**ÔN KIỂM TRA HK2 – TIẾNG ANH 9**

**GRAMMAR**

**NGỮ PHÁP HK2 – TIẾNG ANH 9**

**UNIT 7: REPORTED SPEECH**

 Lời nói tường thuật (reported speech) là lời tường thuật lại ý của người nói, đôi khi không cần phải dùng đúng những từ của người nói.

**+ Direct speech:** Peter said, “I am watching television.”

**+ Reported Speech**: Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**\* Cách đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp**

**1. Câu trần thuật (statements)**

**a.** **Dùng động từ giới thiệu: say hoặc tell: say (that), say to somebody (that), tell somebody (that)**

**b. Đổi các đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu, đại từ phản thân sao cho tương ứng với chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ của mệnh đề chính.**

**Example**:

Mary said to Peter, “ The robots will be able to mark our work”

 → Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**c. Đổi thì của động từ thành thì quá khứ tương ứng.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct speech / Câu trực tiếp** | **Reported speech/ Câu tường thuật** |
| Ves/s/o |  |
| is/am/are |  |
| Have/has  |  |
| Ved/2 |  |
| Was/were |  |
| Will / shall / can / may         |  |
| Must / have to         |  |

**\* Lưu ý:** Không đổi thì trong câu gián tiếp khi động từ giới thiệu ở thì hiện tại (present simple, present continuous, …), hoặc câu trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên….

**d. Đổi một số tính từ chỉ định, trạng từ hoặc trạng ngữ chi thời gian, nơi chốn.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Here    |  |
| This / these         |  |
| Now      |  |
| Ago    |  |
| Today / tonight         |  |
| Tomorrow    |  |
| Yesterday     |  |
| Next week/ month     |  |
| Last week/ month      |  |

**e. Pronouns according to situations.** ( Đại từ tùy theo tình huống.)**:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct speech / Câu trực tiếp** | **Reported speech/ Câu tường thuật** |
| I (1) |  |
| You (2) (S) |  |
| You (2) (O) |  |
| Your (2) |  |
| Me (1) |  |
| My (1) |  |
| We  |  |
| Our |  |

**2. Câu hỏi (questions)**

**2a. Câu hỏi Yes - No (Yes - No question)**

-  Dùng các động từ giới thiệu: **asked, wondered, wanted to know, …..**

-  Dùng **if**hoặc**whether** sau động từ giới thiệu.

- Đổi thì của động từ, đại từ, tính từ, trạng từ (giống cách đổi trong câu trần thuật).

Eg: Tom said to Mary, “Do you like listening to music ?”

 → Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2b. Câu hỏi Wh- (Wh-question)**

-  Dùng các động từ giới thiệu: **ask, wonder, want to know, …..**

-  Lặp lại từ để hỏi (**what, where, when, why,...)** sau động từ giới thiệu.

-  Đổi thì của động từ, đại từ, tính từ, trạng từ.

Eg: Tom asked me, “What are you doing now ?”

 → Tom **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**3. Câu mệnh lệnh, câu yêu cầu, lời đề nghị, lời khuyên ..**(requests, orders, advices,..)

- Dùng động từ giới thiệu: ask, tell, order, request, offer, advise,....

- Đặt tân ngữ chỉ người nhận lệnh (nếu có) sau động từ giới thiệu.

- Dùng dạng nguyên mẫu có to (to-infinitive) của động từ trong câu trực tiếp.

**Example**: **a)** The teacher said to his students, “Keep silent, please.”

 → The teacher asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **b)** Tom told me, “You shouldn’t go home late.”

 → Tom advised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**UNIT 8: MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (RELATIVE CLAUSES)**
 Mệnh đề quan hệ (relative clauses) còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ (adjective clauses), là mệnh để phụ được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng trước. Mệnh đề quan hệ đứng ngay sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa và được bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns) who, whom, which, whose, that hoặc các trạng từ quan hệ (relative adverbs) when, where, why.
**Example:**

 a) The man *who lives next door* is very friendly.

 b) The book *which I bought yesterday* is very interesting

**I. Cách dùng Đại từ quan hệ và Trạng từ quan hệ .** ***(Uses of relative pronouns and relative adverbs )***
**1. Relative pronouns ( Đại từ quan hệ)**
Khi các đại từ **who, whom, whose, which, that** được dùng để giới thiệu mệnh để quan hệ, chúng được gọi là đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns).
**1.1. Who:**  được dùng làm chủ ngữ (subject) hoặc tân ngữ (object) thay cho danh từ chỉ người.
**Example:**

**a)** I know the girl **who** works as tour guide in Singapore.

**b)** Most travellers prefer working with tour guides **who** are friendly and helpful.

**c)** The woman **who** lives next door to me is a doctor.

**d)** The man **who** is standing over there is Mr. Pike.

**1.2. Whom:** Có thể được dùng làm tân ngữ thay cho who. Nhưng Whom thường chỉ được
dùng trong lối văn trang trọng.
**Example:** **a)** The boy **whom/ who** we are looking for is Tom.
 **b)** The girl **who**/ **whom** you saw at the concert is John's sister.
 **c)** Do you know the girl **whom/ who** Tom is talking to?
 **d)** The woman **who/ whom** I wanted to see was away on holiday.

**1.3. Which:** được dùng làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ thay cho danh từ chỉ đồ vật, con vật - hoặc sự việc.
**Example:**

 **a)** This is the brochure **which** provides the information you need for your visit to Lon don.

 **b)** This is the book **which** I like best.
 **c)** I’m reading a travel brochure **which** I picked up in Japan.

 **1.4. That:** được dùng thay cho cả danh từ chỉ người và danh từ chỉ vật. **That** có thể thay
thế who, whom, which trong mệnh để quan hệ xác định *(defining relative clauses).*
**Eg:** **a)** The architect **who/ that** designed this building is very famous.
 **b)** That is the bicycle **which/ that** belongs to Tom.
 **c)** Did you find the keys **which/ that** you lost?

 **d)** My father is the person **who(m)/ that** I admire most.
 **e)** The movie **which/ that** we saw last night wasn't very good.

**1.5. Whose:** được dùng để chỉ sự sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật đứng trước. **Whose**
được dùng như từ hạn định đứng trước danh từ thay cho các tính từ sở hữu his, her, its,
their. **Whose + noun** có thể làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh để quan hệ.
Ex: a) The boy **whose bicycle** you borrowed yesterday is Tom.
**Note:**
**A)** Dùng **that** sau tiền tố hỗn hợp (gồm cả người lẫn vật, sự vật); sau các đại từ bất định nothing, everything, something, anything; sau all, little, much, none được dùng như đại từ và sau dạng so sánh nhất (superatives). Which cũng có thể được dùng làm chủ ngữ sau something và anything, nhưng ít phổ biến hơn.
Ex: + We can see farmers and cattle that are going to the field.
 *(Chúng ta có thể thấy nông dân và gia súc đang trên đường ra đồng.)*
+ He just said anything that came into his head. *(Anh ấy chỉ nói ra những gì mình nghĩ [rather than... which came into his head)*+ She's one of the kindest people (that) I know. (*Bà ấy là một trong những người tốt bụng nhất mà tôi quen.) (NOT who I know)***B)** **Trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định** (defining relative clause), các đại từ làm tân ngữ who(m).which và that thường **được lược bỏ,** nhất là trong lối văn thân mật.
Eg: - The boy we are looking for is Tom. [ The boy who(m)/ that we are...]
 - The cat I recently bought is a tri-colored cat. [ The cat which/ that I...)
**C)** Thay vì dùng **whose,** ta có thể dùng **of which** để chỉ sự sở hữu của vật (of which kém trang
trọng hơn whose).
Eg: + He's written a book **whose name** I've forgotten.

 He's written a book **the name of which** I've forgotten. (*Ông ta đã viết một cuốn sách mà tôi không nhớ tên của nó.)*

 + John found a cat **whose leg** was broken. *(John đã tìm thấy một con mèo bị gãy chân )*
 = John found a cat **the leg of which** was broken
**2. Relative adverbs ( Trạng từ quan hệ )**Các trạng từ when, where và why có thể được dùng để giới thiệu mệnh để quan hệ sau các danh từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn và lý do.
**2.1. Where** (= in/ at which): được dùng thay cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn.
Eg: - This is the place where the accident happened.
 - We then moved to Paris, where we lived for six years.

**2.2. When** (= on/ at/ in which): được dùng thay tho danh từ chỉ thời gian.
Eg: - I'll never forget *the day when* I met her.

 (*Tôi sẽ không bao giờ quên cái ngày mà tôi gặp cô ấy* ) [= on which)
 - That was *the time when* he managed the company.
**2.3. Why** (= for which): thường được dùng chỉ lý do, thay cho **the reason.**
Eg: - Please tell me the *reason why* you are so sad.
 - The *reason why* I didn't phone you was that I didn't know your phone number.
 *(Lý do tôi không gọi điện cho bạn là vì tôi không biết số điện thoại của bạn.)***III. CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (Kinds of relative clauses) (See next lessons)….**

**IV. GIỚI TỪ TRONG MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (Prepositions in relative clauses) (See next lessons)….**

**UNIT 9:**

**B. GRAMMAR: RELATIVE CLAUSES\_2**

 **( MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (2))**
 Mệnh để quan hệ , còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ; Nó là mệnh để phụ được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho *danh từ, hoặc đại từ đứng trước*. Mệnh đề quan hệ đứng ngay sau danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa và được bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns) **who, whom, which, whose, that** hoặc các trạng từ quan hệ (relative adverbs) **when, where, why.**
**Example:**

 a) The man is very friendly. He lives next door.

 => The man *who lives next door* is very friendly.

 b) The book is very interesting. I bought it yesterday.

 => The book *which I bought yesterday* is very interesting.

+ Dùng với các đại từ quan hệ (relative pronouns):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  **Subject** (chủ ngữ) | **Object** (Tân ngữ) | **Possession** (Sở hữu) |
| **Chỉ người** (for person) | who/ that  | whom/ that | whose + noun |
| **Chỉ vật**  (for things) |  which/ that | which/ that  | whose + noun/ of which  |

+ Dùng với các trạng từ quan hệ (relative adverbs): when, where, why.

**B. Cách dùng:**

**I. Các đại từ quan hệ:**

**1. Who (Người mà):** Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người; làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

**- Cấu trúc:** N (person) + Who + V + O

 N (person) + Who + S + V

**- Ví dụ:** - That’s the woman **who** lives next door.

 - The man **who** is talking to the girl is bilingual in English and French

**2. Whom:(Người mà):** Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người; làm Tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

**- Cấu trúc:** .....N (person) + Whom + S + V

**- Ví dụ**: That’s the man **whom** you met yesterday.

 + The man **whom** you met this morning is bilingual in English and French,

**3. Which: :(cái mà):**Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

**- Cấu trúc:** ....N (thing) + Which + V + O

 ....N (thing) + Which + S + V

- **Ví dụ:**+ He gave me the dictionary **which** you suggested.

 + The dress **which** she is wearing is beautiful.

**4. That: là đại từ quan hệ; That** có thể thay thế cho vị trí của who, whom, which trong mệnh đề quan hệ quan hệ xác định.

**\* Các trường hợp thường dùng "that":**

- khi danh từ đi trước bao gồm cả người và vật

- khi đi sau các hình thức so sánh nhất

- khi đi sau các từ: only, the first, the last

- khi đi sau các đại từ bất định, đại từ phủ định, đại từ chỉ số lượng: no one, nobody, nothing, anyone, anything, anybody, someone, something, somebody, all, some, any, little, none.

**Ví dụ:**

+ He was the most interesting person **that** I have ever met.

+ She talked about the people and places **that** she had visited.

+ It was the first time **that** I heard of it….

**\* Các trường hợp không dùng that:**

- trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định ( có dấu (,))

- sau giới từ

**5. Whose: (Của ai):** Dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật, thường thay cho các từ: **her, his, their**, hoặc hình thức **'s.**

**- Cấu trúc**....N (person, thing) + **Whose + N** + V ....

**- Ví dụ**: Do you know the boy **whose mother** is a nurse?

**II. Các trạng từ quan hệ:**

**1. Where:** thay thế từ chỉ nơi chốn, thường thay cho **there**

**- Cấu trúc**: ....N (place) + Where + S + V ....

 (Where = on/ in/ at + Which)

**Ví dụ:** The hotel wasn’t very clean. We stayed that hotel.

→ The hotel **where** we stayed wasn’t very clean.

→ The hotel **at which** we stayed wasn’t very clean.

**2. When:** thay thế từ chỉ thời gian, thường thay cho từ then

**Cấu trúc:** ....N (time) + When + S + V ...

 (When = on/ in/ at + Which)

**Ví dụ:** Do you still remember the day? We first met on that day.

→ Do you still remember the day **when** we first met?

→ Do you still remember the day **on which** we first met?

**3. Why:** mở đầu cho mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ lý do, thường thay cho cụm for the reason, for that reason

**- Cấu trúc**: ......N (reason) + Why + S + V ...

**Ví dụ:** I don’t know the reason. You didn’t go to school for that reason.

→ I don’t know **the reason why** you didn’t go to school.

**III. CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (Kinds of relative clauses)**Có hai loại mệnh để quan hệ: mệnh để quan hệ xác định (defining relative clause)
và mệnh để quan hệ không xác định (non-defining relative clause).
**1. Mệnh để quan hệ xác định (Defining relative clauses)**Mệnh để quan hệ xác định là mệnh để được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh để xác định là mệnh để cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa.

Eg :+ The man **who** lives next door is very friendly.
 + The woman **who(m)** you met yesterday works in advertising.

 + The book (which) I bought yesterday is interesting

 + The teacher **who** taught me my first words in English is Mr. Ha.

 + We stayed at the hotel **that** you recommended.

**\*\* Trong mệnh để quan hệ xác định,** **chúng ta có thể bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ who(m), which, that** và các trạng từ when, why, nhất là trong lối văn thân mật.
Eg: + The woman you met yesterday works in advertising.
 + The book you lent me was very interesting.

**2. Mệnh để quan hệ không xác định (Non-defining relative clauses)**

Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định là mệnh để cung cấp thêm thông tin về một người, một vật hoặc một sự việc đã được xác định. Mệnh để không xác định là mệnh để không nhất thiết phải có trong câu, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được phân ranh giới với mệnh để chính bằng các dấu phẩy (,) hoặc dấu gạch ngang (-).

Eg: + That man, who lives in the next flat, looks very lonely.
 *(Người đàn ông đó, người sống trong căn hộ kế bên, có vẻ rất cô đơn.)*+ Sarah, **who(m)** you met last night, is my colleague at the university. *(Sarah,
người mà bạn đã gặp tối qua, là bạn đồng nghiệp của tôi ở trường đại học.)* + This is George, **whose sister** is my best friend.

+ My brother Ben, **who** lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.

+ We stayed at the Park Hotel, **which** a friend of ours recommended.

\*\* Không dùng đại từ quan hệ **that** trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (non- defining relative clause).
Ex: Ms Smith, **who(m)** you met at our house, is going to marry next week.

 + Harry told me about his new job, **which** he's enjoying very much.

\* **Không thể bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ who(m), which,** và các trạng từ where when, why của mệnh để quan hệ không xác định (non-defining relative clause).
Eg: Peter, **who(m)** everybody suspected , turned out to be innocent.
 **\*\*\* NOTE: CÁC DẠNG MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ:**

**+ Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định**

- Dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề xác định là mệnh đề cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa.

- Không thể bỏ đi đươc

- Không có dấu (,)

**+ Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định**

- Cung cấp thêm thông tin về 1 người/ vật ; Có thể bỏ đi đươc mà nghĩa của câu không thay đổi.

- Có dấu phẩy (,) (comma)

MĐQHKXĐ dùng khi:

+ Danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa là 1 danh từ riêng (tên riêng, tên địa danh…)

Eg: + Bill, whom you met last night, is my brother

+ Danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa là 1 tính từ sở hữu (my/ his/ her/ their/ your/…)

 **- His** book, which was bought last night, is interesting.

 - *My cat, which I found on the street, is called Monty.*

+ Danh từ mà nó bổ nghĩa là danh từ đi với this/ that/ these/ those

Eg **: That** man, who has sent you a gift, lives next door to me.

 **\*\* Không dùng** **“that”** sau dấu phẩy trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

**UNIT 10.**

 **I. Non- defining relative clause**

**(Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)**

 **A. Non-defining relative clauses** (Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)

- Chúng ta sử dụng mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định để bổ sung thêm thông tin.

**Example**: Earth, **which is the third planet from the Sun**, depends much on the Sun for its energy.

*(Trái Đất, hành tinh thứ ba tính từ Mặt trời, phụ thuộc nhiều vào Mặt trời về năng lượng.)*

+ Nếu bỏ mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định thì câu vẫn có nghĩa.

**Example**: Earth, which is the third planet from the Sun, depends much on the Sun for its energy.

 = *Earth depends much on the Sun for its energy.*

 *(Trái Đất phụ thuộc nhiều vào Mặt trời về năng lượng.)*

+ Chúng ta sử dụng dấu phẩy (,) với mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

+ Đại từ quan hệ không được lược bỏ trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

**Example :** Venus**, which has a similar size and structure as Earth,** is considered the twin sister of Earth.

**I. CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ (Kinds of relative clauses) ( See UNIT 9)**
 Có hai loại mệnh đề quan hệ: mệnh đề quan hệ xác định *(defining relative clause)*
và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định *(non-defining relative clause).*
**1. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Defining relative clauses)** Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định là mệnh đề được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề xác định là mệnh đề cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu, không có nó câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa.

**Eg** : + The man **who** robbed you has been arrested.

 *(Người đàn ông lấy trộm đồ của bạn đã bị bắt.)*+ The woman **who (m**) you met yesterday works in advertising.

 (*Nguời phụ nữ mà anh gặp hôm qua làm việc trong ngành quảng cáo.)*+ The river **which/ that** flows through Hereford is Wye.

 *(Con sông chảy qua Hereford là sông Wye.)*+ The book **which/ that** you lent me was very interesting.

 *(Cuốn sách mà anh cho tôi mượn rất hay.)*+ Do you remember the day **when** we met each other?

