the whole team progress.
A. responsible for B. being responsible for
C. whom is responsible for D. is responsible for
15. I come from a city_____in the southern part of the country.
A. locating B. located C. being located D. that is locating
16. The accident_____a bus and two cars took the lives of four people and injured numerous others.
A. to involve B. involving C. to be involved D. involved
17. Slowly and carefully the police entered the dense forest_____the robbers' hiding place.
A. surround B. which surrounding C. surrounding D. is surrounding
18. The secretaries were the first people_____.
A. to get a pay rise B. getting a pay rise
C. who to get a pay rise D. to whom get a pay rise.
19. The wealthy man_____by three masked men has been safely rescued.
A. be kidnapped B. kidnapping C. kidnapped D. was kidnapped
20. A political campaign_____will be costly.
A. which for months least B. lasts for months
C. lasting for months D. will last for months

15. CÁC LOẠI TỪ (WORD FORM)

VẬN DỤNG

1. How many_____took part in the 22nd SEA Games?
A. competitors B. competitive C. competes D. competitions
2. Boys often enjoy doing things in a_____way.
A. create B. creative C. creativity D. creatively
3. The problem of_____among young people is hard to solve.

A. employment B. employee C. employers D. unemployment

4. The children _____ high grade at school.

A. achieve B. achievement C. achievable D. achieving

5. She was the first in her family to enjoy the privilege of a university _____.

A. educated B. educational C. educating D. education

6. Buckingham Palace is a major tourist _____ in London.

A. attract B. attraction C. attractive D. attractiveness

7. Some species of rare animals are in _____ of extinction.

A. danger B. dangerous C. dangerously D. endanger

8. Electronic music is a kind of music in which sounds are produced _____.

A. electron B. electric C. electronic D. electronically

9. Are you sure that boys are more _____ than girls?

A. act B. active C. action D. activity

10. These quick and easy _____ can be effective in the short term, but they have a cost.

A. solve B. solvable C. solutions D. solvability

11. Housework is _____ shared between them.

A. equally B. equal C. equality D. equalizing

12. Don't forget to say goodbye to the _____ before leaving the office.

A. interviewer B. interviewing C. interviewee D. interview

13. Vietnamese athletes performed _____ and won a lot of gold medals.

A. excellent B. excellently C. excellence D. excel

14. WHO's main activities are carrying out research on medical _____ and improving international healthy care.

A. develop B. developing C. development D. develops

15. The panda's _____ habitat is the bamboo forest.

A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. natured

16. To Americans, it is impolite to ask someone about age, _____ and salary.

A. marry B. married C. marriage D. marrying

17. Life here is very _____.

A. peaceful B. peacefully C. peace D. peacefulness

18. Farmers can enrich the soil by using _____.

A. fertile B. fertility C. fertilize D. fertilizers

19. Nowadays, chemicals are _____ into some fruits to reduce decay.

A. injection B. injecting C. inject D. injected

20. What's your _____ ? - I'm Vietnamese.

A. nation

B. national

C. nationality

D. international

16. SỐ LƯỢNG (QUANTITY)

VẬN DỤNG

1. Thank you for bringing me along. I never thought Shakespeare could be so _____ fun.

A. many

B. much

C. few

D. some

2. You should say _____ and do _____ .

A. many/few

B. much/little

C. few/many

D. Many/little

3. Very _____ people knew about it..

A. few

B. less

C. much

D. little

4. He is a man of _____ words.

A. less

B. little

C. fewer

D. few

5. _____ heard about the book, but _____ read it.

A. Many/few

B. Much/little

C. Many/little

D. Few/Fewer

6. "Do you know English?" - "Just _____ .

A. much

B. many

C. little

D. less

7. She has very _____ knowledge of the matter.

A. few

B. little

C. some

D. many

8. The forces were unequal, they were _____ we were _____ .

A. many/few

B. much/little

C. few/much

D. little/much

9. We have imported _____ computers this year than last year?

A. few

B. less

C. fewer

D. many

10. There has been _____ demand for computers this year than last year.

A. few

B. little

C. fewer

D. more

11. There are _____ eggs on the table.

A. some

B. any

C. very many

D. much

12. Is there _____ cheese does she want.

A. some

B. any

C. many

D. much

13. How _____ cakes does she want?.

A. some

B. any

C. many

D. much

14. Peter doesn't want _____ eggs, but he wants some soup.

A. some B. any C. many D. much

15. There is _____ milk in the glass.

A. some B. any C. many D. much

17. GIỚI TỪ (PREPOSITION)

VẬN DỤNG

1. I shall meet you _____ the corner of the street.

A. B. in C. to D. from

2. It never snows here _____ Christmas.

A. in B. on C. into D. at

3. He never comes _____ time for class.

A. at B. on C. in D. since

4. We had a few problems at first, but _____ the end everything was OK.

A. at B. in C. on D. from

5. I'm going away _____ the end of this week.

A. at B. on C. in D. since

6. I waited for you _____ half an hour and then decided that you weren't coming.

A. at B. in C. on D. for

7. I have no time _____ the moment.

A. in B. on C. into D. at

8. I had been away for many years. _____ that time, many things had changed.

A. Since B. For C. During D. On

9. She is never late _____ work.

A. to B. for C. from D. at

10. Linda doesn't look very well. I'm worried _____ her.

A. from B. of C. with D. about

11. She was experienced _____ marketing.

A. about B. with C. in D. of

12. Yesterday, Nga was absent _____ class because she was ill.

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

13. We always have the same food every day. I'm fed up _____ it.

A. from B. to C. with D. by

14. Are you still upset _____ what I said to you yesterday?

- A. with B. about C. of D. to
15. I was surprised _____ the way he behaved.
A. at B. with C. in D. A & C
16. These toys are not suitable _____ children under five.
A. for B. with C. of D. about
17. It's made me much more sensitive _____ the needs of the disable.
A. to B. for C. about D. with
18. Jane has been very concerned _____ her mother's poor health.
A. of B. about C. to D. with
19. Albert said he was very ashamed _____ his friend's bad manners.
A. with B. to C. by D. of
20. Can we be sure _____ his honesty?
A. with B. to C. of D. for

18. MẠO TỪ (ARTICLES)

VẬN DỤNG

1. Taiwan is _____ island. It is _____ largest island of _____ Republic of China.
A. an, a, Ø B. the, the, Ø C. a, the, the D. an, the, the
2. It is hot in _____ summer, and _____ days are longer.
A. a, the B. Ø, the C. the, the D. the, Ø
3. Where there is _____ will, there is _____ way.
A. the, a B. the, the C. a, the D. a, a
4. _____ Vietnamese are _____ hardworking people.
A. The, a B. The, Ø C. Ø, Ø D. Ø, a
5. Rose's hometown was in _____ South Sea and his father is in _____ Black Sea.
A. Ø, Ø B. the, a C. the, Ø D. the, the
6. Jimmy has tried twice, and now he will give it _____ third try.
A. one B. another C. the D. a
7. Henry is fond of listening to _____ radio while John is interesting in watching _____ TV
A. Ø, Ø B. the, a C. the, Ø D. Ø, the
8. He works at night and sleeps during _____ day.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

9. The Laos often have _____ dinner at home but last Sunday they had _____ good dinner at a restaurant.
- A. Ø, a B. Ø, Ø C. a, a D. a, Ø
10. We elected Jessica _____ head of the club.
- A. Ø B. the C. a D. one
11. The invitation has been accepted by _____ dancer and _____ singer.
- A. the, a B. a, a C. the, the D. the, Ø
12. I remember Steven was here in _____ spring of 2001, perhaps in _____ April of that year.
- A. Ø, the B. Ø, Ø C. a, Ø D. the, the
13. You will find the picture on _____ tenth page.
- A. this B. Ø C. an D. the
14. This is _____ only discount I can offer you.
- A. Ø B. one C. an D. the
15. The lion was shot in _____ nose
- A. its B. that C. Ø D. a
16. A sailor is _____ person who works on a ship.
- A. one B. Ø C. a D. the
17. I enjoy playing _____ soccer while Tom enjoys _____ music. He can play _____ trumpet very well.
- A. the, the, Ø B. Ø, Ø, the C. the, the, the D. Ø, Ø, Ø
18. The Sun gives everyone light during _____ day.
- A. one B. the C. a D. Ø
19. Lily is fond of listening to _____ music while Kevin is interested in playing _____ piano.
- A. the, Ø B. Ø, Ø C. the, the D. Ø, the
20. Beyond _____ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but _____ space.
- A. the, the B. Ø, the C. Ø, Ø D. the, Ø

19. INVERSION (ĐẢO NGỮ)

Adverbial + Aux + S + V(definite)
--

1. Never/At no time + Aux + S + V sth.

He never tells lies. -> Never does he tell lies.

2. Rarely/Seldom/ Hardly + Aux + S + V sth.

She seldom goes out in the evening. -> Seldom does she go out in the evening.

3. Only when + Clause 1 + Aux + S2 + V sth.

did

could

4. Only after + Clause 1 + Aux + S2 + V sth.

did

could

I remembered the book when I had returned home.

Only when I had returned home did I remember the book.

Only after

5. Only by + Ving sth , Aux + S2 + V sth.

You can pass the exam by studying hard. -> Only by studying hard can you pass the exam.

6. Only if + Clause 1, will/would S2 +

I will believe you if I see that in writing. -> Only if I see that in writing will I believe you.

7. Only then + did/could S + V sth.

Only then could I find the answer to question 3.

8. Not until + Clause 1 + did/could S2 + V sth.

+ N/NP

= **It was not until + Clause 1 + that + Clause 2**

+ N/NP

I stopped working after he asked me. -> Not until he asked me did I stop working.

9. Should S1 + V(infinitive) .., S1 will V sth.

Cau dk laoi 1 dao ngu

10. Were S1 +, S2 + would V sth.

+ to V sth

Cau dk laoi 2 dao ngu

If I **were** in your boot, I would help him. -> **Were** I in your boot, I would

If she **knew** the news, she would show us. -> **Were** she **to know** the news, she

11. Had S1 (not) P2 sth, S2 would have P2 sth.

Cau dk laoi 3 dao ngu.

If I had come to the party last night, I would have met Jane there.

-> Had I come to the party last night, I

12. No sooner had S1 + P2 sth than S2 + Ved sth

13. Hardly had S1 + P2 sth when S2 + Ved sth.

Scarcely

Vua moi thi da

14. In/Under no circumstances + should S V sth.

Under no circumstances should we betray our homeland.

15. Not only + Aux + S1 + V sth but also

He not only studies very well but also he sings beautifully.

= Not only does he study very well but also he sings beautifully.

16. So adj + be + S + that + Clause.

So adv + Aux + S + V + that + Clause.

Đến nỗi mà

The book was so good that I couldn't put it down

= So good was the book that I

Mark drove so fast that he got a speed ticket.

= So fast did Mark drive that he

17. Such (a,an) + adj + N + be + S + that + Clause.

= **Such + N/NP + that + Clause.**

Đến nỗi mà

It was such a good book that I couldn't put it down.

= Such a good book **was it** that I

= Such a good book that I couldn't

18. So + Aux + S. cũng vậy (dùng trong câu KĐ)

Neither + Aux + S : cũng vậy (dùng trong câu PĐ)

Nor + Aux + S.