 *(Anh có nhớ cái ngày mà chúng ta gặp nhau không?)*\*\* Trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định, chúng ta có thể bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ who(m), which, that và các trạng từ when, why, nhất là trong lối văn thân mật.
**Eg**: - The woman you met yesterday works in advertising. // The book you lent me was very interesting.
 - Do you remember the day we met each other?
**2. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (Non-defining relative clauses)** Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định là mệnh đề cung cấp thêm thông tin về một người, một vật hoặc một sự việc đã được xác định. Mệnh đề không xác định là mệnh đề không nhất thiết phải có trong câu, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được phân ranh giới với mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy (,) hoặc dấu gạch ngang (-).
**Eg** : + That man, **who** lives in the next flat, looks very lonely.
 *(Người đàn ông đó, người sống trong căn hộ kế bên, có vẻ rất cô đơn.)* + Sarah, **who(m)** you met last night, is my colleague at the university.

 *(Sarah, người mà bạn* *đã gặp tối qua, là bạn đồng nghiệp của tôi ở trường đại học.)*+ This is George, whose sister is my best friend. *(Đây là George, chị của cậu ấy là bạn thân của tôi.)*

+ We went to the Riverside Restaurant, **where** I once had lunch with Henry.
 *(Chúng tôi đến Nhà Hàng Riverside, nơi mà trước đây tôi đã ăn trưa với Henry.)*\*\* Không dùng đại từ quan hệ **that** trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (non- defining relative clause).
**Eg** : Ms Smith, **who(m)** you met at our house, is going to marry next week. *(Cô
Smith, người mà anh đã gặp tại nhà chúng tôi, sẽ kết hôn vào tuần tới.) [NOT that you met at our house,...]* + Harry told me about his new job, **which** he's enjoying very much.
*(Harry kể cho tôi nghe về công việc mới mà anh ta rất thích.)* [NOT, that he's enjoying very much]
\*\* Không thể bỏ các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ who(m), which, và các trạng từ where, when, why của mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (non-defining relative clause).
**Eg** : Peter, **who(m)** everybody susected, turned out to be innocent.// [NOT Peter, everybody suspected,...]
+ We stayed at the Grand Hotel, **which** Ann recommended to us.// [NOT... the Grand Hotel, Ann recommended to us]
\*\* Trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (non-defining clauses), which có thể được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho cả câu.
Eg: It rained all night, **which** was good for the garden. *(Mưa suốt đêm, điều đó tốt cho khu vườn,)
[which có nghĩa the fact that it rained all night']* + Max isn’t home yet, **which** worries me. (Max chưa về nhà, điều này làm tôi lo lắng.)

**UNIT 11:**

**CÁCH DÙNG: suggest/ advise/ recommend + V-ing/ a clause with should**

 Khi cần đưa ra lời khuyên cho một ai đó về một việc nên hoặc không nên làm bằng tiếng Anh, có 3 từ phổ biến nhất mà người nước ngoài hay sử dụng: advise, recommend và suggest. Hãy cùng tìm hiểu về cách dùng 3 loại động từ đặc biệt này để đưa ra lời khuyên thật thiết thực cho ai đó nhé!

**Created by: Trần Thảo (0983021471**)

**+ Nghĩa của các từ advise, recommend và suggest**

 Cả ba từ **advise, recommend và suggest** đều có nghĩa là gợi ý, đề nghị, khuyên bảo ai đó.

Tùy vào cách dùng khác nhau mà ý nghĩa của các từ có thể được dịch linh hoạt sao cho phù hợp với ngữ cảnh, nhưng nhìn chung, cả 3 động từ này đều nhằm đưa ra lời khuyên cho ai đó về việc nào nên hoặc không nên làm.

**a) Đi cùng với danh động từ (gerund)**

 **Cấu trúc 1:** **S +**  **recommend/suggest/advise** + **gerund**

Ví dụ: **a)** She *suggested shopping* at farmers markets instead of grocery stores.

 **b)** She *suggested reading* more books to broaden the mind.

 **c)** The doctor *advised not using* digital devices befor bedtime

 **d)** I *recommended collecting* old electronic devices

 **b) Cấu trúc 2: Suggest/ advise / recommend + that – clause (mệnh đề “that”)**

 Khi đưa ra 1 đề xuất, quan điểm, ta có thể dùng mệnh đề “that” theo sau động từ suggest. Trong một số tình huống không trang trọng, ta có thể bỏ “that” ra khỏi mệnh đề.

**Example:** **a)** I suggested that John **should exercise** more.

**b)** I suggest (that) we **(should ) go** out to have dinner. I know a very good restaurant.

**c)** The teacher advised that we **(should) access** the Internet for extra information about our lecture

**d)** They recommended (that) he **(should) give up** writing

**Chú ý:**Trong trường hợp sử dụng mệnh đề “that” thì động từ theo sau để dạng nguyên thể không “to”.

**Example:** a) The doctor suggests that he **(should) lose** some weights.

 ***( => Chủ ngữ là he nhưng động từ lose không chia.)***

 b) They suggested that I **(should) practice** speaking English more.

**c)** I suggested that ***he should buy*** a new house. = I suggested that ***he buy*** a new house.

**2. Chú ý khi dùng động từ: “Advise ”**

**A. Các cấu trúc Advise phổ biến:**

**1. S + advise + somebody + to + do something. (to- Infinitive)**

 **= S + advise + somebody + on + doing something… (on** (prep.) + **V-ing)**

**Example:** My mother advised me to go to bed early. = My mother advised me on going to bed early.

 **2. S + advise + somebody + not + to-V-infinitive… (not to- Infinitive)**

 **= S + advise + somebody + against + Ving ..… (against + V-ing)**

**Example:**

 **a)** I advised Nam not to smoke. = I advised Nam against smoking.

**B. Remember:**

**Use the verbs: Suggest / advise / recommend + V-ing or a clause with should**

 *(Cách dùng: suggest / advise / recommend + V-ing hoặc một mệnh đề với should)*

\* After the verbs suggest, advise, and recommend we can use V-ing or a clause with should to report someone's ideas about what someone else should do, or what they should do themselves.

*(Sau các động từ suggest, advise, and recommend, chúng ta có thể dùng V-ing hoặc mệnh đề với Should để tường thuật ý kiến của ai đó về việc người khác nên làm hoặc việc họ nên tự làm.)*

 **+ suggest / advise / recommend + V-ing**

 **+ suggest / advise / recommend + (that) + sb + (should) + bare infinitive**

**Example: a)** My sister suggested buying a new laptop.

 *(Chị tôi đề nghị mua một chiếc máy tính xách tay mới.)*

**b)** They recommended (that) he (should) give up writing.

 *(Họ đề nghị (rằng) anh ấy (nên) từ bỏ việc viết lách.)*

**c)** She advises taking a yoga class to improve flexibility and relaxation.

 *( Cô ấy khuyên nên tham gia lớp học yoga để cải thiện tính linh hoạt và thư giãn.)*

**B. GRAMMAR:**

**CÁC LOẠI MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ:**

**( Adverbial clauses of concession, result, and reason)**

**I. Complex sentences (Câu phức)**

 Câu phức là câu có một mệnh đề chính hay còn gọi là mệnh đề độc lập và một hay nhiều mệnh đề phụ. Hai mệnh đề thường nối với nhau bởi dấu phẩy hoặc các liên từ.

**1. Adverbial Clauses of concession (Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ sự tương phản )**

 Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ bắt đầu bằng: **though, although, even though, even if, in spite of/ despite the fact that *(dù, mặc dù)***

**Eg:** **Although the course was difficult,**he passed with the highest marks.

 *(Dù khóa học rất khó nhưng anh ấy vẫn đậu điểm cao nhất.)*

[NOT Although the course was difficult, **but**he passed with ...]

 + I’d quite like to go out, **though it is a bit late.** *(Tôi rất muốn đi chơi dù đã hơi khuya.)*

+ Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ có thể rút gọn thành cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (phrase of concession), bắt đầu bằng ***in spite of, despite.***



**Eg:** The airport is being built **despite the resident’s objection.**

 *(Bất chấp sự phản đối của cư dân, sân bay vẫn đang được xây.)*

 **In spite of working hard,**she failed her university exams again.

 *(Mặc dù học hành rất chăm chỉ, cô ấy vẫn lại thi rớt đại học.)*

+ Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ cũng có thể bắt đầu bằng *no matter, whatever, however* hoặc *adjective/ adverb + as! though.*

Ex: **No matter what you do,**don’t touch this switch.

 *(Bất kể bạn làm gì đi nữa cũng không được chạm vào nút này.)*

 **Rich as/ though he is,**he is unhappy.

 *(Dù rất giàu, ông ta vẫn không hạnh phúc.)*

**Note : Còn Dùng với : Although/ even though/ though + clause (S\_V)**

 **+ Despite/ inspite of + N/ Noun phrases**

 **+ Despite/ inspite of the fact that + clause.**

**Eg**:

**a/Although/ even though/ though** he is very young , he performs excellently.

-> **Despite/ in spite of** being young , he performs excellently.

 his young age, he performs excellently.

**b/** **Although / though /** he was tired, he tried to finish his home work.

= **Despite/ In spite of** being tired, he tried to finish his home work.

**c/** - **Although** his leg was broken, he managed to get home before night

= Despite/ In spite of his broken leg, he managed to get home before night

= Despite/ In spite of his leg being broken, he managed to get home before night

= **Despite the fact that** his leg was broken, he managed to get home before night

 **In spite of**

**2. Adverbial Clauses of reason (Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ nguyên nhân)**

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do bắt đầu bằng: because, as, since, seeing that, due to the fact that, now that *(do, vì, bởi vì).*

Ex: **As we forgot to take the map,**we got lost.

 **- Because he was seriously ill,**they took him to hospital.

+ Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lý do có thể rút gọn thành cụm từ chỉ lý do (phrase of reason), bắt đầu bằng các giới từ ***because of, due to, owing to.***



Ex: **Due to the bad weather,**the match was cancelled.

*(Do thời tiết xấu nên trận đấu bị hủy bỏ.)*

I stayed at home **because of feeling unwell.**

*(Tôi ở nhà vì thấy không được khỏe.)*

**Note : Còn Dùng với : Because + clause (S-V)**

 **- Because of + N */ N-phrases* ; Because of + *V-ing***

**Eg:** **a/** He didn’t go to school because he was ill . =He didn’t go to school because of his illness.

**b/** - **Because / As/ Since** she was tired she went to bed early.

 = She went to bed early **for** she was tired.

 **c/** We had to stay at home because it was raining.

 = **Because of** the rain, we had to stay at home.

 **d/** **Because** I felt tired, I went to bed early. = **Because of** feeling tired, I went to bed early.

**3. (Adverbial clauses of result) Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả**

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả là mệnh đề phụ được dùng để chỉ kết quả do hành động của mệnh đề chính gây ra.

**3.1 SO ... THAT** *(quá ... đến nỗi)*

Ex: It was so dark that I couldn’t see anything.

The student had behaved so badly that he was dismissed from the class.

**Lưu ý:** Nếu động từ trong mệnh đề chính là các động từ chi tri giác như *look, appear, seem, feel, taste, smell, sound*, …, ta dùng cùng công thức với động từ *to be*.

Ex: The little girl looks so unhappy that we all feel sorry for her.

 The soup tastes so good that everyone will ask for more.

***Một cấu trúc khác của SO ... THAT***

Ex: It was so hot a day that we decided to stay indoors.

 It was so interesting a book that he couldn’t put it down.

**3.2.SUCH ... THAT** *(quá ... đến nỗi)*

**S + V + such + (a/ an) + adj + N + that + S + V**

Eg : - It was such a hot day that we decided to stay at home.

+ There are such beautiful pictures that everybody will want one. It is such an intelligent boy that we all admire him.

+ This is such difficult homework that I will never finish it.

**3.3 Cụm từ chỉ kết quả (phrases of result)**

Cụm từ chỉ kết quả thường có TOO (*quá*) hoặc ENOUGH (*đủ*).

**1. TOO** *(quá ... không thể)*

**S + be (look, seem, become, get...) + too + adj (+ for + O) + to-infinitive S + V(thường) + too + adv (+ for + O) + to-infinitive.**

Ex: He is too short to play basketball.

- Tom ran too slowly to become the winner of the race. This book is too dull for you to read.

**Lưu ý: *Too*** thường được dùng trong câu có nghĩa phủ định *(quá... không thể).*

**2.ENOUGH** *(đủ ... để có thể)*

**S + be + adj + enough (+ for + O) + to-infinitive**

**S + V(thường) + adv + enough (+ for + O) + to-infinitive**

Eg : Mary isn’t old enough to drive a car.

 She speaks Spanish well enough to be an interpreter.

**B. Remember:**

**1)****An adverbial clause of concession expresses contrast**. It is introduced with a subordinate conjunction. The most common conjunctions are **though and although**. **Though and although** can be placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

 *(Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ thể hiện sự tương phản. Nó được giới thiệu với một liên từ phụ. Các liên từ phổ biến nhất là* ***though và although****.* ***Though và although*** *có thể được đặt ở đầu hoặc ở giữa câu.)*

**Example :** + **Although** she went to the cinema early, she couldn’t buy the ticket.

 + **Though** Tom felt tired , he managed to finish his homework.

**2) An adverbial clause of result shows the result of an action or event.** It is often introduced with so/such... that... We use **so + adj + that** and **such (+ a/an) + adj + noun + that.**

*(Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả thể hiện kết quả của một hành động hoặc sự kiện. Nó thường được giới thiệu với so/such... that... Chúng ta sử dụng* ***so + adj + that và such (+ a/an) + adj + danh từ + that.)***

**Example:** *+* The box was***so heavy that***the worker couldn't lift it up.

+ She is***such a skillful tailor that***all the ladies in the neighbourhood like the clothes she makes.

**3) *An adverbial clause of reason***explains the reason why an action is done or an event happens. It is often introduced with **because and since**. **Since** is often placed at the beginning of a sentence. **Because** can be placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

 *(Mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ lý do giải thích lý do tại sao một hành động được thực hiện hoặc một sự kiện xảy ra. Nó thường được giới thiệu với because và since. Since thường được đặt ở đầu câu. Because có thể đặt ở đầu hoặc giữa câu.)*

**Example**:

+ James wants to become a tour guide***because*** *he loves travelling. /* ***Because***he loves travelling, James wants to become a tour guide.

***+ Since*** *she was late, she couldn't join the career orientation session.*

**EXERCISE**

**A. LISTENING**

**PART 1. LISTENING (ĐỀ SỐ 1)**

Listen to a story about Maya and her activities to protect the environment. Choose the correct answer.

1. What was Maya passionate about?

A. Science experiments. B. Wildlife conservation. C. Art and painting.

2. Where did Maya live?

A. In a desert area. B. Near a river. C. In a big city.

3. Why was Maya upset when she learned about the river pollution?

A. She knew it would harm the animals. B. She didn't like the smell of garbage.

C. She didn't want to swim in the polluted water.

4. How did Maya start her environmental action?

A. By organising a community cleanup day. B. By opening a recycling centre.

C. By writing a letter to the mayor.

**Listen to an interview with Katy about her English learning. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D). (ĐỀ GKII SỐ 2)**

5. What was Katy's problem in learning English in secondary school?

A. She had no interest in learning English. B. She didn't have English books.

C. She had little time to learn English. D. She found English difficult to learn.

6. Why did Katy continue learning English after university?

A. Because she realised its benefits. B. Because she became interested in it.

C. Because she had more time for it. D. Because she wanted to live abroad.

7. How did Katy learn English after university?

A. attended face-to-face English classes B. wrote biogs in English

C. read English books D. took online English classes

8. Which English skills does Katy want to improve?

A. speaking B. listening C. reading D. writing

**B. LANGUAGE FOCUS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STT** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **H** |
| **1** | *Assignment* | *Confident* | *Immigrant* | *Original* | *Sustainable* | *Democratic* | *Fantastic* | *Allow* |
| **2** | *Mechanic* | *Academic* | *Electric* | *Majestic* | *Bartender* | *Terrific* | *Fabulous* | *Enormous* |
| **3** | *Cardboard* | *Copper* | *Virtual* | *Wireless* | *Stylish* | *Advice* | *Smartwatch* | *Rubber* |
| **4** | *Portable* | *Camcorder* | *Robotic* | *Customer* | *Aluminum* | *Electricity* | *Device* | *Nature* |
| **5** | *System* | *Planet* | *Reference* | *Pollution* | *Accident* | *Habitat* | *Balance* | *Practice* |
| **6** | *Diversity* | *Destination* | *Density* | *Concentric* | *Religious* | *Domestic* | *Variety* | *Language* |
| **7** | *Translate* | *Operation* | *Ability* | *Exchange* | *Express* | *Official* | *Informal* | *Bilingual* |
| **8** | *Dictation* | *Heroic* | *Conscious* | *Hilarious* | *Precious* | *Serious* | *Delicious* | *Anxious* |
| **9** | *Itinerary* | *Safari* | *Destination* | *Homestay* | *Locate* | *Occur* | *Follow* | *Permit* |
| **10** | *Diversity* | *Explore* | *Landscape* | *Paradise* | *Annual* | *Feature* | *Access* | *Feature* |
| **11** | *Underwater* | *Nomadic* | *Coral* | *Natural* | *Wonder* | *Possess* | *Recommend* | *Suggest* |

**D. WRITING**

**WRITING FROM UNIT 7 TO UNIT 12**

**Topic 7:** **Write a paragraph (100 -120 words) about a natural wonder of the world**

Ha Long Bay is located in Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam. It was recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994. It is home to nearly 2,000 large islands. It has a lot of beautiful caves such as: Thien Cung Cave, Dau Go Cave; Sung sot cave. Visitors to Ha Long Bay can enjoy a variety of activities, such as exploring the charming floating villages, taking leisurely cruises around the bay, and kayaking. Moreover, the region is famous for its delicious seafood, offering a lot of fresh and flavorful dishes. Ha Long Bay is a must-visit destination for anyone seeking both adventure and relaxation. It is really one of the world's most spectacular natural wonders

**Topic 8: Write a paragraph (100 - 120 words) introducing this half day tour in Hue.**

Hi, my name is Nam and I’m going to be with you on a five-hour tour of Hue city. Our first visit is Thien Mu Pagoda. It’s the oldest pagoda in central and south Viet Nam and built in 1602. Then we drive on to the Citadel, where we can see the palace ruins, learn about the local history of the Nguyen Dynasty, and visit the altars of the Kings. The last visit is to Dong Ba Market. It’s the biggest market in the city, where you’ll see local products and chat with the locals. You can have lunch in or around the market before the tour ends.

**Topic 9: Write a paragraph (100 - 120 words) about the most challenging thing you face when learning English and what you have done to improve it**

When learning English, I find **speaking confidently** the most challenging, and I have done several things to improve it. **Firstly**, I often feel nervous when I speak because I am afraid of making mistakes. **Secondly**, I sometimes do not know the right words to use, so I pause too much. **Finally**, my pronunciation is not perfect, and people do not always understand me. To improve, I practice speaking every day. I listen to English songs and repeat the words. I also watch English movies and try to copy how the actors speak. **To sum up**, speaking English is difficult, but with practice, I am getting better and more confident.

**Topic 8: Write a paragraph (100 – 120 words) about a trip you took last summer**

You can mention about:

* Holiday destination
* Type of tour
* Travel transportation
* Length of tour
* Accommodation
* Activities
* Your feeling

Last summer, I went to Da Lat city with my family. It took us about 8 hours to go there by car. Our tour lasted 4 days. We rented a homestay. We visited many well – known tourist attractions in Da Lat such as the Valley of Love, Truc Lam Zen Monastery, and some waterfalls. Additionally, we went to the local market to try many tasty dishes and buy some souvenirs. After 4 days, we went to our home. In short, the trip to Da Lat city was memorable. Hopefully, I can go back there again in the future.

**Topic 11: Write a passage (100-120 words) about what your favourite electronic device can do now and what it will be able to do in the future.**

My favorite electronic device is **smartphone**. **Now,** it helps me call and text my friends and family anytime. I can also take photos, watch videos, and listen to music. It is very useful for studying because I can search for information and use learning apps. **In the future,** I think smartphones will be even smarter. They will have better cameras and faster internet. **Maybe,** they will understand our voices better and do tasks without touching the screen. **Additionally,** some phones might even translate languages instantly. I hope my smartphone will help me do more things easily, make life more fun and convenient!

**Topic 12: Write an email (100-120 words) to your friend telling him/her about your future favourite job.**

1. What is your favourite job?

2. What does this job involve?

3. What skills does this job need?

4. What personal qualities do you need to have for this job?

Dear David,
It’s nice to hear from you again. Let me tell you about my future favorite job!
I want to be a teacher. A teacher helps students learn new things. This job involves teaching lessons, giving homework, and helping students understand subjects. It is very important and meaningful.
To be a good teacher, I need to be kind, patient, and hard-working. A teacher also needs good communication skills to explain things clearly. I love teaching because I want to help children have a better future.
What about you? What is your dream job? Write to me soon.
Cheers,
Nam

**BÀI TẬP UNIT 7. NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**A. Pronounciation**

**II. Circle the word which has a different stress pattern in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. locate | B. occur | C. follow | D. permit |
| **2.** A. coral | B. feature | C. police | D. access |
| **3.** A. majestic | B. paradise | C. nomadic | D. religion |
| **4.** A. destination | B. sustainable | C. diversity | D. embarrassing |
| **5.** A. adventurer | B. community | C. magnificent | D. underwater |

**B. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR**

**III. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *permit* | *paradise* | *sustainable* | *annual* |
| *diversity* | *explore* | *landscape* |  |

**1.** The villagers are unhappy with the campers. Their tents seem to destroy the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** Santorini in Greece is as beautiful as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with amazing beaches and volcanic landscapes.

**3.** John likes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ local places and food when he goes on holiday.

**4.** We were in the town when their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ festival took place. It was amazing.

**5.** The wonderful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of wildlife in this forest is now under threat.

**6.** The authority doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ entry to the northern area of the forest.

**7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tourism is the kind of tourism that protects the environment and culture.

**V. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences.**

**1.** The tourists couldn't help admiring the dramatic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the desert.

A. sightseeing B. countryside C. landscape D. landslide

**2.** Cat Ba National Park \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wide range of underwater and inland biosystems.

A. established B. possesses C. explores D. owes

**3.** Ordaz was an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He spent most of his life exploring forests and rivers in the faraway land.

A. artist B. accountant C. architect D. adventurer

**4.** James is a photographer. He dives in the ocean to take pictures of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life.

A. underwater B. inland C. mountainous D. volcanic

**5.** Avebury in England is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stone circle. Its stone monuments are the largest in the world.

A. minor B. majestic C. sustainable D. support

**6.** It takes from 5 to 10 hours for climbers to climb to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Mount Fuji.

A. peak B. foot C. bottom D. sum

**7.** You don’t need to go to a desert to see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are beautiful ones in Mui Ne, Viet Nam.

A. sunshine B. sandshoes C. sunrise D. sand dunes

VI. Complete the sentences with the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

**1.** She asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that way led to the rail station.

A. which B. why C. that D. whether

**2.** Katie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to know if her mom would come home for lunch.

A. said B. wanted C. spoke D. told

**3.** She wondered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she could bring her friends to the party.

A. if B. that C. who D. what

**4.** The police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her if she really came from South America.

A. told B. said C. spoke D. questioned

**5.** The waiter asked me if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to try their new dishes.

A. want B. will want C. wanted D. could want

**6.** Minh wondered whether we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get access to the rainforest.

A. may B. could C. shall D. will

**7.** Mai asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the island looked like a paradise.

A. where B. if C. how D. although

**VII. Find the mistake in the four underlined parts of each** **sentence and correct it.**

**1.** Mr Lam wanted to know whether my dad is working from home.

 A B C D

**2.** Elena asks Sheila if she was excited about her upcoming trip to Hong Kong.

 A B C D

**3.** James asked his brother if he wants to watch a documentary about the safari.

 A B C D

**4.** Kim wondered did they needed to buy an entry ticket to the park.

 A B C D

**5.** She asked me whether the best way to explore the cave is by boat.

 A B C D

**6.** Mr. Minh wanted to know if are there any package tours to Mount Fuji.

 A B C D

**7.** Lisa wondered what her brother was keen on reading about natural wonders.

 A B C D

**c. READING**

**X. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

**The Gobi Desert**

The Gobi Desert is located in both Northern China and Southern Mongolia, covering a total area of 1.29 million km2. The name “Gobi” in Mongolian means “a waterless place”. The annual rainfall is about 18 cm. Gobi has rapid temperature changes, both seasonally and daily. Summer months bring temperatures of up to 50°C whilst in the winter months, temperatures can drop to below -40°C. This is also where some of the world’s first fossilised dinosaur eggs were found.

Tourists who want to explore the Gobi Desert should travel in Jeep cars with local drivers or by camel. They can admire a dramatic rocky landscape, high sand dunes, and see some of the unique Gobi Desert animals such as the Jerboa, Snow Leopard, and **Siberian Ibex.** They should also visit ancient ruins and oasis communities, as well as meet the nomadic people whose ways of life remain untouched by Western influence.

However, the Gobi Desert is not without any threat. It is still growing at an alarming rate, causing the loss of valuable grassland. The Chinese government is currently planting the Green Wall of China, which is a line of forest, with the hope to slow down the expansion of the desert.

**1.** The Gobi Desert weather is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hot B. extreme C. mild D. foggy

**2.** Which of the following is INCORRECT about the Gobi Desert?

A. People discovered fossils of dinosaur eggs there.

B. Tourists should drive their Jeep cars across the Desert.

C. The landscape is rocky, with high sand dunes.

D. Camels are a good means of transportation there.

**3.** Why does the writer mention **Siberian Ibex** in paragraph 2?

A. To point out that Siberian Ibex is going to extinct soon

B. To show that people in the oasis communities are very rich

C. To explain the need to protect local animals in the Gobi Desert

D. To give an example of animals which are unique to the Gobi Desert

**4.** According to the passage, who should visitors meet when they visit the Gobi Desert?

A. Nomadic people B. Western businessmen

C. Ancient families D. Other visitors

**5.** A problem with the Gobi Desert is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the untouched local lifestyle B. the growing loss of animals

C. its alarming expansion D. the slow growth of new forests

**d. SPEAKING**

**XI. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

**1.** Peter: May I borrow your book about natural wonders of the world? Mai: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes, I like reading about cultures.

B. Sure. I’ll find it for you.

C. What a pity, I don’t know.

D. Sorry, I’m not.

**2.** Lucy: Mum, can I go to the shopping mall with Hoa this afternoon? Mum: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. No. You should go with Hoa.

B. The shopping mall is near here.

C. Yes, I watched a good documentary.

D. Dear, you’re visiting the dentist this afternoon.

**3.** George: May I see the book on the top shelf? Shop assistant: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Go to the top floor. B. No, the book is not there.

C. Of course. Here you are. D. Do you see my book anywhere?

**4.** Ben: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lana: He wondered if you could help him revise maths lessons.

A. What did Minh ask?

B. Who is Minh talking to?

C. How did Minh go to his maths class?

D. Is Minh revising for maths lessons?

**5.** Kien: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dad: Yes, you can. But you must come home before 9 p.m.

A. When will you come home? B. Mum asked if you could pick her up this afternoon.

C. Can I go to Minh’s birthday party? D. Dad, how about eating out this evening?

**F. WRITING**

**XIII.** **Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.**

**1.** "Is the Sahara Desert hot all year round?” Laura asked me. 🡪

🡪 Laura wondered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** “Will the project help protect the biodiversity of the island?” Minh wondered.

🡪 Minh wondered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** “Are Ron and his family travelling to Ha Long Bay?” Peter asked me.

🡪 Peter wanted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** Minh asked the tour guide if there was any local restaurant nearby.

🡪 “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” Minh asked the tour guide.

**5.** Kate wanted to know if I would participate in the Natural Wonders competition.

🡪 “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” Kate asked me.

**UNIT 8 : TOURISM**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**A. Pronounciation**

**I. Circle the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line. Then listen and repeat.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. holiday | B. safari | C. itinerary | D. tourism |
| **2.** A. package | B. engage | C. teenage | D. average |
| **3.** A. border | B. regret | C. address | D. interest |
| **4.** A. knight | B. knowledge | C. knee | D. kayak |
| **5.** A. chorus | B. chaos | C. chore | D. chemist |

**II. Circle the word which has a different stress pattern in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. academic | B. fantastic | C. electric | D. heroic |
| 2. A. catholic | B. tragic | C. music | D. cosmetic |
| 3. A. conscious | B. hilarious | C. precious | D. spacious |
| 4. A. serious | B. glorious | C. delicious | D. anxious |
| 6. A. suspicious | B. nutritious | C. contagious | D. superstitious |

**B. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR**

**III. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *homestay* | *itinerary* | *self-guided tour* | *package holiday* |
| *domestic* | *destination* | *accommodation* | *safari* |

**1.** A must-go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Ha Noi is the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long.

**2.** We chose a\_\_\_\_ for our holiday because we can share meals with the host and understand the culture.

**3.** B & B\_\_ is what many tourists choose because it includes breakfast which is often home-cooked meals.

**4.** We read the detailed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very carefully before packing for the trip.

**5.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brings tourists the ease of their mind as they have a tour guide to take care of them.

**6.** The most impressive thing of our journey is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, watching wildlife roaming around.

**7.** Young people prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as it is often cheaper and more flexible than other tours.

**8.** When people take a tour in their country, they can still enjoy many \_\_\_\_ products that are especially gorgeous.

**IV.** **Circle the correct options in the sentences below.**

**1.** The destination *where / which* he chose for his next holiday is abroad.

**2.** The travel brochure *what / which* they sent me is an updated one.

**3.** The homestay *whose / who* host used to be a tour guide is very well-designed.

**4.** Old people don’t like self-guided tours *who / which* require visitors to schedule things on their own.

**5.** The tour guide *whose / what* broad knowledge amazed us helped us deal with all the immigrant procedures.

**6.** We stopped to explore an old village *what / where* there are many ancient houses and farming tools.

**7.** They negotiated with a landlord *whose / who* provides accommodation for a large number of visitors to the region on the improvement of the service.

**V. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences.**

**1.** The local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arranged a homestay in Ninh Binh for us also let us hire his car to get around.

A. what B. who C. whose D. which

**2.** To go on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ is to take a trip to see or hunt wild animals, especially in east or southern Africa.

A. travel B. safari C. excursion D. picnic

**3.** I prefer to go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ places to enjoy tranquillity rather than to a noisy place.

A. central B. urban

C. off the beaten track D. on the beaten track

**4.** Choosing a proper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a self-guided tour is not an easy task for people who don’t go much.

A. destination B. departure C. travel agency D. tour guide

**5.** If you choose a self-guided tour, you must calculate all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which may include the cost of transportation, accommodation, food or equipment rentals.

A. travel prices B. travel costs C. travelling fees D. travelling charges

**6.** Your trip can go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you have a tour guide to take care of your tour.

A. smooth B. well C. smoothly D. quickly

**7.** Canada Sports tourism, \_\_\_\_\_\_ helps develop the economy substantially, has a number of objectives.

A. which B. that C. who D. where

**8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is travelling from one region, country, state, etc. to engage or participate in a sports-related activity.

A. Ecotourism B. Domestic tourism C. Local travelling D. Sports tourism

**9.** The travel agency \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provided us with the tours gave us a small discount.

A. Whose B. who C. which D. what

**10.** We will set off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so that when we arrive at the resort, it hasn’t been too sunny.

A. at the crack of dawn B. from dawn to dusk

C. at the dusk D. at the sun set

**11.** These \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prices give travellers a feeling of security before setting off.

A. changing B. changeable C. fixing D. fixed

**12.** We offer the best-value holidays in Europe. You can be sure every cost is included in the price.

A. pack-back B. package C. self-guided D. solo

**13.** I try to avoid the of shopping centres so I chose to explore a province by the sea.

A. hustle and bustle B. far and wide C. part and partial D. ups and downs

**14.** The tour operator will arrange transport and plan your; thus the route and places will be provided in advance.

A. itinerary B. stay C. ticket D. destination

**15.**  People can use online apps to book tickets and accommodation, is so convenient for visitors.

A. what B. that C. which D. who

**SKILLS**

**c. READING**

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

**What is Sports Tourism?**

Sports tourism is travelling from one region, country, state, etc. to engage or participate in a sports-related activity. Sports tourism combines the passion for sports with the desire to experience new experiences or destinations.

While sports tourism has not always been extremely popular, it is definitely on the rise. A recent report estimates the value of the global sports tourism market was $587.87 billion in 2022. The industry is expected to grow at a rate of 17.5% through 2030. The popularity of events like the Olympic Games, the NBA, and the FIFA World Cup have contributed to this growth. While these events have economic short-term benefits for an area, they can be a catalyst for longer-term tourism development opportunities.

In 2004, the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) issued a joint statement that illustrates the strong dynamic between sports and tourism, “Tourism and sports are interrelated and complementary. Sport - as a professional, amateur or leisure activity - involves a considerable amount of travelling to play and compete in different destinations and countries. Major sporting events, such as the Olympic Games, football and rugby championships and auto racing have become **powerful tourism attractions** in themselves - making a very positive contribution to the tourism image of the host destination”.

(Adapted from: [*https://www.sports-management-degrees.com*](https://www.sports-management-degrees.com))

**1.** Sports tourism is the combination of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the love for nature and the passion for new experiences

B. the passion for new destinations and the desire for new experiences

C. the love for sports and the desire for new experiences

D. the love for new experiences and the passion for new destination

**2.** Sports tourism is becoming increasingly popular due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the global sports tourism market of $587.87 billion

B. the increasing popular sports events

C. the growth rate of 17.5% through 2023

D. economic short-term and long-term benefits

**3.** What is illustrated in the 2004 joint statement?

A. WTO and the IOC are dynamic.

B. Tourism and sports are unrelated but supplementary.

C. Tourism and sports are one and the same.

D. Tourism and sports are interrelated and complementary.

**4.** Major sporting events do not include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, according to the passage.

A. horse racing B. football championships

C. rugby championships D. auto racing

**5.** What is meant by **powerful tourist attractions?**

A. The destinations are economic powers.

B. The host destinations are rich.

C. The host nations are enhanced with a tourism image.

D. The hosts have a very positive contribution.

**VII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

**Different Types of Sports Tourism**

There are actually four primary types of sports tourism. These include:

**Event-based tourism:** Sports event tourism involves travelling to another city or country to watch a sport event. Examples of sports (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this category include travelling to watch major sporting events like the Olympics or the Super Bowl.

**Active sports tourism:** This form of sports tourism (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ actually participating in a sport while visiting a destination. Some travellers choose tourism (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known for a specific sport or outdoor activity. Examples of active sports tourism include going to Hawaii for surfing or to Colorado for skiing.

**Sports heritage tourism:** Sports heritage tourism involves visiting places with (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ significance to sport. Examples might include visiting the Baseball Hall of Fame in New York, Camp Nou in Barcelona, or a sports museum.

**Sport-themes cruises or tours:** These (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trips combine travel with a sporting event or activity. Examples include cruises for people who love to play tennis or tours that take sport fans to different stadiums around the world.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. tourism | B. event | C. type | D. travel |
| **2.** A. contains | B. involves | C. composes | D. consists |
| **3.** A. departures | B. arrivals | C. destinations | D. activity |
| **4.** A. history | B. historical  | C. historically | D. historian |
| **5.** A. organisation | B. organising  | C. organiser | D. organised |

**d. SPEAKING**

**IX. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

**1.** Tour guide: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Visitor: I’m sorry. I didn’t know there’s a queue here.

A. You don’t jump the queue!

B. It’s necessary that we queue here, please.

C. You must wait over there.

D. Don’t you see what you should do?

**2.** Mother: Mai, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mai: Yes, mum. Coming.

A. could you please be a bit quicker?

B. why don't you come?

C. you must hurry up or we’ll be late to school.

D. if you don’t go, I’ll go now.

**3.** Mi: Tom, you must scan your fingerprint here before coming in. Tom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I’m sorry. I’ll do it now. B. Why do I have to do so?