He is cold and so am I.

He isn't cold and neither am I.

He likes football and so do I.

He doesn't like football and neither do I.

They went out and so did I.

They didn't go out and neither did I.

19. Here/There + S + V. (khi S là ĐTNX)

Here/There + V + S. (khi S là DT)

Here he comes. # Here comes Jack.

There it arrives. # There arrives the bus.

"I am ok." He says. # "I am ok." says Jack.

Here you are. # Here are the books.

I. Choose the best answers.

- _____, you would have succeeded in your business.
A. If you listened to my advice B. Were you to listen to my advice
C. Had you listened to my advice D. As long as you listened to my advice
- She doesn't like classical music and _____.
A. I don't, too B. I don't, either C. neither do I D. B and C are correct
- Little _____ what he has caused to others.
A. does he know B. he knows C. he can know D. he will know
- _____ had he entered the office than he realized that he had left his wallet at home.
A. Hardly B. Scarcely C. No sooner D. Not only
- _____ a week goes by without some road accidents.
A. Hardly B. Seldom C. Never D. Infrequently

II. Find the mistakes in the sentences.

6. We cannot clean up all the polluted seas and rivers. Nor we can stop the disappearance of plants and animals.

A B C D

7. Hardly had he entered the office when he realized that he forgot his wallet.

A B C D

8. It was not until he was 30 did he get married, had a job and lived independently of his parents.

A B C D

9. Never before has so many people in the U.S been interested in soccer.

A B C D

10. Not only did he spend all his money but also he borrowed some from me

A B C D

III. Choose the best answers.

11. *I write to her almost every day.*

- A. Not a day goes by unless my writing to her. B. Hardly does a day go by without my writing to her.
C. No day go by without my writing to her. D. Almost every day goes by without my writing for her.

12. *The noise next door didn't stop until midnight.*

- A. It was not until midnight that the noise next door stopped.
B. Not until midnight did the noise next door stopped.
C. Only when midnight did the noise next door stopped.
D. Hardly did the noise next door stopped when it was midnight.

13. *He started computer programming as soon as he left school.*
 A. No sooner had he started computer programming than he left school.
 B. Hardly had he started computer programming when he left school.
 C. No sooner had he left school than he started computer programming.
 D. After he left school, he had started computer programming.
14. *He spent all his money. He even borrowed some from me.*
 A. As soon as he borrowed some money from me, he spent it all.
 B. Hardly had he borrowed some money from me when he spent it all.
 C. Not only did he spend all his money but also he borrowed some from me.
 D. Not only did he spend all his money but he borrowed some from me as well.
15. *She only felt relaxed after a few months working for him.*
 A. She used to feel relaxed working for him a few months.
 B. A few months ago, she didn't find it relaxed working for him.
 C. Only after a few months working for him did she feel relaxed.
 D. It was not until a few months working for him did she feel relaxed.
16. *Right after his appointment to the post, he fell ill.*
 A. No sooner did he appointed to the post than he fell ill.
 B. No sooner had he appointed to the post than he fell ill.
 C. Hardly had he appointed to the post when he fell ill.
 D. Hardly had he been appointed to the post when he fell ill.
17. *Just after solving one problem, I was faced with another.*
 A. Scarcely had I solved one problem when I was faced with another.
 B. Hardly had I solved one problem when I was faced with another.
 C. No sooner had I solved one problem than I was faced with another.
 D. All are correct.
18. *A country cannot be prosperous if it is not quite independent.*
 A. Unless a country is quite independent, it can be prosperous.
 B. Without complete independence, a country can be prosperous.
 C. Only when a country is quite independent can it be prosperous.
 D. It is not until a country is quite independent can it be prosperous.
19. *I only recognized him when he came into the light.*
 A. Only when I recognized him, he came into the light.
 B. It wasn't until he came into the light that I recognized him
 C. Not until he came into the light I did recognize him
 D. I did not recognize him even when he came into the light.
20. *We couldn't relax until all the guests had left.*
 A. Not until all the guests had left could we relax. B. It wasn't until all the guests had left that we could relax
 C. It wasn't until all the guests had left could we relax. D. A and B are correct
21. *The phone stopped ringing the moment I got downstairs.*
 A. No sooner had the phone stopped ringing than I got downstairs.
 B. After the phone had stopped ringing, I got downstairs.
 C. Hardly had the phone stopped ringing when I got downstairs.
 D. No sooner had I got downstairs than the phone stopped ringing.
22. *The light failed the moment they began work.*
 A. But for the light failed, they would have begun work. B. Hardly did they begin work when the light failed.
 C. Hardly had they begun work when the light failed. D. As soon as the light failed, they began work.
23. *She didn't shed a tear as the play ended in tragedy.*
 A. The tragedy play wasn't good for her to shed tear. B. Without her tear, the play didn't end tragically.

C. So tragic was the play that she didn't shed a tear. D. Not a tear did she shed when the play ended in tragedy.

Inversion (Câu đảo ngữ)

Các bạn hãy tham khảo các dạng đảo ngữ này nhé! Cúc kỳ hay và hữu dụng đấy!

At no time/ never, on no account, in/ under no circumstances, only by doing, only after...

1. At no time / never + Vaux (Trợ từ) + S + V : Không bao giờ

The result of the match was never in doubt

=> At no time/never was the result of the match in doubt

2. On no account + Vaux + S + V: Không vì bất cứ lí do nào

U Should never be late for the exam

=> On no account should U be late for the Exam.

3. In/Under no circumstances + Vaux + S + V: Dù trong bất kì tình huống/hoàn cảnh nào

I'll never betray my own country

=> In/Under no circumstances will I betray my own country

4. Only by Doing + Vaux + S + V: Chỉ bằng cách làm gì

We must take a taxi or will be late

=> Only by taking a taxi will we get there on time.

5. Only After + N + Vaux + S + V: Chỉ sau khi làm gì

U Will be able to get a job only after U have Graduated

=> Only after Your Graduation will U be able to get a Job

6. Only When S + V, Vaux + S + V: Chỉ khi làm gì

I didn't know she had been well-known until her friends told me.

=> Only when her friends told me did I know she had been well-known.

7. Only With + N + Vaux + S + V: Chỉ với cái gì

He couldn't have bought the car if the bank hadn't lent him the money.

=> Only with the bank's loan could he buy the car.

8. Not until S + V, Vaux + S + V: Cho đến khi

They couldn't go on working until the rain stopped

=> Not until the rain stopped could they go on working

9. Not until + N + Vaux + S + V: Mãi đến khi

Man didn't fly into space until the early 1960s

=> Not until the early 1960s did man fly into space.

10. Seldom/Hardly/Scarcely/Barely + Vaux + S + V: hiếm khi mà

She seldom misses a lecture

=> Seldom does she miss a lecture

11. So adj/adv + Vaux + S + V That S + V: Đến nỗi mà

Almost of everyone in the party starred at a beautiful girl.

=> So beautiful does a girl look that almost of everyone in the party starred at.

12. Adv of Place + V + S: Đảo ngữ nhấn mạnh địa điểm

The books lay on the table

=> On the table lay the books

13. No sooner had + S done - than S did: Vừa mới...thì đã...

No sooner had we come home than it rained

14. Hardly had + S Done when S did: (Như câu 13)

Hardly had we come home when it rained.

15. In/ Under no circumstances: Dù trong bất cứ hoàn cảnh nào cũng không.

Under no circumstances should you lend him the money.

16. On no account: Dù bất cứ lý do gì cũng không

On no account must this switch be touched.

17. Only in this way: Chỉ bằng cách này

Only in this way could the problem be solved

18. In no way: Không sao có thể

In no way could I agree with you.

19. By no means: Hoàn toàn không

By no means does he intend to criticize your idea.

20. Negative ..., nor + auxiliary + S + V

He had no money, nor did he know anybody from whom he could borrow.

21. Khi một mệnh đề mở đầu bằng các thành ngữ chỉ nơi chốn hoặc trật tự thì động từ chính có thể đảo lên chủ ngữ nhưng tuyệt đối không được sử dụng trợ động từ trong trường hợp này.

Clause of place/ order + main verb + S (no auxiliary)

In front of the museum is a statue.

First came the ambulance, then came the police.

(Thoạt đầu là xe cứu thương chạy đến, tiếp sau là cảnh sát.)

22. Khi một ngữ giới từ làm phó từ chỉ địa điểm hoặc phương hướng đứng ở đầu câu, các nội động từ đặt lên trước chủ ngữ nhưng tuyệt đối không được sử dụng trợ động từ trong loại câu này. Nó rất phổ biến trong văn mô tả khi muốn diễn đạt một chủ ngữ không xác định:

Under the tree was lying one of the biggest men I had ever seen.

Directly in front of them stood a great castle.

On the grass sat an enormous frog.

Along the road came a strange procession.

23. Tính từ cũng có thể đảo lên trên đầu câu để nhấn mạnh và sau đó là liên từ nhưng tuyệt đối không được sử dụng trợ động từ.

So determined was she to take the university course that she taught school and gave music lesson for her tuition fees.

24. Trong một số trường hợp người ta cũng có thể đảo toàn bộ động từ chính lên trên chủ ngữ để nhấn mạnh, những động từ được đảo lên trên trong trường hợp này phần lớn đều mang sắc thái bị động nhưng hoàn toàn không có nghĩa bị động.

Lost, however, are the secrets of the Mayan astronomers and the Inca builders as well as many medicinal practices.

(Mất đi vĩnh viễn, tuy vậy, lại là những bí mật của những nhà thiên văn thuộc nền văn minh Mayan, ...)

25. Các phó từ away (= off), down, in, off, out, over, round, up... có thể theo sau là một động từ chuyển động và sau đó là một danh từ làm chủ ngữ:

+ Away/down/in/off/out/over/round/up...+ motion verb + noun/noun phrase as a subject.

Away went the runners/ Down fell a dozen of apples...

+ Nhưng nếu một đại từ nhân xưng làm chủ ngữ thì động từ phải để sau chủ ngữ:

Away they went/ Round and round it flew.

+ Trong tiếng Anh viết (written English) các ngữ giới từ mở đầu bằng các giới từ down, from, in, on, over, out of, round, up... có thể được theo sau ngay bởi động từ chỉ vị trí (crouch, hang, lie, sit, stand...) hoặc các dạng động từ chỉ chuyển động, các động từ như be born/ die/ live và một số dạng động từ khác.

From the rafters hung strings of onions.

In the doorway stood a man with a gun.

On a perch beside him sat a blue parrot.

Over the wall came a shower of stones.

***Lưu ý: 3 ví dụ đầu của các ví dụ trên có thể diễn đạt bằng một VERB-ING mở đầu cho câu và động từ BE đảo lên trên chủ ngữ:**

Hanging from the rafters were strings of onion.

Standing in the doorway was a man with a gun.

Sitting on a perch beside him was a blue parrot.

Hiện tượng này còn xảy ra khi chủ ngữ sau các phó từ so sánh as/than quá dài:

She was very religious, as were most of her friends.

City dwellers have a higher death rate than do country people.

26. Tân ngữ mang tính nhấn mạnh cũng có thể đảo lên đầu câu:

Not a single word did he say.

27. Here/There hoặc một số các phó từ đi kết hợp với động từ đứng đầu câu cũng phải đảo động từ lên trên chủ ngữ là một danh từ, nhưng nếu chủ ngữ là một đại từ thì không được đảo động từ:

Here comes Freddy.