C. No, I don’t like it. D. I’m sorry. But I don’t feel like it.

**4.** Teacher: It’s necessary that you finish homework by tomorrow. Mike: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I’m sorry, I don’t like homework. B. I’m sorry. I have finished it.

C. Must I? What if I don’t? D. Yes, sir. I’ll finish it.

**5.** Dad: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The temperature is going down. Mike: Yes, I’ve got it, dad.

A. You must take some more T-shirts. B. It’s necessary that you take a scarf.

C. Why don’t you let me pack for you? D. You’d better choose a homestay.

**F. WRITING**

**XII. Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D which is closest in meaning to the original one.**

**1.** The tour includes a visit to a nature reserve where you can see endangered animals.

A. The tour includes a visit to a nature reserve when you can see endangered animals.

B. The tour involving a visit to a nature reserve which you can see endangered animals.

C. The tour which includes a visit to a nature reserve where you can see endangered animals.

D. The tour involves a trip to a nature reserve where you can see animals at risk.

**2.** The tour guide in charged introduced the scenic and special points of the areas.

A. The tour guide who was in charged introduced the scenic and special points of the areas.

B. The tour guide whose was in charged will introduce the scenic and special points of the areas.

C. The tour guide which was in charged introduced the scenic and special points of the areas.

D. The tour guide what was in charged introduced the scenic and special points of the areas.

**3.** A self-guided tour requiring more time and effort is often selected by the young.

A. A self-guided tour, who requires more time and effort, is often selected by the young.

B. A self-guided tour, where requires more time and effort, is often selected by the young.

C. A self-guided tour, which requires more time and effort, is often selected by the young.

D. A self-guided tour, that more time and effort, is often selected by the young.

**4.** A package tour offering more convenience is more favourable for people lazy to arrange.

A. A package tour, that offers more convenience, is more favourable for people lazy to arrange.

B. A package tour offers more convenience, yet is more favourable for people lazy to arrange.

C. A package tour offers more convenience is being more favourable for people lazy to arrange.

D. A package tour, which more convenience, is more favourable for people lazy to arrange.

**5.** Although visitors can reduce stress in a package tour, they have to follow a fixed itinerary.

A. Despite visitors reducing stress in a package tour, they have to follow a fixed itinerary.

B. Despite reducing stress in a package tour, visitors have to follow a fixed itinerary.

C. Although reducing stress in a package tour, visitors have to follow a fixed itinerary.

D. Visitors can reduce stress in a package tour, despite they have to follow a fixed itinerary.

**UNIT 9 : WORLD ENGLISHES**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**A. Pronounciation**

**I. Circle the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line. Then listen and repeat.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. reason | B. consist | C. establish | D. question |
| **2.** A. vocabulary | B. standard | C. language | D. grammatical |
| **3.** A. discussion | B. function | C. fluent | D. unstressed |
| **4.** A. examples | B. languages | C. stresses | D. sentences |
| **5.** A. proposed | B. practised | C. improved | D. revised |

**II. Circle the word which has a different stress pattern in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. variety | B. establishment | C. operation | D. ability |
| **2.** A. exchange | B. translate | C. differ | D. express |
| **3.** A. national | B. official | C. informal | D. bilingual |
| **4.** A. immigrant | B. synonym | C. difference | D. dictation |
| **5.** A. proficiency | B. intonation | C. engagement | D. community |

**B. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR**

**III.** **Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**1.** The United States is a country ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people speak English with different accents.

A. that B. who C. which D. where

**2.** My cousin, Giang, decided to learn ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English to improve his communication skills.

A. standard B. fluent C. foreign D. especial

**3.** There are many ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of English spoken around the world, each with its own unique accents and dialects.

A. languages B. translations C. skills D. varieties

**4.** Although immigrants from different areas of the world may not speak English as their ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language, they often learn it quickly in their new environments.

A. mother B. global C. first D. second

**5.** ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students often speak English better after spending a semester in an English-speaking country.

A. Exchange B. Exchanged C. Exchangeable D. Exchanging

**6.** Many learners find English ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the most difficult to master because the spelling and sound of words can be different.

A. grammar B. reading C. listening D. pronunciation

**7.** “Rendezvous” is one of the words ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English borrowed from French.

A. where B. why C. which D. what

**8.** Practising with native speakers can help learners become ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a language.

A. correct B. simple C. fluent D. rusty

**9.** These are some of the words ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stress falls on the second syllable.

A. whose B. which C. what D. when

**10.** In different contexts, an English word may convey different ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. vowels B. consonants C. sounds D. meanings

**11.** English is used as the ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language in countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

A. official B. foreign C. local D. optional

**12.** Nam has spent a lot of time on online courses with native teachers, that’s why he is ­­­\_\_\_\_\_ in English.

A. bilingual B. proficient C. literate D. complicated

**13.** The English language can be learned in ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circles, from basic vocabulary and grammar to complex sentences and idiomatic expressions.

A. inner B. concentric C. expanding D. outer

**14.** Viet is ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in English and Vietnamese, so he can communicate effectively in both languages.

A. excellent B. bilingual C. international D. knowledgeable

**IV.** **Complete the passage by filling each blank with a suitable word/ phrase given in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *make up* | *go over* | *translate* | *look up* | *copy* | *pick up* |

While learning a new language, it’s natural to (**1**) ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unfamiliar words. A helpful practice is to (**2**) ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their meanings in a dictionary. It’s even more beneficial to (**3**) ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentences using these words. However, you shouldn’t (**4**) ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from your native language into the new one word-for-word. Instead, (**5**) ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sentence structures into your notes and regularly (**6**) ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them to ensure correct usage and grammar. This approach will help you make progress and become more proficient in English.

V. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

**1.** The English-English dictionary *which / when* I bought last year is very helpful in improving my vocabulary.

**2.** The reason *which / why* Susan struggles with Spanish exercises is that she started learning the language just a few months ago.

**3.** Last July was the time *where / when* I attended a summer camp to improve both my English and my social skills.

**4.** The woman *whose / who* accent is distinctly British lives next door to An’s new apartment.

**5.** Gia Linh is the competitor *which / who* won the first prize in the latest English speaking contest in our school.

**VI. Choose *which, when, why, whose,* or *where* to complete each of the following sentences.**

**1.** The man ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job involves working with foreigners can speak English proficiently.

**2.** I still remember the first day ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Phuong gave a presentation about her experiences learning foreign languages.

**3.** English is a language ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is widely used in international communication.

**4.** Do you know the country ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English was first spoken?

**5.** I’m not sure of the reason ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jack chooses Korean as a subject to study at the university.

**VII. Combine the two sentences into one, using a relative pronoun.**

**1.** Quan is one of my classmates. He usually helps me with my English grammar exercises.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** You shouldn’t look up the meaning of all of the words. You may find them in the reading text.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** The school library is the place. We sometimes discuss our difficulties in studying there.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Can you explain the reason? You can’t spend more time learning vocabulary for that reason.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** In order to borrow these reference books, you must ask the librarian. Her name is Mrs. Smith.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SKILLS**

**IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

When learning a new language, it’s important to communicate with native speakers. This helps you pick up their pronunciation and get used (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different accents. Sometimes, you might figure out what a word means from the context. If you aren't sure, don't hesitate to (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the word in a dictionary or even translate it back to your own language to get a clue.

But remember that everyone may make mistakes when learning something new! In fact, making mistakes is an important part of the learning process. It shows you where you need to focus. Don’t be afraid to practise with native speakers, even (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you have difficulty expressing yourself. They'll likely appreciate your efforts and be happy to give you tips.

Learning a new language can be a journey with (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s a process that requires patience, practice, and perseverance. It's not about perfection, but progress. Keep communicating, keep making mistakes, and keep learning and our efforts will pay off. Conversations in your new (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will become second nature, and you’ll surprise yourself with your confidence.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. to | B. with | C. for | D. in |
| **2.** A. give up | B. write down | C. look up | D. get by |
| **3.** A. though | B. as | C. how | D if |
| **4.** A. dark and light | B. ups and downs | C. black and white | D. facts and figures |
| **5.** A. tone | B stress | C. pronunciation | D. tongue |

**X.** **Read and complete each numbered blank in the passage with the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

Improving your English can be made manageable by exploring various resources. Start by exploring language learning apps like Duolingo or Babbel. **They** often provide short lessons with fun games and quizzes.

For structured online courses, check out Coursera and Khan Academy, selecting those with positive reviews and clear explanations covering grammar, vocabulary, and communication skills.

To immerse yourself, read **reputable** newspapers like *The New York Times* or *The Guardian.* Engage with English podcasts or YouTube channels on your favourite topics. Connect with native speakers on language exchange platforms like Tandem or HelioTalk for speaking practice.

Explore quality literature at your skill level and gradually progress. Join book clubs or online reading communities for discussions, gaining diverse perspectives. Tap into online forums like Reddit for advice and recommendations from fellow learners.

Consistency is vital. Dedicate daily time to English activities - whether reading, watching videos, or using apps - for steady progress. Celebrate small victories, and you'll find improving your English to be an achievable and rewarding journey.

**1.** What is the best title for the text?

A. How to find high-quality resources to quickly improve your English

B. How to use different English learning websites

C. How to boost your English skills

D. Tips on improving your English

**2.** What does the word **They** in line 2 refer to?

A. Explorations B. Language learning apps

C. Lessons D. App users

**3.** What does the word **reputable** probably mean?

A. reliable B. unusual C. infamous D. international

**4.** What is not mentioned as a way to improve English skills?

A. Reading newspapers B. Watching YouTube

C. Using online exchange platforms D. Doing online English exercises

**5.** What should learners do to keep a steady learning progress?

A. Watch, learn and use English daily

B. Spend time with foreign speakers

C. Celebrate small victories

D. Go on online platforms and communicate with English speakers

**d. SPEAKING**

**XI. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

**1.** Long: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on your speaking test! Linh: Thank you! I’ve prepared well for it.

A. Well done B. Happy moment

C. Wishing you lots of luck D. Let’s enjoy

**2.** Minh: I’ve heard you’re moving to a new city tomorrow. I hope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Tung: Thanks! I’m looking forward to the adventure.

A. it’s getting on well B. it goes along well

C. it’s well preserved D. it all goes well

**3.** Phuc: Are you taking your driving test this afternoon? Fingers crossed!

Giang: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it! I’ve practised a lot.

A. appreciate B. like C. want D. consider

**4.** Chau: I know that you’re performing at the talent show tonight. Blow them away!

Chi: Thanks for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! I’ll give it my all.

A. congratulations B. promise C. prize D. encouragement

**5.** Ha: You’re starting your own business. Believe in yourself and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

Phuong: I will! Thanks for believing in me.

A. better luck next time B. make it happen

C. safe and sound D. get well

**F. WRITING**

**XIII. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

**1.** The student who essay was outstanding received high praise from his teacher.

 A B C D

**2.** Chau would like to meet the writer wrote her favourite Japanese comic.

 A B C D

**3.** The teacher who you saw her yesterday teaches us speaking and listening skills.

 A B C D

**4.** The museum where we visited last Saturday morning is in the centre of the city.

 A B C D

**5.** You should pay attention to the clips help improve your listening skill.

 A B C D

**XIV.** **Choose the sentence A, B, c or D that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**1.** Let’s do a revision with these grammar structures before you take the test.

A. Let’s pick up these grammar structures before you take the test.

B. Why don’t you learn by heart these grammar structures before you take the test?

C. Why don’t you go over these grammar structures before you take the test?

D. Let's look up these grammar structures before you take the test.

**2.** Chau can speak both English and Japanese perfectly.

A. Chau is bilingual in English and Japanese.

B. Chau is good at learning both English and Japanese.

C. Chau can use perfect English and Japanese.

D. Chau practises speaking English and Japanese regularly.

**3.** I don’t know any Korean.

A. Korean is too hard for me to study.

B. My Korean is a bit rusty.

C. I am quite bad at Korean.

D. I can’t speak a word of Korean.

**4.** Duong learned a few words of Thai on holiday.

A. Duong picked up a few words of Thai on holiday.

B. Duong went on a holiday to Thailand to learn Thai.

C. Duong looked up a few words of Thai on holiday.

D. Duong had a short conversation in Thai during his holiday in Thailand.

**5.** His elder sister can speak Spanish very well.

A. His elder sister is reasonably good at Spanish.

B. His elder sister is fluent in Spanish.

C. His elder sister can have a conversation in Spanish.

D. His elder sister is able to get by in Spanish.

**MIDTERM TEST 2 Time allotted: 60 min.**

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. diversity | B. sustainable | C. embarrassing | D. destination |
| **2.** A. density | B. concentric | C. religious | D. domestic |

**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.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3.** A. translate | B. variety | C. access | D. package |
| **4.** A. ecosystem | B. brochure | C. flora | D. propose |

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

**5.** Is English a compulsory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Philippines?

A. tongue B. communication C. speech D. language

**6.** A lingua franca is any language used as a means of communication between people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak different languages.

A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

**7.** I asked them how much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fly from Ha Noi to Moscow.

A. does it cost B. did it cost C. it costs D. it cost

**8.** George asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to go to England for a study tour.

A. whether I want B. did I want C. whether I wanted D. if I do want

**9.** The danger of flying is something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worries me each time I travel.

A. that B. what C. who D. whose

**10.** Tom, who is learning Vietnamese, likes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the language with the local people.

A. express B. translate C. practise D. exchange

**11.** If you take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ holiday, you cannot change anything, you have to follow a fixed itinerary.

A. domestic B. package C. international D. shopping

**12.** If you want to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the landscape, remember to walk or use other non­-polluting forms of transport whenever you can.

A. protect B. continue C. sustain D. guard

**13.** The arrival of immigrants from Asia has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the culture of this country.

A. diverse B. diversified C. diversity D. diversifying

**14.** Our planet is full of amazing and wonderful sights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are worth trying to save B. that are worth trying to save

C. to be worth to save D. what are worth saving

**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.**

**15.** Tourists from all over the world often **flock** to see this breathtaking landscape.

A. gather B. block C. appear D. attract

**16.** Campfires may cause forest fires if they are **unattended.**

A. focused B. neglected C. inaccessible D. undecided

**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.**

**17.** Tourism is **flourishing** and tour operators say this helps develop the economy of the region.

A. decreasing B. permitting C. changing D. flourishing

**18.** It may become necessary for the United Nations to impose **strict** environmental controls on the tourist industry.

A. fixed B. loose C. sustainable D. accurate

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

**19.** Rosemary: May I hand in my English essay a little later, Miss May?

Miss May: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Oh, you may. B. No, you can’t. C. But why? D. What for?

**20.** Clara: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with your coming chess tournament.

Oscar: Thank you very much.

A. Good job B. Nice time C. Good day D. Good luck

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 21 to 25.**

There are many different English speaking countries. Although the language is essentially the same, there are some aspects of the language (**21**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are different in different places. The most common English comparison is between “British English” and “American English”.

Firstly, the pronunciation is different. There are many (**22**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for this. It could be that the accent affects the pronunciation or in some cases, the pronunciation can also be affected by other languages (**23**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in that area. So you have to listen carefully. Secondly, the spelling and grammar are different. For example: In British English, you would write “colour” or “programme”, (**24**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in American English you would write “color” or “program”.

Thirdly, there can also be a difference in vocabulary. There are instances where (**25**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ objects are called different things. In British English, you would say: “I live in a flat”, while in American English you would say: “I live in an apartment”.

(Adapted from: [*https://englishlive.ef.com*](https://englishlive.ef.com))

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **21.** A. what | B. whose | C. that | D. they |
| **22.** A. examples | B. aspects | C. sources | D. reasons |
| **23.** A. spoken | B. said | C. talked | D. conversed |
| **24.** A. whenever | B. whereas | C. however | D. moreover |
| **25.** A. general | B. common | C. popular | D. specific |

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

Ecotourism is a booming business that many tour operators cite as being helpful to nature. Every year, millions of people descend on protected and pristine natural areas to observe rare species. However, a new report casts doubt on the value of this form of tourism. In fact, it suggests that ecotourism is more damaging than helpful to nature. Details are in a report published in the journal ‘Trends in Ecology and Evolution’. Researchers believe tourists are disrupting animals in their natural habitat. They pointed to a recent event where sea turtles in Costa Rica had problems laying their eggs because of tourists who flocked to watch the turtles’ nesting habits.

The report says that ecotourism is making animals bolder and that this could endanger the animals. A regular human presence might make animals tamer and less **cautious** about other animals around them, and this could put them at risk of being attacked by their natural threats. “Then they will suffer higher mortality when they encounter real predators,” the report says. The report said it was essential, “to develop a more comprehensive understanding of how different species in different situations respond to human visitation and under what precise conditions human exposure might put them at risk.”

(Adapted from: [*https://breakingnewsenglish.com*](https://breakingnewsenglish.com))

**26.** What adjective did the article use to say ecotourism was doing well?

A. Amazing B. Good C. Booming D. Helpful

**27.** What is ‘Trends in Ecology and Evolution’?

A. An Internet site B. A journal

C. A university department D. A TV show

**28.** What did people gather to watch?

A. Turtles laying eggs B. A natural habitat

C. Leopards hunting D. A TV show

**29.** The underlined word **cautious** in the passage mostly means.

A. careful B. playful C. dependent D. ambitious

**30.** What does the last sentence say human exposure does to animals?

A. Makes them overcautious B. Makes them happy

C. Attacks and threatens them D. Puts them at risk

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

**31.** Sahara Desert is the world’s largest desert locating in the north of Africa.

 A. the B. largest C. locating D. the north

**32.** If governments want to protect the environment, they will aid the local community and educate travels.

A. governments B. protect the environment

C. will aid D. travels

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**33.** Van asked her if she would meet him that weekend.