Incorrect: Here comes he

There goes your brother

Off we go

Incorrect: Off go we

I stopped the car, and up walked

a policeman

REVIEW

1. Cách nhận biết từ loại:

a. Cách nhận biết danh từ: danh từ thường có các hậu tố sau:

-TION/ -ATION

invention, information, education

-MENT

development, employment

-ENCE/-ANCE

difference, importance

-NESS

richness, happiness, business

-ER (chỉ người)

teacher, worker, writer, singer

-OR (chỉ người)

inventor, visitor, actor

-IST (chỉ người)

physicist, biologist, chemist

-AR/-ANT/-EE (<i>chỉ người</i>)	beggar, assistant, employee
-ING	teaching, schooling
-AGE	teenage, marriage
-SHIP	friendship, championship
-ISM (<i>chủ nghĩa</i>)	pessimism, optimism
-(I)TY	possibility, responsibility, reality, beauty
(verb)-AL	refusal, arrival, survival
-TH	warmth, strength, youth, truth, depth

b. Cánh nhận biết tính từ: tính từ thường có các hậu tố sau:

-FUL	successful, helpful, beautiful
-LESS (<i>nghĩa phủ định</i>)	homeless, careless
(noun)-Y (<i>có nhiều</i>)	rainy, snowy, windy
(noun)-LY (<i>có vẻ, hàng ngày giờ.ngày..</i>)	friendly, yearly, daily
-ISH	selfish, childish
(noun)-AL (<i>thuộc về</i>)	natural, cultural
-OUS	nervous, dangerous, famous
-IVE	active, expensive
-IC	electric, economic
-ABLE	comfortable, acceptable

c. Cánh nhận biết động từ: động từ thường có tiền tố hoặc hậu tố sau:

Tiền tố EN-	endanger, enlarge, enrich (làm giàu), encourage (động viên)
-FY	classify, satisfy, beautify
-IZE, -ISE	socialize, modernize, industrialize
-EN	widen, frighten
-ATE	considerate, translate

d. Cánh nhận biết trạng từ: trạng từ thường có hậu tố **-LY**. Ex: beautifully, carefully, suddenly, carelessly, recently ...

Lưu ý: Một số trạng từ đặc biệt cần ghi nhớ:

- good (a)	well (adv): giỏi, tốt
- late (a)	late / lately (adv): trễ, chậm
- ill (a)	ill (adv): xấu, tồi, kém
- fast (a)	fast (adv): nhanh
- hard (a)	hard (adv): tích cực, vất vả, chăm chỉ
	hardly (adv): hầu như không

The end

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7: ĐỌC – ĐIỀN TỪ

Số câu trong đề: 5

MỤC ĐÍCH ĐÁNH GIÁ

- Kiến thức ngữ pháp và từ vựng là chủ yếu.
- Kỹ năng đọc hiểu đoạn văn.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

Read the following passage and circle one letter to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

*** Passage 1**

The groom usually traveled to the house of the bride for the ceremony, then stayed there for three days (1) _____ taking his new bride to his family's home. The actual ceremony involved many small rituals, with many bows and symbolic gestures. The (2) _____ were expected to control their emotions and remain somber.

(3) _____ Koreans have kept several aspects of the traditional ceremony, most modern ceremonies resemble Western marriage ceremonies more than (4) _____ Korean ones. However, many folk villages and museums across the country regularly perform ceremonies to (5) _____ the traditions alive

Question 1: A. ago B. before C. then D. soon

Question 2: A. participants B. participating C. participation D. participated

Question 3: A. If only B. As though C. As D. Although

Question 4: A. traditionally B. traditionalist C. traditional D. tradition

Question 5: A. grip B. catch C. hold D. keep

*** Passage 2**

THE JOYS AND TRIBULATIONS OF BEING A PET OWNER!

During our lifetime most of us have some experience of either owning a pet or being in (1) _____ contact with someone who does. Is there such a thing as "the ideal pet"? If so, what characterizes the Ideal pet? Various (2) _____ influence one's choice of pet, from your reasons for getting a pet to your lifestyle. For example, although quite a few pets are relatively cheap to buy, the cost of (3) _____ can be considerable. Everything must be (4) _____ into account, from food and bedding, to vaccinations and veterinary bills. You must be prepared to (5) _____ time on your pet, which involves shopping for it, cleaning and feeding it. Pets can be demanding and a big responsibility.

Question 1: A. tight B. narrow C. near D. close

Question 2: A. factors B. facets C. points D. elements

Question 3: A. upkeep B. raising C. upbringing D. maintenance

Question 4: A. held B. considering C. kept D. taken

Question 5: A. take B. waste C. spend D. occupy

*** Passage 3**

Researchers (1) _____ the rapid increase down to changes in lifestyle, particularly the greater awareness of the importance of regular exercise and a healthy diet. This, they point out, is in (2) _____ with similar trends in the height and weight of present-day adults. Interestingly, it appears that nails have a propensity to grow fastest (3) _____ warmer conditions, with the quickest growth rate among young people, and

men. The fastest growing nail is on the middle finger while that on the little finger is (4) _____ the slowest, at only a fraction over 3 mm (5) _____ month.

- Question 1:** A. set B. say C. put D. write
Question 2: A. alignment B. harmony C. line D. compliance
Question 3: A. in B. at C. on D. under
Question 4: A. by far B. in so far as C. far and wide D. far from
Question 5: A. each B. as C. a D. none

*** Passage 4**

It is true that digital manufacturing does cut out the middle-man. More and more routine, repetitive assembly tasks will be taken (1) _____ by machines. But as certain jobs disappear, new ones open up in other parts of the factory. Germany in many ways exemplifies this trend.

Today, German manufacturers (2) _____ three times more robots than U.S. companies, but they also still employ more humans. Relative to the size of our economies, German's manufacturing workforce is twice the size of America's.

From its very beginning, the fourth Industrial revolution has never presented manufacturers with an either-or choice - robots or humans. It has always been about combining the talents of (3) _____. (4) _____, it is the convergence of artificial and human intelligence that will enable manufacturers to achieve a new era of speed, flexibility, efficiency and connectivity in the 21st century. Machines have the ability to assemble things faster than any human ever could, but humans possess the analytics, domain expertise and valuable knowledge (5) _____ to solve problems and optimize factory floor production.

- Question 1:** A. in B. away C. off D. over
Question 2: A. deploy B. deform C. decrease D. develop
Question 3: A. ones B. they C. both D. two
Question 4: A. Alternatively B. Ultimately C. Correspondingly D. Consequently
Question 5: A. Required B. Gained C. acquired D. obtained

*** Passage 5**

It is true that keeping fit will benefit a person's health in many ways. It has become clear in recent years, that a large number of people are doing less and less exercise and this is now causing many serious illnesses, putting a strain on doctors and hospitals. However, some experts believe that too much exercise can do just as much (1) _____.

Although it is true that moderate exercise such as walking can be very beneficial to a person's health, it is not the only one factor (2) _____ keeps us healthy. Diet is also extremely important and I would argue that it is probably even more important than exercise, although the ideal is for both of these factors to work together. It seems to me that many people are unwilling to put in the effort required to become fitter.

(3) _____, too much exercise can also cause problems. So people are urged to take moderate exercise and eat moderately healthily rather than embarking on extreme diets and training. In too many instances, ultra-fit people have had heart attacks or dropped down dead

In all, governments need to find ways of (4) _____ people to take responsibility for their own health. People need to realize that eating healthy food does not have to cost a (5) _____, nor is it difficult to prepare healthy meals themselves. People need to be better educated about their health.

Question 1. A. ruin B. destruction C. damage D. hurt

Question 2. A. who B. when C. which D. what

Question 3. A. For example B. However C. Therefore D. In fact

Question 4. A. motivating B. motivational C. motivate D. motivation

Question 5. A. benefit B. wealth C. treasure D. fortune

* Passage 6

In the past, people bought goods using (1) _____. They rarely borrowed money from financial institutions and only when they had saved the money did they buy what they wanted.

Recently, however, there have been great changes in the way people purchase goods. To begin with, some people pay for things by cheque, (2) _____ others prefer monthly installments rather than paying the whole amount at once. Most consumers, though, prefer to buy things using their credit cards. (3) _____, it is thought that there are benefits to having a credit card.

Apart from the fact that credit cards are handy, some stores offer bonus points to people making purchases, while others give discounts on certain products.

On the other hand, credit cards must be used wisely because they can prove disastrous. In the long run, consumers find that they can't (4) _____ without their credit cards and constantly rely on them, as they are "easy money". As a result, some people lose control of their finances spending more than they should end up not being able to (5) _____. So they end up in debt and have difficulty in paying it back.

("Use of English B2 For All Exam", by E. Moutsou, MM Publications)

Question 1: A. cash B. currency C. change D. notes

Question 2: A. when B. while C. why D. what

Question 3: A. Last but not least B. Every now and then C. One by one D. By and large

Question 4: A. be B. make C. do D. go

Question 5: A. do business B. do their best C. make matters worse D. make ends meet

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8: ĐỌC – HIỂU

I. MỤC ĐÍCH ĐÁNH GIÁ

- Khả năng nhận biết, hiểu và kết nối các thông tin trong văn bản tiếng Anh.
- Kỹ năng lựa chọn, tổng hợp và phân loại các thông tin quan trọng trong văn bản tiếng Anh.

II. BÀI TẬP MINH HỌA

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

Norwich is the capital of East Anglia, an area on the east coast of England which is famous for its natural beauty and impressive architecture. Norwich is a wonderful city to explore and is popular with tourists all year round.

Norwich is not a city of luxurious hotels, but it has a good selection of reasonably priced places to stay in, both in the city centre and further out. The Beeches Hotel, for example, next to the cathedral, has a beautiful Victorian garden. Comfortable accommodation costs £65 for two nights' bed and breakfast per person. Norwich is famous for its magnificent cathedral. The cathedral has summer programme of music and events which is open to the general public. One event, "Fire from Heaven", is a drama and musical performance with fireworks, a laser light show and a carnival with local people dressed in colourful costumes.

Norwich is also home to the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, a world-class collection of international art in a building at the University of East Anglia. This is well worth a visit and there is a lovely canteen with an excellent selection of hot and cold snacks. It also specializes in vegetarian food. In addition, the city has a new professional theatre, the Playhouse, on the River Wensum. The city's annual international arts festival is from 10 to 20 October

Finally, if you fancy a complete break from the stresses of everyday life, you could hire a boat and spend few days cruising along the rivers of the famous Norfolk Broads National Park. In our environmentally friendly age, the emphasis has moved towards the quiet enjoyment of nature and wildlife. You can hire a boat, big or small, for an hour or two or even up to a week or two. This makes a perfect day out or holiday for people of all ages.

1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| A. England's Famous Cities | B. Daily Life in Norwich |
| C. A Destination Guide to England | D. Holidays in Norwich |

2. The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to_____.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. selection | B. the Beeches Hotel |
| C. Norwich | D. the city centre |

3. According to paragraph 2, which is NOT part of "Fire from Heaven"?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. A fireworks display | B. A carnival |
| C. A campfire | D. A laser light show |

4. The word “cruising” in paragraph 4 mostly means_____.

- A.** swimming
- B.** travelling by boat
- C.** moving on land
- D.** surfing

5. According to the passage, where is the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts located?

- A.** In a building at the University of East Anglia
- B.** In an international art museum
- C.** In a new professional theatre on the River Wensum
- D.** In the Norfolk Broads National Park

III. BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

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

* Passage 1

INTERNET JOBS

Contrary to popular belief, one does not have to be a trained programmer to work online. Of course, there are plenty of jobs available for people with high-tech computer skills, but the growth of new media has opened up a wide range of Internet career opportunities requiring only a minimal level of technical expertise. Probably one of the most well-known online job opportunities is the job of webmaster. However, it is hard to define one basic job description for this position. The qualifications and responsibilities depend on what tasks a particular organization needs a webmaster to perform.

To specify the job description of a webmaster, one needs to **identify** the hardware and software that the website the webmaster will manage is running on. Different types of hardware and software require different skill sets to manage **them**. Another key factor is whether the website will be running internally (at the firm itself) or externally (renting shared space on the company servers). Finally, the responsibilities of a webmaster also depend on whether he or she will be working independently, or whether the firm will provide people to help. All of these factors need to be considered before one can create an accurate webmaster job description.

Webmaster is one type of Internet career requiring in-depth knowledge of the latest computer applications. However, there are also online jobs available for which traditional skills remain in high demand. Content jobs require excellent writing skills and a good sense of the web as a “new media”.

The term “new media” is difficult to define because **it** encompasses a constantly growing set of new technologies and skills. Specifically, it includes websites, email, Internet technology, CD-ROM, DVD, streaming audio and video, interactive multimedia presentations, e-books, digital music, computer illustration, video games, virtually reality, and computer artistry.

Additionally, many of today's Internet careers are becoming paid-by-the-job professions. With many companies having to downsize in tough economic items, the outsourcing and contracting of freelance workers online has become common business practice. The Internet provides an infinite pool of buyers from around the world with whom freelancers are able to work on projects with companies outside their own country of residence.

How much can a person make in these kinds of career? As with many questions related to today's evolving technology, there is no simple answer. There are many companies willing to pay people with technical Internet skills salaries well above \$70,000 a year. Generally, webmasters start at about \$30,000 per year, but salaries can **vary** greatly. Freelance writers working online have been known to make between \$40,000 and \$70,000 per year.

Question 1: The word “**identify**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. name
- B. estimate
- C. discount
- D. encounter

Question 2: The word “**them**” in paragraph 2 refers to_____.

- A. companies
- B. new job opportunities
- C. hardware and software
- D. webmasters

Question 3: What does “**it**” in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. modern technology
- B. new media
- C. the Internet
- D. a webmaster's career

Question 4: According to the passage, which of the following is true of webmasters?

- A. They never work independently.
- B. They require a minimal level of expertise.
- C. The duties they perform depend on the organization they work for.
- D. They do not support software products.

Question 5: According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT_____ .

- A. There are online job opportunities available for workers with minimal computer skills.
- B. Webmasters must have knowledge of the latest computer applications.
- C. Online workers cannot free themselves from the office.
- D. “New media” is not easy to define

Question 6: Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED as part of “**new media**”?

- A. websites
- B. Internet technology
- C. writing skills
- D. video games

Question 7: It can be inferred from the passage that_____.

- A. online workers can work full-time online

- B. only skilled workers make good money
- C. it is easy to become a webmaster
- D. workers with limited computer skills cannot work online

Question 8: The word “vary” in paragraph 6 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. change
- B. decrease
- C. increase
- D. differ

*** Passage 2**

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time elapses, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in “rote rehearsal”. By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, he will likely forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice “elaborate rehearsal”. This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes it more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

Question 1: According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM?

- A. They revert from the long term memory.
- B. They are filtered from the sensory storage area.
- C. They get chunked when they enter the brain.
- D. They enter via the nervous system.

Question 2: The word “elapses” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. passes
- B. adds up
- C. appears
- D. continues

Question 3: All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored **EXCEPT** the_____.

- A. STM
- B. long term memory
- C. sensory storage area
- D. maintenance area

Question 4: Why does the author mention a dog’s bark?

- A. To give an example of a type of memory
- B. To provide a type of interruption
- C. To prove that dogs have better memories than humans
- D. To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell

Question 5: How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a short time?

- A. By organizing it
- B. By repeating it
- C. By giving it a name
- D. By drawing it

Question 6: The author believes that rote rehearsal is_____.

- A. the best way to remember something
- B. more efficient than chunking
- C. ineffective in the long run
- D. an unnecessary interruption

Question 7: The word “it” in the last paragraph refers to_____.

- A. encoding
- B. STM
- C. semantics
- D. information

Question 8: The word “elaborate” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. complex
- B. efficient
- C. pretty
- D. regular

* Passage 3

As the twentieth century began, the importance of formal education in the United States increased. The frontier had mostly disappeared and by 1910 most Americans lived in towns and cities. Industrialization and the bureaucratization of economic life combine with a new emphasis upon credentials and expertise to make schooling increasingly important for economic and social mobility.

Increasingly, too, schools were viewed as the most important means of integrating immigrants into American society. The arrival of a great wave of southern and eastern European immigrants at the turn of the century coincided with and contributed to an enormous expansion of formal schooling. By 1920 schooling to age fourteen or beyond was compulsory in most states, and the school year was greatly lengthened. Kindergartens, vacation schools, extracurricular activities, and vocational education and counseling extended the influence of public schools over the lives of students, many of whom in the larger

industrial cities were the children of immigrants. Classes for adult immigrants were sponsored by public schools, corporations, unions, churches, settlement houses, and other agencies.

Reformers early in the twentieth century suggested that education programs should suit the needs of specific populations. Immigrant women were one such population. Schools tried to educate young women so they could occupy productive places in the urban industrial economy, and one place many educators considered appropriate for women was the home. Although looking after the house and family was familiar to immigrant women, homemaking a new definition. In preindustrial economies, homemaking had meant the production as well as the consumption of goods, and **it** commonly included income-producing activities both inside and outside the home. In the highly industrialized early-twentieth-century United States, however, overproduction rather than scarcity was becoming a problem. Thus, the ideal American homemaker was viewed as a consumer rather than a producer. Schools trained women to be consumer homemakers-cooking, shopping, decorating, and caring for children “efficiently” in their own homes, or if economic necessity demanded, as employees in the homes of others. Subsequent reforms have made these notions seem quite out-of-date.

Question 1: It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that one important factor in the increasing importance of education in the United States was_____.

- A. the growing number of schools in frontier communities
- B. an increase in the number of trained teachers
- C. the expanding economic problems of schools
- D. the increased urbanization of the entire country

Question 2: The word “**means**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. advantages
- B. probability
- C. method
- D. qualifications

Question 3: The phrase “**coincided with**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. was influenced by
- B. happened at the same time as
- C. began to grow rapidly
- D. ensure the success of

Question 4: According to the passage, what is one important change in United States education by the 1920’s?

- A. Most places required children to attend school.
- B. The amount of time spent on formal education was limited.
- C. New regulations were imposed on nontraditional education
- D. Adults and children studied in the same classes.

Question 5: Vacation schools and extracurricular activities are mentioned in paragraph 2 to illustrate_____.

- A. alternatives to formal education provided by public schools
- B. the importance of educational changes

C. activities that competed to attract new immigrants to their programs

D. the increased impact of public schools on students

Question 6: According to the passage, early-twentieth-century education reformers believed that_____.

A. different groups needed different kinds of education

B. special programs should be set up in frontier communities to modernize them

C. corporations and other organizations damaged educational progress

D. more women should be involved in education and industry

Question 7: What does the word “it” in the third paragraph refer to?

A. consumption

B. production

C. homemaking

D. education

*** Passage 4**

By the mid-nineteenth century, the term “icebox” had entered the American language, but ice was still only beginning to affect the diet of ordinary citizens in the United States. The ice trade grew with the growth of cities. Ice was used in hotels, line taverns, and hospitals, and by some **forward-looking** city dealers in fresh meat, fresh fish, and butter. After the Civil War(1861 -1865), as ice was used to refrigerate freight cars, it also came into household use. Even before 1880, half the ice sold in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and one-third of that sold in Boston and Chicago, went to families for their own use. This had become possible because a new household convenience, the icebox, a precursor of the modern refrigerator, had been invented.

Making an efficient ice box was not as easy as we might now suppose. In the early nineteenth century, the knowledge of the physics of heat, which was essential to a science of refrigeration, was **rudimentary**. The commonsense notion that the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting was of course mistaken, for it was the melting of the ice that performed the cooling. Nevertheless, early efforts to economize ice included wrapping the ice in blankets, which kept the ice from doing its job. Not until near the end of the nineteenth century did inventors achieve the delicate balance of insulation and circulation needed for an efficient icebox.

But as early as 1803, an ingenious Maryland farmer, Thomas Moore, had been on the right track. He owned a farm about twenty miles outside the city of Washington, for which the village of Georgetown was the market center. When he used an icebox of his own design to transport his butter to market, he found that customers would pass up the rapidly melting stuff in the tubs of his competitors to pay a premium price for his butter, still fresh and hard in neat, one-pound bricks. One advantage of his icebox, Moore explained, was that farmers would no longer have to travel to market at night in order to keep their produce cool.

Question 1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The influence of ice on the diet
- B. The development of refrigeration
- C. The transportation of goods to market
- D. Sources of ice in the nineteenth century

Question 2: According to the passage, when did the word “icebox” become part of the language of the United States?

- A. In 1803
- B. Sometime before 1850
- C. During the Civil War
- D. Near the end of nineteenth century

Question 3: The phrase “**forward looking**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. progressive
- B. popular
- C. thrifty
- D. well-established

Question 4: The author mentions fish in line 5 because_____.

- A. many fish dealers also sold ice
- B. fish was shipped in refrigerated freight cars
- C. fish dealers were among the early commercial users of ice
- D. fish was not part of the ordinary person’s diet before the invention of the icebox

Question 5: The word “**it**” in paragraph 1 refers to_____.

- A. fresh meat
- B. the Civil War
- C. ice
- D. a refrigerator

Question 6: According to the passage, which of the following was an obstacle to the development of the icebox?

- A. Competitions among the owners of refrigerated freight cars
- B. The lack of a network for the distribution of ice
- C. The use of insufficient insulation
- D. Inadequate understanding of physics

Question 7: The phrase “**rudimentary**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. growing
- B. undeveloped
- C. necessary
- D. uninteresting

Question 8: According to the information in the second paragraph, an ideal icebox would_____.

- A. completely prevent ice from melting
- B. stop air from circulating
- C. allow ice to melt slowly
- D. use blankets to conserve ice

Question 9: The author describes Thomas Moore as having been “on the right track” to indicate that_____.

- A. the road to the market passed close to Moore’s farm
- B. Moore was an honest merchant
- C. Moore was a prosperous farmer
- D. Moore’s design was fairly successful.

Question 10: According to the passage, Moore’s icebox allowed him to_____.