A. Van said to her: “Did you meet me that weekend?”.

B. Van’s question is “Will you meet me this weekend if I like?”.

C. Van said: “Would you meet me one weekend if I asked you?”.

D. Van said to her: “Will you meet me this weekend?”.

**34.** Barbara is not as keen on travel as she used to be.

A. Barbara has always been very keen on travel.

B. Barbara used to be keener on travel than now.

C. Barbara used to travel to many places in the world.

D. Barbara likes travelling more now than she used to.

**35.** Is it your idea that I should learn another language besides English?

A. Do you mean that I should learn another language besides English?

B. Do you really want to teach me another language besides English?

C. Is it easy or difficult to learn another language besides English?

D. Besides English, it is important for you to learn another language?

**36.** A man got on the bus. He was carrying a big cat in the box.

A. A man, which was carrying a big cat in the box, got on the bus.

B. A man, whom was carrying a big cat in the box, got on the bus.

C. A man, who was carrying a big cat in the box, got on the bus.

D. A man got on the bus, whom was carrying a big cat in the box.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words/ phrases given.**

**37.** When / arrive / guide / tell / story / a cruel king.

A. When arriving, the guide was telling the story about a cruel king.

B. When we arrived, the guide was telling the story about a cruel king.

C. When we were arriving, the guide told the story about a cruel king.

D. When to arrive, a guide was telling the story about a cruel king.

**38.** They / translate / that book / many languages.

A. They translated that book with many languages.

B. They are translated that book into many languages.

C. They are translating that book to many languages.

D. They have translated that book into many languages.

**39.** other languages *I* English / always / change / but / change / slowly

A. Like other languages, English is always changing, but it changes very slowly.

B. As other languages, English is always changing, and it changes very slowly.

C. Other languages like English is always changing, but it changes slowly.

D. Like other languages, English is always changing, but it will change very slowly.

**40.** want / know whether / allowed / park / there

A. They want to know whether they have allowed to park there.

B. She wanted to know whether they allowed to park there.

C. They wanted to know whether they were allowed to park there.

D. We wanted to know whether we were allowed parking there.

**UNIT 10 : PLANET EARTH**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**A. Pronounciation**

**I. Circle the word which has a different stress pattern in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. advice | B. nature | C. system | D. planet |
| **2.** A. existence | B. reference | C. pollution | D. appliance |
| **3.** A. animal | B. accident | C. habitat | D. dependence |
| **4.** A. amusement | B. afternoon | C. importance | D. example |
| **5.** A. balance | B. practice | C. percent | D. desert |

**B. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR**

**IV.** **Circle the incorrect word/ phrase in each sentence.**

**1.** The planet is struggling to meet our increased demands on nature resources.

 A B C D

**2.** Global warm is the long-term heating of Earth’s surface due to human activities.

 A B C D

**3.** Pollution and deforestation have affect the physical environment in many ways.

 A B C D

**4.** Ecology balance is a term used to describe the balance between living things and their environment.

 A B C D

**5.** Humans are expanding their living space, which causes habit loss to animals.

 A B C D

**6.** Deforestation activities are destroying a local fauna system.

 A B C D

**7.** We are doing a project of the flora of our neighbourhood.

 A B C D

V. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences.

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is happening and it affects almost everybody on Earth.

A. Solar system B. Weather forecast C. Nature reserve D. Climate change

**2.** Cuc Phuong National Park is the natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for many rare species, both plants and animals.

A. land B. habitat C. accommodation D. fauna

**3.** Some clearly seen examples of water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are lakes, streams, and rivers.

A. bodies B. parts C. existence D. transport

**4.** A food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shows you the order in which living things depend on each other for food.

A. provider B. source C. chain D. sample

**5.** The word ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ refers to all the plants living in a particular area.

A. fauna B. flora C. habitat D. living things

**6.** Do penguins live in the North or the South \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. part B. earth C. body D. pole

**7.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all the endangered species is everybody’s job.

A. protect B. protector C. protecting D. protection

**8.** It is not easy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ecological balance in an area.

A. support B. maintain C. pick up D. survive

**VII.** **Combine the two sentences into one, using a non-defining relative clause.**

**1.** Global warming is an increase in the Earth’s average temperature. It contributes to rising sea levels.

🡪 Global warming, which

**2.** Sir Edmund Hillary was a New Zealand mountaineer. He became the first person to reach the summit of Mount Everest in 1953.

🡪 Sir Edmund Hillary, who

**3.** Oceans cover 70 percent of the Earth’s surface. They make all life on Earth possible.

🡪 Oceans, which

**4.** The Atlantic Mid-Ocean Ridge System is the Earth’s longest mountain range. It is underwater.

🡪 The Atlantic Mid-Ocean Ridge System, which

**5.** Geologists study geology. Geology deals with the physical history of the Earth including rocks and volcanoes.

🡪 Geologists study geology, which

6. Future humans could have smaller brains and hunched backs. It is due to overusing technology.

🡪 Future humans

7. Homo sapiens are modern humans. They originated in Africa.

🡪 Homo sapiens, who

**SKILLS**

**c. READING**

**VIII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

The ocean covers 70 percent of Earth’s surface and contains about 97 percent of all the water on Earth. The ocean makes all life on Earth possible, and makes the planet appear blue when viewed from space.

For thousands of years, people have depended on the ocean as a source of food. It offers human beings a wide range of seafood. Fishers catch more than 90 million tons of seafood each year. Millions of people, from professional fishers to business owners like restaurant owners and boat builders, depend on fisheries for their life.

People also use the ocean as a route for trade. Ships carry loads of goods from continent to continent, country to country. Ocean ports are areas where water and land transportation meet. It is also the meeting point of people of different professions: businesspeople, who import and export goods and services; dockworkers, who load and unload cargo; and ships’ crews. Ports also have a high concentration of migrants and immigrants with a wide variety of nationalities, languages, and religions. The busiest ports in the world are the Port of Shanghai in China and the Port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands.

**1.** Life on Earth is possible due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the sea water B. the ocean C. the Earth's surface D. the planet

**2.** The ocean provides people with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a great source of food B. many minerals C. some sea food D. fishers

**3.** People who load and unload cargoes are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. workers B. ships’ crews C. cargoers D. dockworkers

**4.** Ports witness large numbers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. languages B. religions C. immigrants D. trades

**5.** The text is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ocean trades B. the ocean’s advantages

C. people and the ocean D. some jobs on the ocean

**IX. Read and complete each numbered blank in the passage with the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

Earth is the one place everyone on the planet calls home. Here are some fun facts about the Earth.

● The Greek name for Earth was Gaia. It means “Mother Earth”.

● The Earth is not too hot or cold for (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things to survive and it is the only planet in our solar system that is known to support life.

● The Earth is home to 8.7 million different (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of plants and animals!

● The Earth looks like a ball shape or sphere, but it is not perfectly round.

● The average speed of a race car is 200 miles per hour. The Earth travels around the sun at 67,000 miles per hour! Our Earth is moving (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

● It takes the Earth 365 days to (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one entire orbit around the sun. We call this orbit a year.

● Only 3 percent of the Earth’s water is fresh! The rest - 97 percent - is salt water.

● The lowest (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Earth is the Dead Sea located between Jordan and Israel. It’s 1,400 feet below sea level.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. dead | B. living | C. precious | D. ocean |
| **2.** A. things | B. stages | C. flora | D. species |
| **3.** A. fast | B. smoothly | C. slow | D. continuously |
| **4.** A. start | B. see | C. complete | D. run |
| **5.** A. peak | B. point | C. hole | D. level |

**d. SPEAKING**

**XI. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

**1.** Phong: How would you feel about participating in environmental protection? Tom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. How about it? B. I have some ideas.

C. No problem. D. I don’t feel like doing it.

**2.** Mai: Why don’t you watch *Our Beautiful Planet?* It’s amazing. Sue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Great. I appreciate it. B. I’ll do it tonight.

C. Our planet is amazing. D. That's why I like it.

**3.** Bill: Do you mind telling me some interesting facts about the Pacific? Nam: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Sorry I don’t know any. B. The Pacific's very interesting.

C. Never mind. D. I have never seen the Pacific.

**4.** Cathy: It would be great if you could help make the slides for our presentation. Lan:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes, the slides are ready. B. The presentation would be great.

C. Alright. I'll contribute. D. There’s a presentation about us.

**5.** Lyn: What is another name for Planet Earth? Hoa: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I know it already. B. It’s called the Blue Planet.

C. I’ll search about the Earth. D. It’s the third planet from the Sun.

**F. WRITING**

**XIII. Circle the incorrect underlined option A, B, C, or D in each sentence.**

**1.** Asia is the largest continent in the world by both land space and population.

A. the B. in C. by D. space

**2.** The London Eye is one of the landmarks around the world have the most beautiful panoramic views.

A. The London Eye B. of the C. have D. panoramic views

**3.** The eight billions people on Earth now are demanding more resources than the Earth can provide.

A. billions B. on Earth C. are demanding D. can provide

**4.** The highest mountain on Earth is Mount Everest in the Himalaya, who summit is 8,850 metres above sea level.

A. highest B. the Himalaya C. who D. sea level

**5.** Vehicle emissions, fuel oils, and natural gas heating homes, are doing harm to our beautiful planet Earth.

A. fuel oils B. heating homes C. harm D. planet Earth

**XIV.** **Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D which is closest in meaning to the original one.**

**1.** Earth is the only planet with liquid water.

A. There is only liquid water on Earth. B. Earth is the planet with liquid water only.

C. The only planet with liquid water is Earth. D. Earth is much covered with liquid water.

**2.** Water bodies and landforms are essential habitats for plants and animals.

A. Plants and animals need water bodies and landforms for their habitats.

B. Essential habitats for plants and animals create water bodies and landforms.

C. Water bodies and landforms cover all living habitats.

D. Water bodies and landforms need plants and animals.

**3.** Humans often use natural habitats for farming and housing.

A. Humans often use land for farming and housing.

B. Natural habitats are also land for farming and housing.

C. Humans have always used living habitats to farm.

D. Natural habitats are often used for farming and housing.

**4.** The Arctic Ocean ice and water make up habitats for polar bears.

A. Ice and water in the Arctic Ocean are for polar bears.

B. Habitats for polar bears is ice water.

C. The Arctic Ocean makes up habitats for animals like polar bears.

D. The habitats for polar bears are Arctic Ocean ice and water.

**5.** The flora and fauna on Earth create an ecological balance.

A. There is ecological balance due to the flora and fauna.

B. Thanks to the flora and fauna, there is ecological balance on Earth.

C. Earth creates flora and fauna for ecological balance.

D. The flora and fauna are results of an ecological balance

**UNIT 11 : ELECTRONIC DEVICES**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**A. Pronounciation**

**II. Circle the word which has a different stress pattern in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. cardboard | B. copper | C. leaflet | D. effect |
| **2.** A. virtual | B. wireless | C. aware | D. stylish |
| **3.** A. advice | B. touchscreen | C. smartwatch | D. rubber |
| **4.** A. portable | B. camcorder | C. robotic | D. customer |
| **5.** A. aluminium | B. sophisticated | C. electricity | D. individual |

**B. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR**

**IV. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *plastic* | *cardboard* | *3D printer* | *portable* |
| *e-reader* | *copper* | *touchscreen* |  |

**1.** This new version of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produces precise three-dimensional objects.

**2.** I like the tablet because it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I can carry it wherever I go.

**3.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a smart fridge can display available food in the fridge and cooking recipes.

**4.** Mary created an eco-friendly sculpture using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from carton boxes.

**5.** People use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make jewellery because of its durability and unique reddish-brown colour.

**6.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an ideal material for creating lightweight products.

**7.** I enjoy reading novels on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the bus ride to my office.

V. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences.

**1.** My mom covered potatoes with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paper and put them in the oven for baking.

A. iron B. rubber C. cardboard D. aluminium

**2.** They reinforced the bridge with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bars so it could support heavy loads.

A. plastic B. steel C. rubber D. cardboard

**3.** My uncle has a plantation which grows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trees.

A. rubber B. iron C. metal D. plastic

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bags are harmful for the environment, so people try to recycle them as much as possible.

A. Iron B. steel C. Plastic D. Aluminium

**5.** She used her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to livestream the concert.

A. e-reader B. 3D printer C. smartphone D. smartwatch

**6.** She preferred a laptop to a desktop because the laptop was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bigger B. heavy C. larger D. portable

**7.** Tourists who can’t visit the museum in person can take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tour on its website.

A. virtual B. face-to-face C. direct D. physical

**VI.** **Complete the sentences with the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

**1.** Hoa advised that Minh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in an online speaking class.

A. join B. would join C. joins D. will join

**2.** Elena recommended \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the robotic research centre.

A. visit B. to visit C. visiting D. visited

**3.** The class monitor suggested that we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pizzas and cokes for the party.

A. should order B. ordering C. ordered D. will order

**4.** The sales assistant recommended my dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out the latest tablet’s pencil.

A. tried B. try C. tries D. trying

**5.** She suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prices of the same laptop in different stores.

A. compare B. to compare C. being compared D. comparing

**6.** My uncle advised that I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my faulty smartwatch to the Service Centre.

A. brought B. bringing C. should bring D. will bring

**7.** My teacher recommended \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used batteries to the e-waste collection spot.

A. to take B. taking C. to taking D. taken

**VII.** **Find the mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.**

**1.** They recommended use copper to make this piece of jewellery.

 A B C D

**2.** Kim advised that I should buying this new model of e-reader.

 A B C D

**3.** He suggested not using plastic bags because it was harmful for the environment.

 A B C D

**4.** The teacher suggested that the kids making some toys from used cardboard.

 A B C D

**5.** She advised not to walk on the bridge because it was so weak.

 A B C D

**6.** My aunt recommended my mum must try online shopping for its convenience.

 A B C D

**7.** If you want a faster laptop, I recommend to consider model X80.

 A B C D

**SKILLS**

**c. READING**

**VIII. Read and complete each numbered blank in the leaflet with the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

**Introducing the TabPro X: Unleash Your Digital Experience!**

It’s our pleasure to introduce the all-new TabPro X - an innovation at your fingertips. It has a sleek and durable case made of 100% recycled aluminium, which ensures both style and protection for your device. The super (**1**)\_\_ provides vivid colours and smooth navigation, promising you an exceptional experience.

TabPro X comes with a (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which allows you to sketch, write, and take notes with perfect accuracy. It goes beyond expectations with a variety of (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ functions, including a powerful processor for smooth multitasking, a high-resolution camera for capturing life’s moments in stunning detail, and a (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ battery for uninterrupted productivity.

Whether you’re a student, professional, or creative enthusiast, TabPro X is here to advance your digital lifestyle. Tech Magazine (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that modern users possess a TabPro X. Why haven’t you? Embrace the future of technology - experience the TabPro X today!

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. back case  | B. touchscreen | C. charge | D. camera |
| **2.** A. pencil | B. reader | C. message | D. voice |
| **3.** A. inside | B. introvert | C. built-in | D. building |
| **4.** A. lifelong | B. long-lasting | C. life-time | D. longevity |
| **5.** A. says | B. warns | C. persuades | D. recommends |

**X.** **Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

Electronic devices are becoming increasingly popular in today's modern classrooms. Two significant devices are interactive whiteboards (IWBs) and tablets, which are making a great impact on teaching and learning.

An IWB is a large screen connected to a computer. The teacher and students use special pens or touch to control the board and write on it. They can also show videos and do interactive activities on the board. This helps capture students’ attention and make the lesson more dynamiC. Meanwhile, a tablet, such as an iPad or an Android device, is a handheld computer which students can use for various purposes. For example, they can access e-books, use educational apps, and collaborate with their classmates. School tablets are portable and provide access to a vast resource of educational contents. However, both IWBs and tablets have drawbacks. They are costly, so not all schools can afford them. Besides, there are potential technical issues, and much time and effort are needed to train teachers and students to use them effectively.

While challenges exist, these electronic devices help create a more interactive and engaging learning environment in today's classrooms. Therefore, schools should consider using them appropriately.

**1.** What is an essential requirement for an IWB to operate?

A. It must be connected to a computer. B. It must have a special pen.

C. It must be controlled by the teacher. D. It must capture students’ attention.

**2.** According to the text, who tends to use a school tablet?

A. The teacher B. The students C. The teacher and the students D. The manager

**3.** Which of the following is an advantage of school tablets?

A. Their durability B. Their reasonable cost C. Their simple operation D. Their portability

**4.** What can be a drawback of electronic devices in modern classrooms?

A. Many schools don’t want to use them.

B. Teachers may be less skilled in using them than students.

C. Training how to use them may be time-consuming.

D. Much effort is needed to persuade school managers of their usefulness.

**5.** Which of the following information is NOT mentioned in the article?

A. A description of IWBs and tablets

B. Activities that teachers and students can do with IWBs and tablets

C. Downsides of IWBs and tablets

D. Solutions to the problems of IWBs and tablets

**d. SPEAKING**

**XI. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

**1.** Brother: You need to draw a triangle. You must measure the line segments correctly. Got it? Minh: \_\_\_

A. Yes, I have three of them. B. Sure. I’ll find them for you.

C. OK, I got what you mean. D. Could you show me the triangle?

**2.** Nick: First, turn on your computer. Next, open the app and log in with your details... Hey, are you with me, Ben? Ben: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. No. I’m still here. B. Yes, my teacher does.

C. OK, I’ll say it to you. D. Sorry. Can you say that again?

**3.** Mai: Go straight ahead to the traffic light, turn left, and then take the second turn on the right. Go up the street, past the post office and you’ll see the milkshake shop. Hey, do you follow me?

Elena: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yeah, my apartment is on the top floor.

B. Sorry. Do you follow me?

C. I’m sorry. I don’t quite follow you. Could you say that again?

D. What a pity! She’s not here.

**4.** Sister: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lana: Got it. Thanks.

A. What’s the latest smartphone model?

B. Underline the key words in the questions. Then find their synonyms in the text. Got it?

C. Can I borrow your tablet and its pencil for a while?

D. Your face is red. Are you having a fever?

**5.** Duong: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kien: It doesn’t allow you to play games on it.

A. Why don’t you buy a portable music player?

B. What’s good about using electronic devices in the classroom?

C. You can’t buy a laptop. Got it?

D. How about having an online meeting to discuss the project?

**F. WRITING**

**XIII. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.**

**1.** “How about exchanging this music player for another one?” said Lucy.

🡪 Lucy advised that I

**2.** “Let’s try both tablet models before deciding which one to buy,” said Tim.

🡪 Tim suggested

**3.** “Maybe you could try another workout routine.” George told Peter.

🡪 George suggested Peter

**4.** It’s necessary for parents to monitor their children’s screen time.

🡪 I recommend

**5.** My dad says that overreliance on home appliances is not good.

🡪 My dad advises not

**UNIT 12 : CAREER CHOICES**

**A. Pronounciation**

**I.** **Circle the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line. Then listen and repeat.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. count | B. founder | C. southern | D. doubtful |
| **2.** A. path | B. smooth | C. breath | D. earthy |
| **3.** A. youth | B. prayer | C. yard | D. yearly |
| **4.** A. surgical | B. repetitive | C. engineering | D. decisive |
| **5.** A. customer | B. university | C. future | D. computing |

**II. Circle the word which has a different stress pattern in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. mechanic | B. academic | C. strategic | D. fantastic |
| **2.** A. catholic | B. electric | C. majestic | D. historic |
| **3.** A. artistic | B. heroic | C. bartender | D. terrific |
| **4.** A. fabulous | B. enormous | C. gorgeous | D. dangerous |
| **5.** A. importance | B. attendance | C. annoyance | D. ignorance |

**B. VOCABULARY and GRAMMAR**

III. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ training is a program that focuses on the skills that a specific job requires.