- A. charge more for his butter
- B. travel to market at night
- C. manufacture butter more quickly
- D. produce ice all year round

*** Passage 5**

Naturalists and casual observers alike have been struck by the special relationship between squirrels and acorns (the seeds of oak trees). Ecologists, though, cannot observe these energetic mammals scurrying up and down oak trees and eating and burying acorns without wondering about their complex relationship with trees. Are squirrels dispersers and planters of oak forests or pesky seed predators? The answer is not simple. Squirrels may devour many acorns, but by storing and failing to recover up to 74 percent of them (as **they** do when seeds are abundant), these arboreal can also aid regeneration and dispersal of the oaks.

Their destructive powers are well documented. According to one report, squirrels destroyed tens of thousands of fallen acorns from an oak stand on the University of Indiana campus. A professor there **estimated** that each of the large white oaks had produced between two and eight thousand acorns, but within weeks of seed maturity, Hardly an intact acorn could be found among the fallen leaves.

Deer, turkey, wild pigs, and bears also feed heavily on acorns, but do not store them, and are therefore of no benefit to the trees. Flying squirrels, chipmunks, and mice are also unlikely to promote tree dispersa - whose behavior of caching (hiding) acorns below the leaf litter often promotes successful germination of acorns - and perhaps bluejays, important long-distance dispersers, seem to help oaks spread and reproduce.

Among squirrels, though, there is a particularly puzzling behavior pattern. Squirrels **pry off** the caps of acorns, bite through the shells to get at the nutritious inner kernels, and then discard them half-eaten. The ground under towing oaks is often **littered** with thousands of half-eaten acorns, each one only bitten from the top. Why would any animal waste so much time and energy and risk exposure to such predators as redrtail hawks only to leave a large part of each acorn uneaten? While research is not conclusive at this point, one thing that is certain is that squirrels do hide some of the uneaten portions, and these acorn halves, many of which contain the seeds, may later germinate.

Question 1: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The ecology of oak tree
- B. Factors that determine the feeding habits of Squirrels
- C. Various species of animals that promote the dispersal of tree seeds
- D. The relationship between squirrels and oak trees

Question 2: What does the word “**they**” in paragraph 1 refers to?

- A. oak forests
- B. acorns
- C. squirrels
- D. predators

Question 3: According to the passage, what do squirrels do when large quantities of acorns are available?

- A. They do not store acorns.
- B. They eat more than 74 percent of available acorns.
- C. They do not retrieve all the acorns that they have stored.
- D. They hide acorns in tree cavities.

Question 4: The word “**estimated**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. commented
- B. judged
- C. observed
- D. discovered

Question 5: Why does the author mention “the University of Indiana campus” in paragraph 2?

- A. To provide evidence that intact acorns are hard to find under oak trees
- B. To indicate a place where squirrels can aid seed dispersal of oaks
- C. To argue in favor of additional studies concerning the destructive force of squirrels
- D. To support the claim that squirrels can do great damage to oak stands

Question 6: It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that chipmunks do not aid in the dispersal of oak trees because_____.

- A. they store their acorns where they cannot germinate
- B. they consume most of their stored acorns
- C. their stored acorns are located and consumed by other species
- D. they cannot travel the long distance required for dispersal

Question 7: According to the passage, which of the following do squirrels and blue jays have in common?

- A. They travel long distances to obtain acorns.
- B. They promote the reproduction of oak trees.
- C. They bury acorns under fallen leaves.
- D. They store large quantities of acorns.

Question 8: The phrase “**pry off**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. swallow
- B. remove
- C. squeeze
- D. locate

Question 9: The word “**littered**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. covered
- B. displayed
- C. fertilized
- D. planted

Question 10: According to the passage, scientists cannot explain which of the following aspects of squirrel behavior?

- A. Where squirrels store their acorn caches
- B. Why squirrels prefer acorns over other seeds
- C. Why squirrels eat only a portion of each acorn they retrieve
- D. Why squirrels prefer acorns from a particular species of oak trees

*** Passage 6**

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost nothing was written about the contribution of women during the colonial period and the early history of the newly formed United States. Lacking the right to vote and absent from the seats of power, women were not considered an important force in history. Anne Bradstreet wrote some significant poetry in the seventeenth century, Mercy Otis Warren produced the best contemporary history of the American Revolution, and Abigail Adams penned important letters showing she exercised great political influence over her husband, John, the second President of the United States. But little or no notice was taken of these contributions. During these centuries, women remained invisible in history books.

Throughout the nineteenth century, this lack of visibility continued, despite the efforts of female authors writing about women. These writers, like most of their male counterparts, were amateur historians. Their writings were celebratory in nature, and they were uncritical in their selection and use of sources.

During the nineteenth century, however, certain feminists showed a keen sense of history by keeping records of activities in which women were engaged. National, regional, and local women's organizations compiled accounts of their doings. Personal correspondence, newspaper clippings, and souvenirs were saved and stored. These sources form the core of the two greatest collections of women's history in the United States - one at the Elizabeth and Arthur Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College, and the other the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. Such sources have provided valuable materials for later generations of historians.

Despite the gathering of more information about ordinary women during the nineteenth century, most of the writing about women conformed to the "great women" theory of history, just as much of mainstream American history concentrated on "great men". To demonstrate that women were making significant contributions to American life, female authors singled out women leaders and wrote biographies, or else important women produced their autobiographies. Most of these leaders were involved in public life as reformers, activists working for women's right to vote, or authors, and were not representative at all of the great mass of ordinary women. The lives of ordinary people continued, generally, to be untold in the American histories being published.

Question 1: What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The role of literature in early American histories
- B. The place of American women in written histories
- C. The keen sense of history shown by American women
- D. The “great women” approach to History used by American historians

Question 2: The word “**contemporary**” in paragraph 1 means that the history was_____.

- A. informative
- B. written at that time
- C. thoughtful
- D. faultfinding

Question 3: In the first paragraph, Bradstreet, Warren, and Adams are mentioned to show that_____ .

- A. even the contributions of outstanding women were ignored
- B. a woman’s status was changed by marriage
- C. only three women were able to get their writing published
- D. poetry produced by women was more readily accepted than other writing by women

Question 4: The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 refers to_____.

- A. efforts
- B. authors
- C. counterparts
- D. sources

Question 5: In the second paragraph, what weakness in nineteenth-century histories does the author point out?

- A. They put too much emphasis on daily activities.
- B. They left out discussion of the influence on money on politics.
- C. The sources of the information they were based on were not necessarily accurate.
- D. They were printed on poor quality paper.

Question 6: On the basis of information in the third paragraph, which of the following, would most likely have been collected by nineteenth-century feminist organizations?

- A. Newspaper accounts of presidential election results.
- B. Biographies of John Adams.
- C. Letters from a mother to a daughter advising her how to handle a family problem.
- D. Books about famous graduates of the country’s first college.

Question 7: What use was made of the nineteenth-century women’s history materials in the Schlesinger Library and the Sophia Smith Collection?

- A. They were combined and published in a multivolume encyclopedia about women.
- B. They formed the basis of college courses in the nineteenth-century.
- C. They provided valuable information for twentieth-century historical researchers.
- D. They were shared among women’s colleges throughout the United States.

Question 8: In the last paragraph, the author mentions all of the following as possible roles of nineteenthcentury “great women” EXCEPT:

- A. authors
- B. reformers
- C. activists for women’s rights
- D. politicians

Question 9: The word “**representative**” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. typical B. satisfied C. supportive D. distinctive

*** Passage 7**

In the last third of the nineteenth century a new housing form was quietly being developed. In 1869 the Stuyvesant, considered New York’s first apartment house, was built on East Eighteenth street. The building was financed by the developed Rutherford Stuyvesant and designed by Richard Morris Hunt, the first American architect to graduate from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Each man had lived in Paris, and each understood the economic and social potential of this Parisian housing form. But the Stuyvesant was at best a limited success. In spite of Hunt’s **inviting** facade, the living space was awkwardly arranged. Those who could afford them were quite content to reunite in the more **sumptuous**, single-family homes, leaving the Stuyvesant to young married couples and bachelors.

The fundamental problem with the Stuyvesant and the other early apartment buildings that quickly followed, in the late 1870’s and early 1880’s, was that they were confined to the typical New York building lot. That lot was a rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep—a shape perfectly suited for a row house. The lot could also accommodate a rectangular tenement, though it could not **yield** the square, well-lighted, and logically arranged rooms that great apartment buildings require. But even with the awkward interior configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something better than tenements but could not afford or did not want row houses.

So while the city’s newly emerging social leadership commissioned their mansions, apartment houses and hotels began to sprout on multiple lots, thus breaking the initial space constraints. In the closing decades of the nineteenth century, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of New York City, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, such as the Dakota and the Ansonia, finally transcended the tight confinement of row house building lots. From there it was only a small step to building luxury apartment houses on the newly created Park Avenue, right next to the fashionable Fifth Avenue shopping area.

Question 1: The new housing form discussed in the passage refers to_____.

- A. single-family homes B. apartment buildings
C. row houses D. hotels

Question 2: The word “**inviting**” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. open B. encouraging C. attractive D. asking

Question 3: Why was the Stuyvesant a limited success?

- A. The arrangement of the rooms was not convenient.
B. Most people could not afford to live there.
C. There were no shopping areas nearby.

D. It was in a crowded neighborhood.

Question 4: The word “sumptuous” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. luxurious B. unique C. modern D. distant

Question 5: It can be inferred that the majority of people who live in New York’s first apartments were_____.

A. highly educated B. unemployed C. wealthy D. young

Question 6: It can be inferred that a New York apartment building in the 1870’s and 1880’s had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:

A. Its room arrangement was not logical.

B. It was rectangular

C. It was spacious inside.

D. It had limited light.

Question 7: The word “yield” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

A. harvest B. surrender C. amount D. provide

Question 8: Why did the idea of living in an apartment become popular in the late 1800’s?

A. Large families needed housing with sufficient space.

B. Apartments were preferable to tenements and cheaper than row houses.

C. The city official of New York wanted housing that was centrally located.

D. The shape of early apartments could accommodate a variety of interior designs.

Question 9: The author mentions the Dakota and the Ansonia in the last paragraph because_____.

A. they are examples of large, well-designed apartment buildings

B. their design is similar to that of row houses

C. they were built on a single building lot

D. they are famous hotels

MỘT SỐ ĐỀ LUYỆN THI THAM KHẢO

PRACTICE TEST 1

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. creates B. faces C. strikes D. cigarettes

Question 2: A. compile B. facile C. facsimile D. textile

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

Question 3: A. evolve B. protect C. argue D. resist

Question 4: A. profession B. consequence C. substantial D. objective

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

Question 5: Let's go to the cinema this tonight, _____?

- A. do we B. shall we C. don't we D. aren't we

Question 6: I have some my friends _____ my birthday party.

- A. prepare B. to prepare C. preparing D. prepares

Question 7: If these prisoners attempted to escape from prison, _____ immediately.

- A. they would be caught B. they would catch
C. they will be caught D. they will have caught

Question 8: Many girls want to go to the pub only a minority _____ to watch TV at home now.

- A. want B. wants C. is wanting D. to want

Question 9: He promised to telephone _____ I have never heard from him again.

- A. but B. except C. although D. because

Question 10: They were playing in the garden _____.

- A. When they have heard a scream B. When they were hearing a scream
C. When they heard a scream D. When they had heard a scream

Question 11: I made sure I had all the facts _____ my fingertips before attending the meeting.

- A. with B. at C. by D. for

Question 12: In The Sociology of Science, _____ a classic, Robert Merton discusses cultural, economic and social forces that contributed to the development of modern science.

- A. now considering B. now considered C. which considers D. which considered

Question 13: Recently health foods have increased in _____.

- A. popular B. popularity C. popularize D. popularization

Question 14: Everyone laughed when he _____ the teacher so well.

- A. looked up B. took off C. sent off D. called up

Question 15: As the drug took _____ the patient became unconscious.

- A. effect B. force C. influence D. action

Question 16: You're very quiet today. What have you got on your _____?

- A. spirit B. attention C. mind D. brain

Question 17: Mark Zuckerberg's enormous success has taken a lot of hardworking and _____.

- A. indifference B. dedication C. loyalty D. reputation

Question 18: After a momentary _____ of concentration, Simon managed to regain his focus and completed the test.

- A. failure. B. lapse. C. fault. D. error.

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

Question 19: A brief outline of the course and bibliography were handed out to the students at the first meeting.

- A. dispensed B. dispersed C. distributed D. contributed

Question 20: Her courage not only inspired her followers but moved her rivals as well.

- A. depressed B. motivated C. overlooked D. rejected

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

Question 21: Rather than assuming responsibility for explaining corporate losses, the CEO passed the buck to his CFO to explain the downturn.

- A. denied responsibilities
B. shifted the responsibility for something to someone else
C. made someone responsible for a problem that you should deal with
D. shouldered the blame

Question 22: The water workers' claim for a 10 percent pay rise has been under consideration by the Government.

- A. neglected B. concentrated C. suspected D. be thought

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges

Question 23: A student is talking to the school librarian.

Student: "I would like to join the library."

Librarian: "___"

A. OK. Would you like to fill in this form?

B. OK. This is the form that requires us.

C. OK. I would like to fill in this form.

D. OK. See if you can join.

Question 24: Jordan and Jim are in a pub.

Jordan: "___"

Jim: "No, thanks."

A. Would you want another drink?

B. Would you care for another drink?

C. Can you help me with this?

D. Come in, please!

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 25-29

THE FAMILY

Statesmen define a family as "a group of individuals having a common dwelling and related by blood, adoption or marriage, (25)_____includes common-law relationships". Most people are born into one of these groups and will live their lives as a family in such a group.

Although the definition of a family may not change, (26)_____relationship of people to each other within the family group changes as society changes. More and more wives are taking paying jobs, and, as a result, the roles of husband, wife and children are changing. Today, men expect to work for pay for about 40 years of their lives, and, in today's marriages (27)_____which both spouses have paying jobs, women can expect to work for about 30 to 35 years of their lives. This means that men must learn to do their share of family tasks such as caring for the children and daily (28) _____chores. Children, too, especially adolescents, have to (29) _____with the members of their family in sharing household tasks.

The widespread acceptance of contraception has meant that having children is as matter of choice, not an automatic result of marriage. Marriage itself has become a choice. As alternatives such as common-law relationships and single-parent families have become socially acceptable, women will become more independent.

Question 25: A. which

B. that

C. what

D. it

Question 26: A. a

B. any

C. some

D. the

Question 27: A. in

B. for

C. with

D. to

Question 28: A. home

B. family

C. house

D. household

Question 29: A. carry

B. deal

C. cooperate

D. combine

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 30-34

The Art World

One of the major problems in the art world is how to distinguish and promote an artist. In effect, a market must be created for an artist to be successful. The practice of signing and numbering individual prints was introduced by James Abbott McNeill Whistler, the nineteenth-century artist best known for the painting of his mother, called "Arrangement in Grey and Black", but known to most of US as "Whistler's Mother". Whistler's brother-in-law, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, a less well-known artist, had speculated that collectors might find prints more attractive if they knew that there were only a limited number of copies produced. By signing the work in pencil, an artist could guarantee and personalize each print.

As soon as Whistler and Haden began the practice of signing and numbering their prints, their work began to increase in value. When other artists noticed that the signed prints commanded higher prices, they began copying the procedure.

Although most prints are signed on the right-hand side in the margin below the image, the placement of the signature is a matter of personal choice. Indeed, prints have been signed within image, in any of the margins, or even on the reverse side of the 'print. Wherever the artist elects to sign it, a signed print is still valued above an unsigned one, even in the same edition.

Question 30: Which of the following would be a better title for the passage?

- A.** Whistler's Mother.
C. The Practice of Signing Prints.
- B.** Whistler's Greatest Works,
D. Copying Limited Edition Prints.

Question 31: What made Whistler's work more valuable?

- A.** His fame as an artist.
C. His signature on the prints.
- B.** His painting of his mother,
D. His brother-in-law's prints.

Question 32: The word “**speculated**” in the paragraph I could best be replaced by .

- A. guessed** **B. noticed** **C. denied** **D. announced**

Question 33: The word “it” in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

- A. the same edition B. the image C. the reverse side D. a print**

Question 34: The author mentions all of the following as reasons why a collector prefers a signed print EXCEPT ____.

- A.** it guarantees the print's authenticity **B.** it makes the print more personal
C. it encourages higher prices for the print **D.** it limits the number of copies of the print

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35-42

From smartphones and tablets to apps and social media, society is ambushed from all sides with technology. Naturally, all generations embrace **it** differently, with younger “digital natives” generally being more connected, more switched-on and more tech literate than older age groups.

According to Pew Research, 92% of Millennials (born 1981–1996) own smartphones, compared with 85% of Gen Xers (born 1965–1980) and 67% of Baby Boomers (born 1946–1964). In terms of tech behavior, older generations tend to use their phones mostly for making calls, whereas for younger generations, a phone is their digital window to the world. Phones are used for social media, going online, texting, emailing, playing games, listening to music, and recording and watching videos.

The daily media consumption of different generations also vastly differs. Gen Z and Millennials favor streaming and online services, with 46% of teens saying they use Netflix compared to 31% of those aged over 16. Furthermore, 16-24s spend 30% of their **downtime** watching TV or video, compared to 40% of time spent on these activities by the average UK adult. Boomers spend a whopping 344 minutes a day watching regular TV, significantly more than any other age group.

Size also matters more depending on your decade of birth. Younger generations prefer smaller screen sizes, opting for a smartphone as their go-to tech, while Generation X and technology newbies - the Boomers, are going bigger, owning more desktops and tablets. Always in the front of the queue for the hottest tech, younger generations see technology as an integral part of their existence, and since few Millennials and Gen Z can remember a time without social media, they're more fearless and carefree when it comes to technology. So much so, that a LivePerson report revealed 65% of Millennials and Gen Z interact more with each other online than they do in the real world.

Fundamentally, these behaviors and preferred technologies combine to create a technological generation gap, where employees, shaped by their personal experiences, demonstrate different levels of ability and willingness to adopt new tech. Constantly chasing the next update or device, switched on Millennials and Gen Z are quick to lap up the latest apps, games, and platforms, while Gen X and Boomers are generally slower to **embrace** technology - both at home and in the workplace.

(Source: <https://info.templafy.com/>)

Câu 35. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A.** Bridging the technological generation gap. **B.** Decoding the ethical generational gap.
C. The technological generation gap in family life. **D.** What is the technological generation gap?

Câu 36. The word “it” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A.** window **B.** media **C.** society **D.** technology

Câu 37. According to paragraph 2, what is the technological characteristic of Millennials?

- A.** They are hesitant when discussing about technology.
B. They are dependent on smartphones for almost every activity.
C. They are optimistic about technology's benefits to society.
D. They are ignorant to the older ones' advice about technology.

Câu 38. The word “**downtime**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. spare time B. inactivity C. suspension D. stay

Câu 39. According to paragraph 4, which statement is correct about different generations and their gap?

- A. Boomers are willing to queue overnight for a state-of-the-art mobile gadgets.
B. Millennials and Gen Z are more accustomed to face-to-face than messaging.
C. iPhones and other mobile devices are a necessary part of life by young people.
D. Younger generations prefer bigger technological devices over portable ones.

Câu 40. The word “**embrace**” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. reject B. include C. cuddle D. adopt

Câu 41. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the passage?

- A. Younger people always know more about technology than the older generation does.
B. Digital savviness decrease with age is a major misunderstanding caused by media.
C. The generation users are born into affects their choices for size of technological gadgets.
D. Netflix is among the streaming services preferred by the Millennial generation.

Câu 42 . Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. There's a huge disparity in attitudes towards technology among different age groups.
B. The difference in digital literacy and ability between generations is negligible.
C. Generation gap issues in work life can result in workplace tensions and hinder team collaboration.

D. Catering for the diverse digital habits and capabilities of individual students is essential.

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

Question 43: A number of students takes part in the entrance examination at university highly every year

- A B C D

Question 44: Operas can be broadly classified as either comedies or they are tragedies

- A B C D

Question 45: I don't think it would be political to ask for loan just now

- A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions

Question 46: My younger brother is more industrious than anyone in my family

- A. My younger borther is the most industrious person in my family
B. My younger brother is not so industrious as anyone in my family.
C. Some people in my family is more industrious than my younger brother
D. Noone in my family is industriouser than my younger brother.

Question 47: “I will pay back the money, Gloria.” Said Ivan.

- A. Ivan apologized to Gloria for borrowing her money. B. Ivan offered to pay Gloria the money back.
C. Ivan promised to pay back Gloria’s money. D. Ivan suggested paying back the money to Gloria.

Question 48: My children are possibly in the living room.

- A. My children will be playing in the living room. B. My children cannot be in the kitchen.
C. I do not know whether my children are in the living room. D. My children might be in the living room.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions

Question 49: Keep silent, or you will be punished by your teacher.

- A. Unless you keep silent, you will be punished by your teacher.
B. If you keep silent, you will be punished by your teacher.
C. If you kept silent, you wouldn’t be punished by your teacher
D. If you don’t keep silent, you won’t be punished by your teacher.

Question 50: We arrived at the cinema. Then we realized our tickets were still at home.

- A. No sooner had we realized that our tickets were still at home than we arrived at the cinema.
 B. Not until we arrived at the cinema that we realized that our tickets were still at home
 C. Only after we arrived at the cinema did we realize that our tickets were at home.
 D. Hardly had we arrived at the cinema than we realized that our tickets were still at home.