A. Work B. Employment C. Vocational D. Job

**2.** Modern schools provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities including sports, music and gym clubs.

A. extraclass B. overtime C. past-time D. extracurricular

**3.** Seeking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after graduating university is not an easy job for most students.

A. employment B. employee C. employer D. employable

**4.** It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for students to take part in school clubs to gain and improve social skills.

A. rewarding B. awarding C. reward D. award

**5.** A profession in medical area is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a demanding one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only a few can follow.

A. so – that B. such – that C. too – that D. enough – that

**6.** Most schools now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ digital records of students’ performance so students can ask for these when necessary.

A. store B. take C. keep D. make

**7.** Students of grade 12 often have to burn the midnight oil to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deadlines.

A. keep B. take C. meet D. avoid

**8.** School-leavers may consider taking a gap year to work for \_\_\_ experience before entering a university.

A. handy B. hands-on C. handful D. hand-made

**9.** To be able to choose a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ path students may have to think carefully of their interests, abilities, skills, experience and even your core values.

A. career B. job C. employment D. occupation

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learning is considered very crucial when one wants to develop in his/ her career.

A. Lifetime B. All-life C. Life D. Life-long

**11.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ university study offers students many opportunities for future jobs, vocational training has its benefits of hands-on experience.

A. Although B. But C. Yet D. However

**12.** Many parents tend to be worried when students spend more time on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subjects.

A. academic B. extra C. part-time D. non-academic

**13.** I don’t want to go straight to work; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it’s hard to get accepted to university.

A. Although B. However C. Yet D. But

**14.** A bartender has to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creative, and patient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not everyone can.

A. enough – that B. such – that C. too – that D. so – that

**15.** Students who have more skills and knowledge can get a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job in the future.

A. good-pay B. well-paid C. high-payment D. poorly-paid

**IV.** **Complete the passage by filling each blank with a suitable word/ phrase given in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *sense of style* | *passion* | *inspiration* | *overestimated* |
| *job skills* | *portfolio* | *catalogue* | *thought* |

My parents are both surgeons and they often have to perform medical operations. They have saved many lives and I am so proud of that. Ị therefore, have (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the profession very early. I worked very hard and often excelled at school. But when I came to grade 9, I realised I (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my ability. The more I grow up. the more I find that I have no ability nor (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for such things as chemistry or biology. Chemical reactions and formulas have become a burden for me. However, my friends and parents all realised that I have a very good (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I have a good drawing ability, visualising skills and I have created a (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of my designs. My parents want me to follow in their steps but now they have reconsidered. Perhaps, one day I can become a famous fashion designer. God knows!

V. Underline the correct word to complete each of the following sentences.

**1.** Teaching job is a(n) *awarding / rewarding* job, especially when teachers witness the success of their students.

**2.** The job of a pharmacist is to mix, compound and distribute prescription medications to their patients, which is a bit *repetitive / repeating*.

**3.** A fashion designer has to be very *creative / routine* as they have to create clothing, accessories and other fashion items.

**4.** To achieve career goals, a student should first be *academic / studious*.

**5.** If children are very *unrealistic / dedicated* about their dream jobs, they can hardly achieve goals.

**VI.** **Complete the sentences by filling in each blank with *although, however, but, so, because.***

**1.** People often think of a career as a single occupation; \_\_\_\_\_, it requires more than just one responsibility.

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the job is not a well-paid one, it will allow you to have a lot of hands-on experience.

**3.** He can choose a good major to study at university \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he thought much about it very soon.

**4.** If he went to work directly, he would make a bundle; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he finally decided to go to university.

**5.** She decided to follow in her mother’s step, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she chose to study computer science.

**VII.** **Circle the correct option.**

**1.** The extra activities provided by our school clubs are \_\_\_\_\_\_ practical that we learn a variety of skills.

A. such B. so C. too D. extremely

**2.** To do well in all academic subjects is \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult task. Students prefer to focus more on those subjects they like.

A. enough B. so C. such D. too

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_ creative was she that we decided to choose her for the design competition.

A. Too B. So C. Enough D. Such

**4.** There may be \_\_\_\_ a variety of career paths that students have to think through before deciding on one.

A. enough B. too C. so D. such

**5.** Our vocational training provides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hands-on experiences for students to be able to do a job right after they leave school.

A. too B. such C. enough D. so

**SKILLS**

**IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

Viet Nam has set a target to have 1,800 vocational education facilities by 2025, including three national high-quality vocational training centres and six regional centres.

Under the plan, in 2020, Viet Nam had a network of (**1**) \_\_\_\_ schools that is diverse and well distributed by sector and region, meeting the country’s development needs, especially for highly-skilled workers.

The (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of private and foreign-funded vocational training facilities is expected to rise to 45% by 2025 and 50% by 2030. The plan also sets out a vision for 2045, when Viet Nam’s vocational quality is among the (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in ASEAN.

The number of (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recruited by vocational schools will be around 2.5 - 2.7 million per year by 2025 and 3.8 - 4 million per year by 2030. The Red River Delta region and the north-central and central coastal region each will (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 26% of the total number of facilities, followed by the south-eastern region with 17%. The plan also outlines several measures to realise the aforementioned goals.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. academic | B. vocational | C. extra | D. professional |
| **2.** A. proportion | B. ratio | C. rate | D. amount |
| **3.** A. peak | B. summit | C. top | D. height |
| **4.** A. workers | B. jobs | C. people | D. students |
| **5.** A. amount | B. account | C. make | D. take |

**X. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

**A School-leavers’ Guide**

The tips below are for school-leavers. There may be things that suit you the most.

Getting advice from teachers

Your teachers have been observing you and your classmates for months: they’ll know your strengths, talents, and personality. Share both your dreams and concerns with them, and allow them to give you an honest opinion on where they see you in a year’s time.

**Taking a career test**

There are plenty of career-matching tests you can take online These tests are typically created by career experts and psychologists and can help eliminate your uncertainty.

**Visiting colleges**

Seeing a campus in full swing could help you **visualise** yourself there - or not! You could even contact university admissions, who will be happy to answer any questions that come to mind.

**Talking to friends for inspiration**

They may drive you mad half of the time, but you’d trust your friends with your life - figuratively, at least. Talk openly to as many of your peers as possible. After all, they have a firsthand understanding of what you’re experiencing.

**What you can do after school**

Once you’ve talked to your friends and family and done some thinking on your own, you will arrive at some great-sounding options for the future. Before making a choice, it’s important to consider the “for" and “against" for each possible scenario.

(Adapted from: [*https://www.careeraddict*](https://www.careeraddict)*.com*)

**1.** What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Seeking advice B. Testing yourself

C. Options for the future D. Tips for school-leavers

**2.** Advice from teachers is worth as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they have seen you long B. they know your ability and personality

C. they share with you their dream D. they will tell you if they like you or not

**3.** What is one detail not mentioned in the text?

A. Taking a career test B. Visiting colleges

C. Doing voluntary work D. Talking to friends for inspiration

**4.** In the context of the text, what does the word **visualise** most likely mean?

A. form a picture of B. take a photo of C. understand D. perceive

**5.** Which of the following is NOT implied?

A. Career matching tests are useful.

B. Your peers can know the real you.

C. No option is perfectly suitable.

D. Everyone will make a great-sounding option.

**d. SPEAKING**

**XI. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

**1.** Teacher: Hopefully, our class will all get a job after leaving school. Student: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I don’t think so. B. I think that. C. I hope so. D. Good luck.

**2.** Minh: I hope Mai will be able to enter the University of Science. Tom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I hope not. B. I don’t hope so. C. Thank you. D. I hope so.

**3.** Dad: I hope you will be able to choose a good major after you have considered all your choices.

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Thank you. B. Are you sure? C. I’d love to. D. It’s so kind of you.

**4.** Nick: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tom: I hope so.

A. I think I can’t get the job. It’s so hard.

B. I wish the company would increase my salary.

C. I hope they will consider employing me.

D. I believe they will cut down on the workforce.

**5.** Peter: I don’t think the company will reject me.

Mai: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Your qualifications are so impressive.

A. I hope so. B. I hope not. C. I think so. D. I believe they will.

**F. WRITING**

**XIII. Choose the best option A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

**1.** However completing an internship can have its perks, its downsides is little or, in some cases, no pay at all.

A. However B. internship C. downsides D. no

**2.** Volunteering is an excellent way to gain valuable skills and experience so you have no salary.

A. Volunteering B. excellent C. valuable D. so

**3.** A job can teach you self-reliance and discipline, that are excellent qualities to cultivate the young.

A. teach B. self-reliance C. that D. qualities

**4.** Your understanding of the pros and cons for each of your choices is such important to ensure your right decision.

A. of B. for C. choices D. such

**5.** Considering your own priorities, interests, and ambitions are so crucial that you should not skip it.

A. priority B. are C. that D. skip

**END-OF-TERM TEST 1 (SEMESTER 2)**

**Time allotted: 60 min.**

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. fantastic | B. victorious | C. beautiful | D. attention |
| **2.** A. ecotown | B. community | C. allowance | D. vocational |

**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.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3.** A. statement | B. quality | C. education | D. operation |
| **4.** A. programme | B. spokesman | C. emotion | D. confident |

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

**5.** “Can you name a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world?” – “Sure. The Grand Canyon in the USA.”

A. great achievement B. natural wonder C. charming port D. human invention

**6.** Do you have the trip \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with you? I wonder if we should visit the Dragon Cave?

A. cost B. itinerary C. attractions D. map

**7.** Water bodies provide a rich natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for plants.

A. food B. air C. habitat D. land

**8.** Mobile phones are the most used electronic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today.

A. machine B. type C. invention D. device

**9.** My father works as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whose job is to make men’s clothes for individual customers.

A. designer B. painter C. tailor D. planner

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we have decided on Budapest as our holiday destination, we wonder if July is the best time to visit it.

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

**11.** Disneyland Park is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a great entertainment attraction that almost everybody knows by name.

A. so B. such C. but D. however

**12.** My uncle, an experienced traveller, suggested that my sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a package holiday instead of a self-guided one.

A. should take B. taking C. takes D. will take

**13.** The natural habitats for the polar bears are in the North Pole, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are covered in snow all the year round.

A. what B. who C. where D. which

**14.** The tour guide wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we would like to take a longer break by the river.

A. when B. where C. if D. which

**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.**

**15.** The biodiversity of the Amazon is amazing. It has a great **variety** of life forms.

A. number B. name C. control D. effect

**16.** Everybody should share their part in the **preservation** of the natural environment.

A. focus B. beauty C. use D. protection

**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.**

**17.** When do you think you should start thinking **seriously** about your career?

A. differently B. casually C. highly D. much

**18.** Plants and animals are an **essential** part of the Earth’s ecology.

A. important B. main C. minor D. fundamental

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

**19.** Ann: Good luck with your journey! Lan: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. No, thank you. B. Why should I? C. Thank you. D. What for?

**20.** Tom: It’s necessary that we plan carefully for the project. Nam: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I know. We’ll fry our best. B. The project is difficult.

C. Good luck for the project. D. Do we?

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 21 to 25.**

Tourism has become an essential part of our life as it refreshes the mind and reduces (**21**) \_\_\_\_\_. It is also one of the fastest-growing industries which makes a significant contribution to the development of the economy in every country.

In recent years, the tourist infrastructure has greatly developed. So, exploring (**22**) \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the world has become quite easy. According to the World Tourism Organisation, international tourists reached 1.4 billion in 2018. The diversity of tourism (**23**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that there is something for everyone to do. There are various types of tourism in the world, such as agritourism and food tourism. Agritourism (**24**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs on farms. It gives travellers an opportunity to experience rural life, taste the local genuine food and get familiar with various farming tasks. Food tourism is for those who love to explore new food (**25**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It allows travellers the opportunity to leam new cooking techniques or attend a food tasting. Some of the top food tourism destinations in the world are Italy, Thailand, and Tokyo.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **21.** A. excitement | B. stress | C. joy | D. worry |
| **22.** A. the | B. some | C. a few | D. different |
| **23.** A. ensures | B. says | C. estimates | D. keeps |
| **24.** A. rarely | B. really | C. normally | D. seriously |
| **25.** A. tastes | B. trade | C. destinations | D. countries |

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

Earth is the only planet in our galaxy that can support life. Scientists estimate that Earth is home to about 300,000 plant species, over 600,000 species of fungi, and about ten million animal species. However, Earth has not always been a welcoming home to life forms. About 600 - 800 million years ago, Earth underwent several extreme climate changes known as ice ages, during which global temperatures dropped dramatically and the polar ice expanded to cover much of the earth. The climate became so cold that some scientists believe Earth nearly or completely froze; this is known as the “snowball Earth” theory. There may have been four such periods. Because most of the sun’s energy would have been reflected back into space by ice, the planet’s average temperature would have been about -50 degrees Celsius. If "snowball Earth" did exist, luckily we were not around there to feel the chill, as only microscopic and simple organisms existed then.

**26.** Earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home to a variety of plants and animals.

A. has always been B. has not always been

C. has never been real D. has recently become

**27.** Extreme climate change happened to the Earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. just one time B. uncountable times

C. several times D. six million years ago

**28.** What didn't happen during the ice age?

A. The polar ice expanded to cover much of the Earth.

B. Earth nearly or completely froze.

C. Global temperatures dropped dramatically.

D. Ice at the two poles melted.

**29.** Ice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most of the sun’s energy back into space.

A. returned B. absorbed C. depended on D. used

**30.** What form of life would exist during the ice age?

A. Average-size creatures B. “Snowballs”

C. Humans D. Simple organism

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

**31.** Self-guided tours cost people more time and effort, but it is usually cheaper than package tours.

 A B C D

**32.** Apart from many other things, fashion designing demand a deep knowledge of textiles and colour.

 A B C D

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**33.** The Pacific, which covers about 30% of the Earth's surface, is the largest ocean.

A. 30% of all the oceans’ water is stored in the largest ocean of the Pacific.

B. The Pacific, the largest ocean on Earth, covers about 30% of the Earth's surface.

C. Since the Pacific covers 30% of the Earth’s surface, it is a large ocean.

D. The Pacific, the largest ocean on Earth, contains about 30% of the Earth's water.

**34.** Although I wished her good luck on the journey, she was late for her flight.

A. She was late for her flight, so I wished her good luck on the journey.

B. Although she was late for her flight, I wished her good luck on the journey.

C. Because I wished her good luck on the journey, she was late for her flight.

D. She was late for her flight despite my wish for her to have good luck on the journey.

**35.** “Do you meet requirements for being a bartender?”

A. Sue wanted to know do I meet requirements for being a bartender.

B. Sue asked If I meet requirements for being a bartender.

C. Sue asked if I met requirements for being a bartender.

D. Sue wants to know where I meet requirements for being a bartender.

**36.** Camcorders are used for live-streaming video content like concerts.

A. Live-streaming video content like concerts needs camcorders.

B. Camcorders use video content for live-streaming concerts.

C. Live-streaming video content needs camcorders like concerts.

D. Camcorders like concerts are used for live-streaming video content.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words/ phrases given.**

**37.** What / kind / electronic device / shop assistant / suggest?

A. What kind electronic device did the shop assistant suggest?

B. What kind of electronic device the shop assistant suggested?

C. What kind of electronic device did the shop assistant suggested?

D. What kind of electronic device does the shop assistant suggested?

**38.** people / now / travel *I* unfamiliar places / use / Google Maps.

A. People now travel unfamiliar places by using Google Maps.

B. People now travel to unfamiliar places to use Google Maps.

C. People can now travel to unfamiliar places by using Google Maps.

D. People can now travel unfamiliar places using Google Maps.

**39.** reading /, / try / guess / meaning / new word / context.

A. While reading, try to guess the meaning of a new word from the context.

B. By reading, try to guess meaning of a new word from the context.

C. While reading, try guessing the meaning of a new word by the context.

D. On reading, try to guess the meaning of new word from context.

**40.** sales assistant / suggest /I / choose / Lenovo laptop.

A. The sales assistant suggested I to choose a Lenovo laptop.

B. Sales assistant suggested that I will choose a Lenovo laptop.

C. The sales assistant suggested I could choose Lenovo laptop.

D. The sales assistant suggested that I choose a Lenovo laptop.

**END-OF-TERM TEST 2 (SEMESTER 2)**

**Time allotted: 60 min.**

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** A. assignment | B. confidence | C. immigrant | D. pesticide |
| **2.** A. embarrassing | B. original | C. sustainable | D. democratic |

**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.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3.** A. ancient | B. concentric | C. electrician | D. precious |
| **4.** A. downtown | B. towel | C. knowledge | D. superpower |

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

**5.** Have you ever eaten Haggis? - Yes. It’s a Scottish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. handicraft B. speciality C. movie D. castle

**6.** As more and more skyscrapers appear, the city becomes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. garden suburb B. green park C. congested road D. concrete jungle

**7.** Helen was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and couldn’t sleep well before the final exam.

A. stressed out B. optimistic C. well-balanced D. lazy

**8.** Most tourists want to experience \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moments when they go on a sports tour.

A. quiet B. noiseless C. exhilarating D. embarrassing

**9.** She changes her hair colour quite often. Last month, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it pink.

A. drew B. dyed C. replaced D. painted

**10.** He asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the school planned to organise a career orientation seminar.