PRACTICE TEST 2

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- Question 1: A. buses B. crashes C. bridges D. plates
 Question 2: A. expand B. stagnant C. vacancy D. applicant

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

- Question 3: A. suggest B. involve C. travel D. sustain
 Question 4: A. butterfly B. departure C. tradition D. protection

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

- Question 5: Buy me something to drink, _____?
 A. aren't you B. won't you C. don't you D. will you

- Question 6: Don't be afraid _____ the holiday company about what they do that is 'eco'.
 A. about asking B. to asking C. asking D. to ask

- Question 7: If it _____ tomorrow, we may postpone going on a picnic.
 A. rains B. will rain C. shall rain D. raining

- Question 8: I _____ English for five years. I study it at school.
 A. have been learning B. have learnt C. learnt D. am learning

- Question 9: My parents lent me the money. _____, I couldn't have afforded the trip.
 A. Therefore B. Otherwise C. Only if D. However

- Question 10: As soon as the taxi _____, we will be able to leave for the airport.
 A. arrives B. arrive C. will arrive D. arrived

- Question 11: I can't cope well _____ all the homework I've got to do!
 A. on B. of C. about D. with

- Question 12: The man _____ at the blackboard is our teacher.
 A. stood B. stands C. standing D. to stand

- Question 13: John is feeling _____ because he hasn't had enough sleep recently.
 A. irritate B. irritation C. irritably D. irritable

- Question 14: When travelling in Europe, we tried to _____ at least an hour in a medieval town to explore it.
 A. stop off B. stop out C. stop up D. stop in

- Question 15: The commission estimates that at least seven companies took _____ of the program.
 A. advantage B. use C. benefit D. dominance

- Question 16: It is not easy at all to get a good job without any _____ qualifications.
 A. academic B. social C. great D. favourite

- Question 17: Jenny has an _____ command of Japanese cuisine.
 A. intensive B. utter C. impressive D. extreme

- Question 18: The head teacher has asked me to take the new boy under my _____ and look after him.
 A. sleeves B. arm C. wing D. cloak

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

- Question 19: A lot of waste from hotels and vehicles is also discharged into the water and air.
 A. get over B. turn up C. get off D. watch out

- Question 20: If the examiner can't make sense of what your essay is about, you'll get the low mark.

A. declare B. estimate C. communicate D. understand

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

Question 21: Sorry, I can't come to your party. I am snowed under with work at the moment.

A. busy with B. free from C. relaxed about D. interested in

Question 22: He was imprisoned because he revealed secrets to the enemies.

A. disowned B. declared C. betrayed D. concealed

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges

Question 23: Nam and Lan are talking about tourism in the future

Nam: "What do you think tourism will be like in the future?" Lan: "_____"

A. I guess there will be various forms of tourism. B. I've always interested in tourism industry.
C. It's not easy to find a job in tourism these days. D. More females than males work in tourism industry.

Question 24: Sam and David are talking about what to do after work.

- "Do you fancy going to a movie this evening?" - "_____"

A. Not at all. Go ahead. B. I'm sorry. I don't know that.
C. That would be nice. D. Not so bad. And you?

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 25 to 29.

Is it worth reading books, (25) _____ nowadays there are so many other forms of entertainment? (26) _____ people say that even paperback books are expensive, and not everyone can borrow books from a library. They might add that television is more exciting and that viewers can relax as they watch their favourite programme. All that may be true, but books are still very popular. They encourage the reader to use his or her imagination for a start. You can read a chapter of a book, or just a few pages, and then stop. Of course, it may be so (27) _____ that you can't stop! There are many different kinds of books, so you can choose a crime novel or an autobiography, or a book (28) _____ gives you interesting information. If you find it hard to choose, you can read reviews, or ask friends for ideas. Personally, I can't do without books, but I can (29) _____ up television easily enough. You can't watch television at bus stops!

Question 25. A. Therefore B. or C. However D. since

Question 26. A. Much B. Some C. Little D. Few

Question 27. A. current B. imagined C. interest D. gripping

Question 28. A. whose B. which C. what D. when

Question 29. A. pick B. look C. give D. turn

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions form 30 -34

Tourism will always have an impact on the places visited. Sometimes the impact is good, but often it is negative. For example, if lots of people visit one place, then this can damage the environment. The question is - how can we minimize the problems without preventing people from travelling and visiting places?

The main aim of ecotourism is to reduce the negative impact that tourism has on the environment and local people. The idea is to encourage tourists to think about what they do when they visit a place.

It's great to talk about protecting the environment, but how do you actually do this? There are a number of key points. Tourists shouldn't drop litter, they should stay on the paths, they shouldn't interfere with wildlife and they should respect local customs and traditions.

Some people see ecotourism as a contradiction. They say that any tourism needs infrastructure - roads, airports and hotels. The more tourists that visit a place, the more of these are needed and, by building more of these, you can't avoid damaging the environment.

But, of course, things aren't so black and white. Living in a place of natural beauty doesn't mean that you shouldn't benefit from things like better roads. As long as the improvements benefit the local people and

not just the tourists, and the local communities are consulted on plans and changes, then is there really a problem?

In 2002 the United Nations celebrated the "International Year of Ecotourism". Over the past twenty years, more and more people have started taking eco-holidays. In countries such as Ecuador, Nepal, Costa Rica and Kenya, ecotourism represents a significant proportion of the tourist industry.

Question 30 : What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. A brief introduction about ecotourism B. Some Dos for ecotourists
- C. Some Don'ts for ecotourists D. Benefits and drawbacks of ecotoursim

Question 31: In paragraph 1, the word "**it**" refers to ____.

- A. tourism B. environment C. impact D. damage

Question 32: According to the passage, what does the ecotourism aim at?

- A. stopping ecotourism altogether B. reducing the tourism problems
- C. preventing tourists from travelling D. finding a new form of tourism

Question 33: In paragraph 4, the word "**avoid**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. present B. pretend C. prevent D. protest

Question 34: Which of the following is TRUE about the author's opinion?

- A. Building extra infrastructure in ecotourism areas must be prohibited.
- B. New infrastructure could be accepted as long as it also helps local people.
- C. Tourists are consulted about the plans to build new infrastructure.
- D. Governments are consulted about the plans to build new infrastructure,

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions form 35 -42

PERCEPTIONS OF ANIMALS ACROSS CULTURES

When living and working in another country, there are numerous things to consider apart from the more obvious ones of climate, language, religion, currency, etc. Some important considerations are less obvious. For example, do you have a pet or do you enjoy a hobby such as horse riding? Your animal or hobby may be perceived in a completely different light in another culture so it's important to consider the significance given to specific animals in different parts of the world and general perceptions towards them.

One example which is often mentioned in popular press is the case of dogs. In some cultures, like the US or UK, dogs are loved and considered a great pet to have at home and with the family. In other cultures, such as those where Islam is the majority religion, dogs may be perceived as dirty or dangerous. Muslims treatment of dogs is still a matter of debate amongst Islamic scholars, while these animals are widely considered by many Western cultures to be "mans best friend", the Koran describes them as "**unhygienic**". Muslims will therefore avoid touching a dog unless he can wash his hands immediately afterwards, and they will almost never keep a dog in their home.

In Iran, for instance, a cleric once denounced "the moral depravity" of dog owners and even demanded their arrest. If you are an international assignee living and working in Saudi Arabia or another Arabic country, you should remember **this** when inviting Arab counterparts to your house in case you have a dog as a pet. This is just one example of how Islam and other cultural beliefs can impact on aspects of everyday life that someone else may not even question. A Middle Eastern man might be very surprised when going to Japan, for instance, and seeing dogs being dressed and **pampered** like humans and carried around in baby prams!

Dogs are not the only animals which are perceived quite differently from one culture to another. In India, for example, cows are sacred and are treated with the utmost respect. Conversely in Argentina, beef is a symbol of national pride because of its tradition and the high quality of its cuts. An Indian working in Argentina who has not done his research or participated in a cross cultural training programme such as Doing Business in Argentina may be surprised at his first welcome dinner with his Argentinean counterparts where a main dish of beef would be served.

It is therefore crucial to be aware of the specific values assigned to objects or animals in different cultures to avoid faux-pas or cultural misunderstandings, particularly when living and working in another culture. Learning how people value animals and other symbols around the world is one of the numerous cultural

examples discussed in Communication's intercultural training courses. Understanding how your international colleagues may perceive certain animals can help you ensure you aren't insensitive and it may even provide you with a good topic for conversation.

(Source: <https://www.communicaid.com>)

Question 35. What does the author suggest in the last paragraph?

- A. Talking about different perceptions with others will help you overcome insensitivity.
- B. To avoid cultural shocks, people should not live or work in another culture.
- C. It's important to value the objects or animals in different countries before going there.
- D. Understanding different perceptions of animals will help you avoid faux-pas in another nation.

Question 36. According to paragraph 2, which sentence is INCORRECT?

- A. The dog is a typical example of different views in the world about animals.
- B. Dogs are well-treated and loved in the US and UK.
- C. Muslims are those considering dogs as their best pets at home.
- D. People whose religion is Islam don't like having dogs in their home.

Question 37. The word "unhygienic" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____

- A. unhealthy B. undependable C. unreliable D. unacceptable

Question 38. What does the word "this" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. you are an international assignee
- B. you are having a dog as pet
- C. a cleric once denounced the moral depravity of dog owners and even demanded their arrest
- D. you are living and working in Saudi Arabia or another Arabic country

Question 39. The author mentioned cows in paragraph 4 as an example of _____

- A. the animals that are differently perceived in numerous cultures
- B. sacred animals in Argentina
- C. a symbol of a nation for its high quality of nutrients
- D. which may cause surprise for Argentinian people at dinner

Question 40. Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

- A. Perceptions of animals across cultures B. What should be learnt before going to another country
- C. Dogs and different beliefs in the world D. Muslims and their opinions about animals

Question 41. The word "pampered" in the third paragraph could be best replaced by _____

- A. indulged B. taken care of C. made up D. respected

Question 42. It can be inferred from the passage that _____

- A. people will change their perceptions of animals when living in another culture
- B. you should not be surprised if other counterparts consider your sacred animals as food
- C. there are many things to research before going to live and work in another country
- D. respecting other cultures is a good way to have a successful life abroad

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

Question 43: My mother as well as her friends always go out together at the weekend

- A B C D

Question 44: He is a handsome, intelligence and friendly student in my group.

- A B C D

Question 45: They have carried exhausting research into the effects of smartphone on schoolchildren's

- A B

behaviour and their academic performce

- C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions

Question 46: I am not as good at English as my friend

- A. My friend is better at English than me B. My friend is the best at English person in my class.
- C. I am the best at English person in my class. D. I am better at English than my friend

Question 47: "Please, let my child go!" she begged the kidnapper.

- A. She begged the kidnapper to let her child to go. B. She pleaded with the kidnapper to release her child.
C. She solemnly ordered the kidnapper to set her child free. D. She pleaded the kidnapper to let her child go.

Question 48: It is necessary to do your homework everyday.

- A. You needn't do your homework everyday. B. You must do your homework everyday.
C. You shouldn't do your homework everyday. D. You are able to do your homework everyday.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions

Question 49: Women can delay having children due to effective birth control methods.

- A. If there are not effective birth control methods, women can not delay having children
B. Unless women could delay having children there were not effective birth control methods
C. If there were not effective birth control methods, women could not delay having children
D. If there had not had effective birth control methods, women could not have delayed having children

Question 50: John didn't understand what the story was about until he saw the film based on it.

- A. He doesn't understand what the story is about.
B. Not until John saw the film based on the story did he understand what it was about.
C. It was until he saw the film based on it that John understood what the story was about.
D. John went to see the film before she read the story.

PRACTICE TEST 3

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

Question 1. A. developed B. pretended C. vibrated D. visited

Question 2. A. breathh B. boothh C. thhank D. thhreat

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

Question 3. A. escape B. before C. enough D. welfare

Question 4. A. romantic B. marriage C. majority D. attractiveness

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

Question 5. Do you know that _____ longest river in _____ world is _____ Nile?

- A. the/the/the B. a/the/the C. x/the/a D. the/the/x

Question 6. I decided to go to the library as soon as I _____.

- A. would finish what I did B. finish what I did
C. finished what I did D. finished what I was doing

Question 7. I have just found the book _____.