A. about B. unless C. who D. whether

**11.** She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a kind-hearted woman that everyone in the village likes her.

A. much B. so C. such D. because

**12.** The Harbin festival, \_\_\_\_\_ first took place in 1963, is the largest ice and snow festival in the world.

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

**13.** She suggested eating out because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rice and cooking ingredients.

A. found out B. passed down C. came down with D. ran out of

**14.** The artisan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ met this morning comes from an English-speaking country.

A. who B. you C. that D. which

**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.**

**15.** With advanced telescopes, biologists can watch **flora and fauna** appearing and disappearing every day.

A. plants and animals B. the Sun and the Moon

C. seas and mountains D. clouds and stars

**16.** The road is so dusty that my eyes get **itchy.** I need to see the doctor.

A. angry B. strained C. sore D. tired

**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.**

**17.** Nick worked hard without **distraction** all morning to prepare for the exam.

A. interruption B. interference C. disturbance D. concentration

**18.** Being a model is **demanding.** You must strictly maintain your physical appearance and fitness.

A. difficult B. relaxing C. tough D. challenging

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

**19.** Mark: Thanks a lot for showing us around. This is a wonderful town.Tom: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yeah, why not? B. You're welcome. C. I'll try my best. D. How do you know?

**20.** Kim: The part-time job at the library is interesting. Why don't you give it a go? Lisa: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I know. I’ll finish writing it.  B. Your contribution is invaluable to me.

C. Yes, I must go now. D. Well, I’ll think about that.

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 21 to 25.**

The food chain is a natural order where living (**21**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rely on each other for food. At the base of the food chain are plants which create their own food through photosynthesis. Herbivores consume these plants. Carnivores prey on the herbivores. Apex predators, like sharks and eagles, feed on other carnivores. They are at the (**22**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the food chain. Bacteria and fungi break down dead organisms and organic matter, recycling nutrients back into the environment. This interconnected chain helps maintain balance in ecosystems.

(**23**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, environmental problems are disrupting this delicate balance. Plastic in oceans, for example, harms small organisms (**24**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form the basis of the aquatic food chain. When fish consume these contaminated organisms, they affect larger predators and even humans who consume them. (**25**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is another issue as cutting down trees removes habitats for many herbivores and affects predators which rely on them for food. The rise of temperature threatens the food chain, too, because some species struggle to find places to live and sources of food.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **21.** A. plants | B. animals | C. fauna | D. organisms |
| **22.** A. top | B. middle | C. bottom | D. ground |
| **23.** A. But | B. However | C. Although | D. Besides |
| **24.** A. what | B. who | C. which | D. whose |
| **25.** A. Pollution | B. Deforestation | C. Global warming | D. Climate change |

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

There are various factors which may affect a person’s choice of a job. Passion, family tradition, salary and work-life balance are just some of them.

Many people pursue careers based on their interests and hobbies. For instance, someone with a love for animals may do a job in veterinary care while art-lovers might go for a job in the creative industry. Family tradition is another significant motivator. Some individuals would like to follow the professional footsteps of their parents. They learn from the experience of the previous generation and keep a sense of continuity within their family.

Other practical considerations guiding job choice are salary and work-life balance. While a large number of people **opt for** positions which offer competitive payment and benefits, many choose jobs which allow them to maintain a healthy balance between professional and personal life. Such a balance may come from a supportive work environment and flexible working schedules.

Ultimately, people’s job choices are shaped by a blend of personal interests, family influence, financial considerations, and the overall work environment. This complex interaction has resulted in diverse career paths of people in the society.

**26.** What is the best title for the passage?

A. Teenagers’ career choice B. How people choose their jobs

C. Your passion, your job D. The best career path

**27.** Why does the writer mention a job in “*veterinary care"* and *“creative industry'?*

A. To describe the industries with well-paid jobs.

B. To explain why family tradition is important in choosing a job.

C. To give examples of how passion can affect job choice.

D. To point out some jobs which are popular.

**28.** The phrase **opt for** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. choose B. object to C. like D. enjoy

**29.** Which of the following conditions may contribute to a work-life balance?

A. A supportive environment at the workplace

B. Fixed working schedules

C. A competitive payment

D. Unfriendly colleagues at the office

**30.** The interaction of passion, family tradition, salary and work-life balance has led to diverse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. blends B. societies C. personal interests D. career paths

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

**31.** I wish that I have a tutor robot which could mark and give feedback to my essays every day.

 A B C D

**32.** She doesn't mind working hard because more demanding the job is, the higher salary she can get.

 A B C D

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.**

**33.** “Tom, will you submit your application tomorrow?”, asked Anna.

A. Anna asked Tom whether he would submit his application the next day.

B. Anna advised if Tom will submit his application the day after.

C. Anna wanted to know if Tom submitted his application the next day.

D. Anna recommended that Tom should submit his application tomorrow.

**34.** The local guide was so helpful that all tourists liked him.

A. The local guide was helpful so that he was like all tourists.

B. Because all tourists liked him, the local guide was so helpful.

C. In order to be helpful, all tourists liked the local guide.

D. He was such a helpful local guide that all tourists liked him.

**35.** Although the prices of smartwatches have decreased, many people can’t afford them.

A. The prices of smartwatches have decreased, so many people decide to buy them.

B. Smartwatches have become cheaper, but many people don’t have enough money to buy them.

C. Although smartwatches are not so expensive, some people don’t like them.

D. Smartwatches whose prices have decreased attract many people to afford them.

**36.** I was delivering a presentation when the electricity was cut off suddenly.

A. Delivering a presentation when the electricity was cut off was not a challenge for me.

B. I was giving a presentation about the time when the electricity was cut off frequently.

C. There was a sudden power cut while I was giving a presentation.

D. A power cut is not what I want when delivering a presentation.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words/ phrases given.**

**37.** consultant / advise /I / apply / florist job.

A. The consultant advised that I should apply for the florist job.

B. The consultant advised I to apply the florist job.

C. The consultant advised I applying for florist job.

D. Consultant advised that I will apply for the florist job.

**38.** Kachru / propose / model / World Englishes / consist / three concentric circles.

A. When Kachru proposed a model for World Englishes, he consisted three concentric circles.

B. Kachru proposed that a model of World Englishes consisting three concentric circles.

C. Kachru proposed whose model of World Englishes consists of three concentric circles.

D. Kachru proposed a model of World Englishes which consists of three concentric circles.

**39.** Hoang Lien National Park / , / Lao Cai province, / home / Indochina’s highest mountain.

A. Hoang Lien National Park, that is Lao Cai province, is home of Indochina’s highest mountain.

B. Hoang Lien National Park, which in Lao Cai province, home to Indochina's highest mountain.

C. Hoang Lien National Park, which is in Lao Cai province, is home to Indochina’s highest mountain.

D. Hoang Lien National Park, what is in Lao Cai province, homes to Indochina’s highest mountain.

**40.** she *I* not good *I* arrange / travel itineraries, / prefer / go / package tours.

A. Because of she not good at arranging travel itineraries, she prefers go on package tours.

B. Since she is not good at arranging travel itineraries, she prefers going on package tours.

C. However, she not good to arrange travel itineraries, she prefers go package tours.

D. Although she is not good at arranging travel itineraries, she prefers going on package tours.

---------- The end -------

**PRACTICE TEST \_1 TEST YOURSELF 3\_1**

**I. Choose the word, phrase, or sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best completes the blank in each sentence or best answers the question. (3.5 pts)**

**1.** Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

**A.** family **B.** natural **C.** travel **D.** destination

**2.** Which word has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others?

**A.** holidays **B.** tickets **C.** tours **D.** models

**3.** Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

**A.** music **B.** nation **C.** destroy **D.** visit

**4.** Which word has a different stress pattern from that of the others?

**A.** traveller **B.** authentic **C.** incurious **D.** correction

**5.** Trang asked me if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any natural wonders in America.

**A.** I know **B.** you knew **C.** I knew **D.** you know

**6.** Nick asked Ann if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a tour of Hue that weekend.

**A.** is going **B.** was going **C.** will go **D.** should go

**7.** You have to show the man the entrance ticket \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you have just bought outside the museum.

**A.** which **B.** who **C.** whose **D** what

**8.** *Lan:* Which tour guide do you prefer? *Mi:* I prefer the one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the American accent.

**A.** which **B.** who **C.** whose **D** what

**9.** *Phong:* Who’s that man over there?

*Tom:* He’s the scientist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research on the history of English won the first prize last year.

**A.** which **B.** who **C.** whose **D.** what

**10.** Whenever I visit a new place, I use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get directions.

**A.** trip itinerary **B.** guided tour **C.** package holiday **D** Google Maps

**11.** She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Italian when she was living in Rome.

**A.** picked out **B.** picked on **C.** picked up **D.** picked off

**12.** Woods and fields are typical features of the English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** landscape **B.** attraction **C.** development **D** exploration

**13.** *Mi:* Can I borrow your English-English dictionary fora while, Nam? *Nam:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Yes, you can. **B.** No, you can’t

**C.** Sure. Here you are. **D.** Sure. It’s useful.

***14.*** *Stranger:* You must keep quiet in the museum, please. *Ann:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Yes, I agree. **B.** No, I don’t agree. **C.** Yes, I think so. **D.** I’m sorry.

**III. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 17 to 20 are true (T) or false (F), and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to questions 21 and 22. (1.5 pts)**

Both of my parents love travelling, and they usually take us along. My mum told me that I started travelling with them when I was just four months old. It was a short trip to a city 120 kilometres away from our home town. Mum said I was a good girl since ate and slept during the trip without ever crying.

Every year my family goes on different trips from 2 days to 2 weeks. We normally don’t stay in resorts. Instead we stay at homestays where we can get to know more about the life and culture of the people in those areas. We eat with **them**, watch them cook, and go hiking with them.

Sometimes we go abroad for our holidays. I still remember when I went to Disneyland in Hong Kong and later visited the Taronga Zoo in Sydney. I will never forget the moment seagulls took some snacks from my hands when we were sitting outside the Sydney Opera House.

I believe that when we travel together, we can strengthen our bonds and have great memories with our beloved family members.

**17.** \_\_\_\_ The girl began travelling with her family when she was four years old.

**18.** \_\_\_\_ They usually stay in resorts when they travel.

**19.** \_\_ When they were sitting outside the Sydney Opera House, seagulls took some food from her hands.

**20.** \_\_\_\_ Travelling together makes them feel strongly connected.

**21.** What is the passage mainly about?

**A.** The girl’s family trip to Hong Kong.

**B** The girl’s family trip to Sydney.

**C.** The girl’s travel experiences with her family.

**D.** The girl’s feelings about her family’s trips.

**22.** The word **“them”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the resorts **B.** the homestays **C.** the trips **D.** the people

**IV. Choose the option A, B, C, or D that best fills in the blank in the following passage. (1.5 pts)**

The Harbour of Rio de Janeiro is one of the (**23**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bays on Earth and is considered one of the seven natural wonders of the world. It is located in the city of Rio de Janeiro (**24**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the southeastern coastline of Brazil. It is also known as Guanabara Bay. The harbour is surrounded by mountains and is connected to the sea via a series of channels.

The major (**25**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of this natural wonder is its tropical climate, which attracts tourists from all over the world. It also has some beautiful beaches and lush forests (**26**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provide recreation areas for visitors. Additionally, the mouth of the harbour is unique (**27**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it resembles more of a river than a bay. This is the reason why the city has its name Rio de Janeiro, which means “River of January”.

September and October are the best months to (**28**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Harbour of Rio de Janeiro. At this time, the weather is fairly nice, and there are not as many people as in the summer months.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **23. A.** large | **B.** largest | **C.** larger | **D.** most large  |
| **24. A.** on | **B**. in | **C.** at | **D.** for |
| **25. A** attract | **B.** attracting | **C.** attractive | **D.** attraction |
| **26. A** what | **B**. who | **C.** which | **D.** whose |
| **27. A** because | **B.** where | **C.** although | **D.** if |
| **28. A** meet | **B.** see | **C.** reach | **D.** visit |

**VII. Finish the second sentences so that they mean almost the same as the first sentences. (1.0 pt)**

**37.** “Do you know who is the author of this dictionary?” Lien asked me.

🡪 Lien asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**38.** “Are you visiting the National Museum this Sunday?” Ann asked Nick.

🡪 Ann asked Nick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**39.** That is the tour guide; I spoke to him yesterday.

🡪 That is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**40.** The teacher taught us English last year; her son plays football very well.

🡪 The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PRATICE TEST 2 (SEMESTER 2)**

**TEST YOURSELF 3\_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.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** a. session | b. mission | c. issue | d. dessert |
| **2.** a. bowl | b. narrow | c. owner | d. vowel |
| **3.** a. bilingual | b. flexible | c. variety | d. itinerary |

**Mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **4.** a. location | b. possession | c. destination | d. translation |
| **5.** a. pessimistic | b. flexibility | c. speciality | d. characteristic |

**Mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.**

**6.** Evening, overnight, or early morning flights are excellent options if you want to hunt \_\_ cheap flight tickets.

a. over b. at c. for d. with

**7.** Some people seem to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a second language with relative ease, while others have a much more difficult time.

a. go over b. break out c. get by with d. pick up

**8.** Before the trip, we read travel blogs of people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travelled to the same location.

a. whom b. which c. who d. whose

**9.** There are some regions in Thailand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ due to heatwave.

a. we avoid visiting it b. we avoid visiting

c. which we avoid it d. that we visit

**10.** The Amazon Rainforest has attracted many scientists due to its high level of biological \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. landscape b. development c. diversity d. access

**11.** Kevin wondered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the potential to benefit the local communities.

a. did ecotourism have b. whether ecotourism had

c. ecotourism had d. if ecotourism has

**12.** As a bilingual, she was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese and English by the time she was five.

a. fluent b. smooth c. talkative d. spoken

**13.** They’re looking for a translator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ native language is English.

a. whose b. which c. who d. that

**14.** How much does a five-day self-guided tour around Rome \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. require b. cost c. take d. pay

**15.** Thousands of tourists \_\_\_\_\_ the ancient ruins of Machu Picchu since the beginning of the year.

a. visit b. are going to visit

c. visited d. have visited

**16.** Janet is a vegetarian and she would rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetables than meat.

a. eating b. to eat c. be eaten d. eat

**17.** The English language \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on individual, regional, national and global levels.

a. various b. varies c. variety d. variant

**18.** Please be quiet! Sheila and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on an important project.

a. work b. are working c. was working d. have worked

**19.** For a stress-free trip, you \_\_\_\_ book package holiday which includes flights, accommodation, and even food.

a. should b. will c. mustn’t d. don’t have to

**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.**

**20.** The Niagara Falls attract millions of tourists annually with its breathtaking beauty.

a. daily b. monthly c. yearly d. weekly

**21.** The tour operator agreed to work out a new itinerary following our requirements.

a. locate b. plan c. support d. hunt

**22.** Cultural tours offer exclusive access to historical landmarks and sites.

a. exit b. opening c. closure d. entry

**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.**

**23.** During the low season, hotels usually offer significant discounts to attract tourists.

a. important b. empty c. full d. high

**24.** The English course has a fixed schedule of classes every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

a. flexible b. arranged c. unstable d. tight

**25.** The local regulations permit camping in designated areas within the national park.

a. forbid b. allow c. accept d. stop

**Mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

**26.** Miranda: I’ve heard you’re moving to another school. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Vivian: Thank you so much.

a. I hope you’ll try your best. b. Wish me luck.

c. What a pity! d. I wish you all the best of luck.

**27.** Tourist: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Guard: I’m sorry, but that area is off-limits to visitors.

a. What is the temple’s restricted area?

b. Do we have to visit the temple and its restricted area?

c. Can you tell me about the temple’s restricted area?

d. May we visit the restricted area of the temple?

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

**28.** The guide who’s (A) hometown is Sapa recommended (B) us a 2-day (C) trekking tour to Fansipan (D).

**29.** Everyone wondered whether (A) Jenny spends (B) all her money travelling (C) around the world (D).

**30.** Trips to (A) Angel Falls can be booked (B) with advance (C) through various tour operators and travel agencies in Venezuela (D).

**Read the following conversation and put each sentence in the box (A - F) in the correct place.**

A. It’s always fun to discuss languages together.

B. I sometimes get confused with all the different verb tenses.

C. It’s spoken as a first language by so many countries, but it’s also widely used as a second language too.

D. Yes. I found it very difficult when I started learning English.

E. English has borrowed words from over 350 different languages.

F. English has over a million words, making it one of the largest vocabularies of any language

Jade: Hey Liam, do you know that English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world?

Liam: Of course. (**31**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jade: Absolutely! Do you know other interesting facts about English?

Liam: Hmmm...let me see. (**32**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jade: Wow, really? I guess that’s why English has such diverse range of words and expressions.

Liam: Exactly! And speaking of vocabulary, (**33**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jade: How impressive!

Liam: I know. Besides, English grammar can be tricky sometimes, don’t you think?

Jade: (**34**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Liam: So did I! (**35**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jade: Totally agree. The tense is the trickiest part.

Liam: Thanks for sharing all these cool facts.

Jade: No problem, Liam! (**36**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Read the following passage and mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the blanks.**

The Paricutin Volcano is a remarkable natural wonder located in Mexico. It is considered one of (**37**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volcanoes on Earth, as it suddenly emerged from a cornfield in 1943 and rapidly grew into a towering mountain. Paricutin is (**38**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the nearby village where it appeared, located in the state of Michoacan, in central Mexico.

The volcanic eruption that gave birth to Paricutin began (**39**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ February 20,1943. Over the following days, a small volcanic cone formed, and molten lava started to flow from the vent. The eruption continued for about nine years. During its peak, Paricutin reached a height of approximately 410 meters above the surrounding (**40**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Today, Paricutin is a dormant volcano, and its cone stands as a dramatic reminder of its explosive past. Visitors can (**41**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the volcanic landscape, hike up the cone, and witness the remnants of the eruption. The area surrounding the volcano has become a protected natural reserve, known as the Paricutin Volcano National Park, safeguarding the (**42**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ geological and ecological features of the region.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **37.** a. younger than | b. most youngest | c. the youngest | d. more young |
| **38.** a. taken after | b. passed down | c. picked up | d. named after |
| **39.** a. in | b. on | c. at | d. until |
| **40.** a. landscape | b. peak | c. safari | d. destination |
| **41.** a. discover | b. explore | c. possess | d. locate |
| **42.** a. common | b. usual | c. similar | d. unique |

**Read the following passage and mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the best answer to each of the questions.**

The education system of the 21st century has changed radically with the integration of the technology in every sector. At the same time, the students are more matured than the previous time. Now, in the twenty-first century education depends on Thinking Skills, Interpersonal Skills, Information Media, Technological Skills as well as Life Skills. Especially, the education of the present time emphasizes life and career skills. Now there is no value for **rote learning**. In general, it needs to meet the industry need. To clarify, the teaching will be effective when a student can use the lesson outside of the classroom.