- A. which you were looking B. you were looking
C. for that you were looking D. you were looking for

Question 8. The doctor recommended that she _____ a specialist about the problem.

- A. to see B. see C. sees D. seeing

Question 9. Thanks to all the qualified staff, the event was _____ and flowed smoothly.

- A. well-behaved B. well-planned C. well-off D. well-trained

Question 10. iPhone 11 is the latest _____ in the field of smartphone design of Apple.

- A. creator B. create C. creativity D. creation

Question 11. These _____ suggest that there is not direct link between unemployment and crime.

- A. readings B. discoveries C. findings D. outputs

Question 12. If the boys played better, they _____ the football match.

- A. won B. would win C. will win D. were winning

Question 13. I suppose no one survived the accident, _____?

- A. didn't they B. didn't he C. did they D. don't I

Question 14. Giving up smoking is just one of the ways to _____ heart disease.

- A. push off B. put off C. throw off D. ward off

Question 15. I don't know why you insist _____ blaming me _____ all my troubles.

- A. on / for B. in / for C. at / on D. over / for

Question 16. _____ I'd like to help you out, I'm afraid I just haven't got any spare money at the moment.

- A. Although B. However C. Despite D. In spite of

Question 17. The report form is available on the two _____ discs in my drawer.

- A. small green round B. round small green
C. green small round D. small round green

Question 18. His poor standard of play fully justifies his _____ from the team for the next match.

- A. expulsion B. dismissal C. rejection D. exclusion

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

Question 19. Professor Berg was very interested in the diversity of cultures all over the world.

- A. number B. variety C. changes D. conservation

Question 20. I'm sorry I can't go to the movies with you this weekend - I'm up to my ears in work.

- A. very busy B. very bored C. very scared D. very idle

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

Question 21. It's only quite recently that the long-lasting and devastating effects of such chemicals on wildlife have come to light.

- A. durable B. effective C. transient D. flexible

Question 22. We have to work against the clock so as to meet the deadline of the clients tomorrow.

- A. work in a haste B. work slowly C. work as fast as possible D. work strenuously

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 23. Two students are talking with each other about their student life.

Student A: "Do you prefer to live on campus or in a rent apartment?"

Student B: "_____."

- A. I'm thinking of renting an apartment for more freedom.
B. Actually, it's not good living with someone you don't really like.
C. Living on the campus helps you socialize with many other students.
D. It's not easy to find an apartment for sale at reasonable price.

Question 24. - John: "I didn't pass my driving test." - Anna: "_____!"

- A. Better luck next time B. So poor
C. Congratulations D. That was nice of them

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 25 to 29.

Welcome to the Netherlands, a tiny country that only extends, at its broadest, 312 km north to south, and 264 km east to west - (25) _____ the land area increases slightly each year as a result of continuous land reclamation and drainage. With a lot of heart and much to offer, 'Holland,' as it is (26) _____ known to most of us abroad - a name stemming from its once most prominent provinces - has more going on per kilometer than most countries, and more English-speaking natives. You'll be impressed by its (27) _____ cities and charmed by its countryside and villages, full of contrasts. From the exciting variety on offer, you could choose a romantic canal boat tour in Amsterdam, a Royal Tour by coach in The Hague, or a hydrofoil tour around the biggest harbour in the world - Rotterdam. In season you could visit the dazzling bulb fields, enjoy a full day on a boat, or take a bike tour through the pancake-flat countryside spiced with windmills. The possibilities are countless and the nationwide tourist office is on hand to give

you information and help you (28) _____ reservations. You'll have (29) _____ language problems here, as the Dutch are true linguists and English is spoken here almost universally.

Question 25. A. so B. despite C. in spite of D. although

Question 26. A. regularly B. occasionally C. commonly D. unusually

Question 27. A. historic B. historical C. historically D. historian

Question 28. A. sit B. catch C. do D. make

Question 29. A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 30 to 34.

People think children should play sports. Sports are fun, and children stay healthy while playing with others. However, playing sports can have negative effects on children. It may produce feelings of poor self-esteem or aggressive behavior in some children. According to research on kids and sports, 40 million kids play sports in the US. Of these, 18 million say they have been yelled at or called names while playing sports. **This** leaves many children with a bad impression of sports. They think sports are just too aggressive.

Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and coaches, are the main cause of too much aggression in children's sports. They believe children copy aggressive adult behavior. This behavior is then further **reinforced** through both positive and negative feedback. Parents and coaches are powerful teachers because children usually look up to them. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that winning is everything. At children's sporting events, parents may yell insults at other players or cheer when their child behaves aggressively. As well, children may be taught that hurting other players is acceptable, or they may be pushed to continue playing even when they are injured. In addition, the media makes violence seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behavior replayed over and over on television.

As a society, we really need to face up to this problem and do something about it. Parents and coaches should act as better examples for children. They also need to teach children better values. They should teach children to enjoy themselves whether they win or not. It is not necessary to knock yourself out to enjoy sports. Winning is not everything. In addition, children should not be allowed to continue to play when they are injured. Sending a child with an injury into a game gives the child the message that health is not as important as winning. If we make some basic changes, children might learn to enjoy sports again.

(Adapted from Reading Challenge 2 by Casey Malarcher and Andrea Janzen)

Câu 30. Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

- A. Children should be discouraged to play sports when they are too young.
- B. Playing sports is not always beneficial to children's health.
- C. The negative impacts sports bring children outweigh its positive effects.
- D. Playing sports may make children more violent.

Câu 31. The word "**this**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. playing sports
- B. millions of kids playing sports in the US
- C. being yelled or called names while playing sports
- D. aggressive behavior

Câu 32. The word "**reinforced**" in the second paragraph could be best replaced by _____.

- A. strengthened B. deteriorated C. reduced D. prevented

Câu 33. According to paragraph 2, the following are the reasons of children's aggression, EXCEPT _____.

- A. parents and coaches are too aggressive to win.
- B. children are likely trained that it's appropriate to commit a foul against an opponent.
- C. violent manners are repeated many times on television.
- D. children shout at their opponents as playing.

Câu 34. What does the author suggest in the last paragraph?

- A. Relishing themselves should be children's principal purpose when playing sports.

- B. Aggressive behavior is indispensable in playing sports.
- C. Children are inevitable to hurt or yell at other players when playing sports.
- D. Being injured in sports is not acceptable.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 35 to 42.

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of “**natural leaders**”. It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things” done.” Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the **collective** well-being of a social group’s member. Expressive leaders are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among **them**. Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather **secondary relationship** to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group’s goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group.

As the differences in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

Question 35. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The problems faced by leaders
- B. How leadership differs in small and large groups
- C. How social groups determine who will lead them
- D. The role of leaders in social groups

Question 36. The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT _____.

- A. recruitment
- B. formal election process
- C. specific leadership training
- D. traditional cultural patterns

Question 37. In mentioning “natural leaders” in the second paragraph, the author is making the point that _____.

- A. few people qualify as “natural leaders”
- B. there is no proof that “natural leaders” exist
- C. “natural leaders” are easily accepted by the members of a social group
- D. “natural leaders” share a similar set of characteristics

Question 38. Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- A. A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.
- B. Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.
- C. A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.
- D. Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.

Question 39. The passage indicates that ‘instrumental leaders’ generally focus on _____.

- A. ensuring harmonious relationships
- B. sharing responsibility with group members
- C. identifying new leaders
- D. achieving a goal

Question 40. The word “**collective**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. necessary
- B. typical
- C. group
- D. particular

Question 41. The word “**them**” in the third paragraph refers to _____.

- A. expressive leaders
- B. goals of the group
- C. group members
- D. tension and conflict

Question 42. A “**secondary relationship**” mentioned in the last paragraph between a leader and the members of a group could best be characterized as _____.

- A. distant
- B. enthusiastic
- C. unreliable
- D. personal

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

Question 43. Although the Red cross accepts blood from most donors, the nurse will not let you to give blood if you have just had cold.

- A. accepts
- B. let
- C. to give
- D. have just had cold.

Question 44. My teacher suggested that we should focus in the positive side of this issue.

- A. suggested
- B. should
- C. focus in
- D. of

Question 45. New sources of energy have been looking for as the number of fossil fuels continues to decrease.

- A. sources of energy
- B. continues
- C. been looking
- D. number

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 46. It was careless of you to leave the windows open last night.

- A. You mustn’t have left the windows open last night.
- B. You needn’t have left the windows open last night.
- C. You might have left the windows open last night.
- D. You shouldn’t have left the windows open last night.

Question 47. It is possible that the fire in the ship was started by a bomb.

- A. They say that a bomb started the fire in the ship.
- B. The fire in the ship might have been started by a bomb.
- C. It shall be said the fire in the ship had been started by a bomb.
- D. The fire in the ship is known to have been started by a bomb.

Question 48. “Mary exclaimed that the singer’s voice was so sweet.

- A. “How sweet is the singer’s voice?” said Mary.
- B. “What a sweet voice the singer has” said Mary.
- C. “How sweet voice the singer is” said Mary.
- D. “What a sweet voice the singer is” said Mary.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: There are many things I want for Christmas. Some are clothes, toys and money.

- A. If there are clothes, toys and money, I will want them for Christmas.
- B. Although I want many things for Christmas, I have clothes, toys and money.
- C. There are many things I want for Christmas including clothes, toys and money.
- D. Clothes, toys and money are all the things I want for Christmas.

Câu 50: He is a rich man. He leads a simple life.

- A. If he were a rich man, he would lead a simple life.
- B. Rich as he is, he leads a simple life.
- C. As he is rich, he leads a simple life.
- D. Until he leads a simple life, he is a rich man.

ĐÁP ÁN MỘT SỐ ĐỀ THI THAM KHẢO

Đáp án Practice Test 1

1-B	2-C	3-C	4-B	5-B	6-A	7-A	8-C	9-A	10-C
11-B	12-A	13-B	14-B	15-A	16-C	17-B	18-B	19-C	20-B
21-D	22-A	23-A	24-B	25-A	26-D	27-A	28-D	29-C	30-C
31-C	32-A	33-D	34-C	35-D	36-D	37-B	38-A	39-C	40-D
41-C	42-A	43-B	44-D	45-B	46-A	47-C	48-D	49-A	50-C

Đáp án Practice Test 2

1-D	2-C	3-C	4-A	5-D	6-D	7-A	8-A	9-B	10-A
11-D	12-C	13-D	14-A	15-A	16-A	17-C	18-C	19-C	20-D
21-B	22-D	23-A	24-C	25-D	26-B	27-D	28-B	29-C	30-A
31-C	32-B	33-C	34-B	35-D	36-C	37-A	38-C	39-A	40-A
41-B	42-C	43-C	44-B	45-A	46-A	47-B	48-B	49-C	50-B

Đáp án Practice Test 3

1-A	2-B	3-D	4-B	5-D	6-D	7-D	8-B	9-B	10-D
11-C	12-B	13-C	14-D	15-A	16-A	17-D	18-D	19-B	20-A
21-C	22-B	23-A	24-A	25-D	26-C	27-A	28-D	29-A	30-B
31-C	32-A	33-D	34-A	35-D	36-C	37-B	38-A	39-D	40-C
41-C	42-A	43-C	44-C	45-C	46-D	47-B	48-D	49-C	50-B

THE END

GOOD LUCK