For changing the globalizing world, the role of the teachers is essential to improve the sustainable education. At the same time, inspiring and guiding the students in increasing employability skills with the digital tools is the prerequisite for a teacher. Thus a teacher in the twenty-first century will be a digital teacher. Teachers are not the facilitator for learning of the students only, and now they are responsible for training the students for increasing employability skills, expanding the mind, growing digital citizenship, **critical thinking**, and creativity as well as sustainable learning. Thus, the winning of the students is the win of the teachers.

With the passage of time and integration of technology in every sector, the teacher’s role has changed a lot. They need to enrich some skills to develop their students. Otherwise, the students will not get the lesson, and it will increase the rate of educated unemployed in the digital era.

**43.** What is the topic of the passage?

a. The decline of traditional educational system.  b. The role of education in the 21st century.

c. The impact of teachers on student achievement.  d. The changing role of teachers in 21st century schooling.

**44.** According to the first passage, technology in the 21st century \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. is making students more matured b. has transformed education

c. enhances students’ performance d. has changed life and career skills

**45.** What is rote learning?

a. A teaching approach based on practical activities

b. An educational method that centers on big-picture ideas

c. A memorization technique based on repetition

d. A collaborative learning approach based on group work

**46.** According to the passage, the teachers of the 21st century \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. should pay more attention to new digital tools

b. can take their lessons outside of the classroom

c. need to find ways to improve digital citizenship skills

d. must help their students develop employability skills

**47.** The phrase “**critical thinking**” in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a thought without actual study of the fact

b. a method of solving problems by using your imagination

c. the analysis and evaluation of an issue to form a judgment

d. the ability to think about things that are not actually present

**48.** Which of the following statements is not true?

a. The roles of teachers are evolving due to changes in technology.

b. Teachers no longer function as lecturers but as facilitators of learning.

c. A 21st century education gives students the skills they need to succeed in their careers.

d. If the students aren’t educated, they will be unemployed in the digital era.

**49.** All of the following statements can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. vocational education will be more focused

b. teachers are now faced with a lot of challenges

c. students will be better equipped for their future

d. teaching is getting more and more complex and challenging

**Mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words/ phrases given**.

**50.** Homer/ ancient Greek writer/ we/ study/ translation class.

a. Homer, who was an ancient Greek writer, we study in translation class.

b. Homer is an ancient Greek writer whom we study in translation class.

c. Homer was an ancient Greek writer about who we study in translation class.

d. Homer, which is an ancient Greek writer, who we study in translation class.

**51.** My teacher/ asked/I/ look/ that word/ the dictionary.

a. My teacher asked whether I looked that word up in the dictionary.

b. My teacher asked did I look that word up in the dictionary.

c. My teacher asked if I have looked up that word in the dictionary.

d. My teacher asked I look up that word in the dictionary.

**52.** The car accident/ more serious/ Carol/ think/ it/ be.

a. The car accident became more and more serious than what Carol thinks it is.

b. The car accident was more serious Carol thought it’s been.

c. The car accident has become more and more serious Carol thinks it was.

d. The car accident was more serious than Carol thought it was.

**53.** The tour guide/ tell/ tourists/ they/ experience/ Thai local cuisine/ following day.

a. The tour guide told the tourists they experienced Thai local cuisine the following day.

b. The tour guide is telling the tourists they experienced Thai local cuisine following day.

c. The tour guide told the tourists they would experience Thai local cuisine the following day.

d. The tour guide is telling the tourists that they would experience Thai local cuisine following day.

**54.** The Grand Canyon/ located/ Arizona/ one/ breathtaking/ natural wonder/ Earth.

a. The Grand Canyon, which is located in Arizona, is one of the most breathtaking natural wonders on Earth.

b. The Grand Canyon, that is located in Arizona, is one of the most breathtaking natural wonders on Earth.

c. The Grand Canyon located in Arizona, which is one most breathtaking natural wonder on Earth.

d. The Grand Canyon located in Arizona is one most breathtaking natural wonder on Earth.

**Mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**55.** I’m learning English because I want to get a good job when I finish my studies.

a. I’m learning English so that I can get a good job when I finish my studies.

b. Although I’m learning English, I want to get a good job when I finish my studies.

c. Unless I learn English, I will get a good job when I finish my studies.

d. When I get a good job when I finish my studies, I’m learning English.

**56.** My aunt and uncle used to work in that company.

a. The company in that my aunt and uncle used to work is that company.

b. That company is which my aunt and uncle used to work in.

c. That’s the company which my aunt and uncle used to work in.

d. I own that company where my aunt and uncle used to work.

**57.** Sitting too long at the computer will make your back and arms ache.

a. Your back and arms won’t ache if you sit too long at the computer.

b. If you sit too long at the computer, your back and arms will ache.

c. Unless you sit too long at the computer, you will make your back and arms ache.

d. Your back and arms will ache unless you sit too long at the computer.

**58.** “I won’t open my present until my birthday,” Keith said.

a. Keith promised not to open his present until his birthday.

b. Keith asked whether he won’t open his present until his birthday.

c. Keith said that he wouldn’t open my present until my birthday.

d. Keith told me to open my present until my birthday.

**59.** Researchers have discovered that the bite of Komodo dragons is venomous.

a. The bite of Komodo dragons is discovered to be venomous to researchers.

b. Komodo dragons whose bite is venomous are discovered by researchers.

c. The discovery of Komodo dragons and their venomous bite are done by researchers.

d. Researchers have made the discovery that the bite of Komodo dragons is venomous.

**SECOND MID-TERM TEST 1**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

11. A. delays B. begins C. attracts D. believes

12. A. reliable B. liquid C. revival D. final

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

13. A. exploration B. attractive C. conventional D. impatient

14. A. dangerous B. successful C. physical D. gravity

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

15. They are wondering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to buy traditional handicrafts.

A. what B. where C. how D. if

16. He could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of people because it was part of his job as a receptionist.

A. pass down B. deal with C. take care D. keep up with

17. The more vehicles on the road, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the traffic congestion becomes during peak hours.

A. worse B. best C. worst D. bad

18. If you drink enough water, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more energetic throughout the day.

A. can feel B. will feel C. might feel D. would feel

19. James is quite easy-going. He can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well with many types of people.

A. get on B. take on C. go on D. come on

20. Do you think she will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the truth about her husband?

A. find up B. find out C. come back D. look around

21. I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to deal with this trouble?

A. when B. what C. how D. where

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

22. My parents often take careful of me when I am ill.

A. Parents B. careful C. when D. ill

23. We were advised not drinking the water in the bottle.

A. were B. advised C. drinking D. in

24. My father used to giving me some good advice whenever I had a problem.

A. giving B. soem good C. whenever D. a problem

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

25. “Do you feel like going to the sports ground this afternoon?” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I don’t agree, I’m afraid. B. I feel very bored.

C. You’re welcomed. D. That would be great.

26. “I’m having an English test tomorrow.” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, of course. B. Good luck. C. Poor you. D. What a pity!

**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.**

27. The **scenic** view from the top of the mountain was breathtaking.

A. plain B. picturesque C. dull D. hidden

28. Tourists often visit **famous** landmarks to experience the culture of a city.

A. notable B. ancient C. small D. modem

**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.**

29. **Bilingual** individuals can speak two languages with ease, unlike monolingual individuals who speak only one.

A. multi-lingual B. skilled C. fluent D. single-language

30. Learning a new language can be a **challenging** but rewarding experience for many students.

A. easy B. simple C. difficult D. trivial

**READING**

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

**Public transport**

Shimizu company wants to offer 3-day holidays in a space station, which will be bigger than the International Space Station. However, holidays in space will be very (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_! About 90,000 dollars for three days! Shimizu believes that there are enough people who will be ready to pay the price.

Other firms, in Japan and (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ USA, want to open hotels on the moon! Trips to the moon will be even more expensive!

The Japanese firm is quite serious; but they cannot yet start (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their orbiting hotel. First, they will have to buy a commercial reusable shuttle. Today there are no shuttles. The old American shuttles, (34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Atlantis and Columbia, were very expensive to launch. They had to be launched into (35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a big rocket which cannot be reused. Tomorrow’s shuttles will take off and land on their own, probably like aeroplanes.

*(https ://linguapress.com/intermediate/holidays-in-space.htm)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. A. unpleasant | B. horrible | C. luxurious | D. expensive |
| 32. A.an | B. a | C. the | D. ∅ |
| 33. A. building | B. making | C. creating | D. producing |
| 34. A. instead of | B. such as | C. so as | D. as such |
| 35. A. plane | B. orbit | C. sky | D. atmosphere |

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

The natural wonders of the world are amazing places that show the beauty and power of nature. These sites have been shaped by natural forces and are known for their spectacular features.

One well-known natural wonder is the Grand Canyon in the United States. This huge canyon was formed by the Colorado River over millions of years. It is about 277 miles (446 kilometers) long and more than a mile (1.6 kilometers) deep. The layers of rock in the canyon tell US about the history of our planet.

Another famous natural wonder is the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. It is the largest coral reef in the world, stretching over 1,400 miles (2,300 kilometers). The reef is home to many types of fish, corals, and other sea creatures, making it a colorful and lively underwater world.

The Amazon Rainforest, often called “the lungs of the Earth”, is also a remarkable place. It covers about 5.5 million square kilometers in South America and is filled with a huge variety of animals and plants. This rainforest helps keep the Earth’s climate in balance by taking in carbon dioxide and giving US oxygen.

Lastly, Victoria Falls is a stunning waterfall on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe. Known as “The Smoke That Thunders,” it is famous for its powerful flow of water and the mist it creates, which looks like smoke.

These natural wonders are not just beautiful to look at but also important for our planet. They attract many visitors each year and help keep our environment healthy.

36. What is the Grand Canyon known for?

A. Its coral reef B. Its large size and layers of rock

C. Its variety of sea creatures D. Its waterfall

37. How long is the Great Barrier Reef?

A. About 277 miles B. About 1,400 miles

C. About 5.5 million square kilometers D. About 446 kilometers

38. What is the Amazon Rainforest called?

A. The Smoke B. The Largest Coral Reef That Thunders

C. The Lungs of the Earth D. The Grand Canyon

39. Where is Victoria Falls located?

A. Off the coast of Australia B. On the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe

C. In South America D. In the United States

40. What does the Amazon Rainforest help with?

A. It provides a home for sea creatures

B. It keeps the Earth’s climate balanced by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving oxygen

C. It forms the Grand Canyon

D. It creates mist like Victoria Falls

**WRITING**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words/ phrases given.**

41. Jack London/ famous/ American writer/ write/ The Call of the Wild

A. Jack London who is a famous American writer wrote The Call of the Wild.

B. Jack London, who is a famous American writer, wrote The Call of the Wild.

C. Jack London, to be a famous American writer, writes The Call of the Wild.

D. Jack London is a famous American writer wrote The Call of the Wild.

42. decide/ learn English/ go/ study/ Australia

A. They decided learning English before going to study in Australia.

B. They decided and learned English before going to study in Australia.

C. They decided to learn English before go to study in Australia.

D. They decided to learn English before going to study in Australia.

43. She/ study/ hard/ that/ parents/ proud/ her.

A. She hard studies so that her parents are proud of her.

B. She studies hard so that her parents are proud of her.

C. She so studies hard her parents are proud of her.

D. She studies so hard that her parents are proud of her.

44. if/ we/ come/ station/ in time/ we/ miss/ train.

A. If we come to the station in time, we won’t miss the train.

B. If we came to the station in time, we would miss the train.

C. If we don’t come to the station in time, we would miss the train.

D. If we come to the station in time, we don’t miss the train.

45. My uncle/ work/ engineer/ company/ since 2020.

A. It’s my uncle who works as an engineer in this company since 2020.

B. My uncle is working as an engineer in this company since 2020.

C. My uncle works as an engineer in this company since 2020.

D. My uncle has worked as an engineer in this company since 2020.

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original one.**

46. “Would you please lend me a hand?” Jane said to me.

A. Jane wanted me to lend her some money. B. Jane politely asked me to help her.

C. I said I would lend her a hand. D. I would not please her by lending it to her.

47. “I can come and look after the children tomorrow.” Jane said.

A. Jane said that she can come and look after the children the following day.

B. Jane said that she could come and look after the children the following day.

C. Jane said that she will come and look after the children the following day.

D. Jane said that she could come and look after the children tomorrow.

48. He still doesn’t know how he should manage his budget when living alone in the city.

A. He still doesn’t know how should manage his budget when living alone in the city.

B. He still doesn’t know how to manage his budget when living alone in the city.

C. He still doesn’t know how managing his budget when living alone in the city.

D. He still doesn’t know when to manage his budget when living alone in the city.

49. He asked her to marry him but she refused.

A. He asked her to marry him but she carry him out.

B. He asked her to marry him but she turned him down.

C. He asked her to marry him but she took him out.

D. He asked her to marry him but she let him in.

50. The building has now been rebuilt. It was destroyed in a fire last year.

A. The building which was destroyed in a fire last year has now been rebuilt.

B. The building in which was destroyed in a fire last year has now been rebuilt.

C. The building whom was destroyed in a fire last year has now been rebuilt.

D. The building whose was destroyed in a fire last year has now been rebuilt.

**PRAC TICE TEST YOURSELF 4\_No 1 (10 11 12)**

**I. Choose 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. (0.8 pt)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1. A.** unique | **B.** university  | **C.** unusual | **D.** uniform |
| **2. A.** decisive | **B** repetitive | **C.** competitive | **D.** sensitive |
| **3. A.** danger | B anger | **C.** occasion | **D.** nation |
| **4. A.** mouth | **B.** method | **C.** birthday | **D.** weather |

**II. Choose A, B,** C**, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions. (0.4 pt)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **5. A.** national | **B.** monument | **C.** translation | **D.** charity |
| **6. A.** sodality | **B.** academic | **C.** individual | **D.** distribution |

**III.** **Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following questions. (0.4 pt)**

**7.** *Mum:* Finish this task before you go out. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *Son:* Yes, I get it.

**A.** Got it? **B.** Heard it? **C.** Seen it? **D.** Received it?

**8.** *Mai:* Hopefully, I will get a well-paid job after this vocational training course. *Teacher:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***A.*** Never mind. **B.** I hope not. **C.** I hope so, too. **D.** I hope you like it.

**IV. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions. (0.4 pt)**

**9.** He has a challenging job, so he has to make every effort to do his best.

**A.** difficult **B.** demanding **C.** easy **D.** interesting

**10.** My tablet has a lightweight aluminum case.

**A.** bright **B.** heavy **C.** portable **D.** thick

**V.** **Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions. (0.8 pt)**

**11.** Scientists suggest to build more natural reserves to protect wild endangered species.

**A.** to build **B.** natural reserves **C.** protect **D.** endangered

**12.** The name of Earth, what is a Germanic word, means the “ground”.

**A.** name **B** what **C.** word **D.** “ground”

**13.** They advised that we turned off our smartphones while they are charging to protect the battery.

**A.** turned off **B.** while **C.** charging **D.** protect

**14.** Since three fourths of our planet’s surface is covered with water, the amount of fresh water is just 3%.

**A.** Since **B.** fourths **C.** is covered **D.** fresh water

**VI. Read the text below and choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (1.0 pt)**

Digital technologies have remarkably changed teenagers’ life and work both positively and negatively. According to UNICEF, 71% of 15-24-year-olds are online and one third of Internet users are under 18 years old.

Teenagers benefit from the advances in technology. **They** have various devices like computers, tablets, smartphones, and applications to improve the ways they learn, broaden their relationships, and spend their leisure time. They have more opportunities to learn, get access to information, and use different communication channels inexpensively.

However, they also face many risks. First, there is a concern about children’s physical and mental health. Statistics show that teens spend less time doing physical activities, and many more teens suffer from obesity, bone and eye problems. Moreover, teens are also **at risk** of visiting websites which promote self-harm or suicide. In fact, cyber-bullying on the Internet has become more serious than bullying at school.

Schools and parents should guide children so that they can use devices wisely and not become victims of those devices and technologies.

**15.** The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** the benefits of digital technologies **B.** the risks of digital technologies

**C.** the future of digital technologies **D.** the pros and cons of digital technologies

**16.** What does the word **"They"** in paragraph 2 refer to?

**A.** Teenagers **B.** Devices **C.** Ways **D.** Activities

**17.** What does the writer say about ONE of the benefits of digital technologies?

**A.** Teens can change relationships frequently. **B.** Teens spend more on communication costs.

**C.** Information is more available to teens. **D.** Teens have more leisure activities.

**18.** What is the phrase **"at risk”** in paragraph 3 closest in meaning to?

**A.** in danger **B.** in fear **C.** by chance **D.** on occasion

**19.** What does the writer say about cyber-bullying?

**A.** It is more frequent now than in the past. **B.** Bullying in cyber space is more serious than that offline.

**C.** There are more cases of bullying at school than in cyber space.

**D.** Cyber-bullying promotes suicide and self-harm.

**VII. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (2.6 pts)**

**20.** It takes Earth, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the fifth largest planet in the solar system, about 365 days to complete its orbit around the Sun.

**A.** that **B.** what **C.** which **D.** who

**21.** My friend recommended that I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ think carefully of my real ability and interests before making a decision about my future career.

**A.** could **B.** should **C.** would **D.** must

**22.** The seller suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I should buy a tablet instead of a laptop.

**A.** what **B.** me **C.** that **D.** which

**23.** The school counselor advised the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay up too late.

**A.** to **B.** not to **C.** that **D.** should

**24.** Parents may expect their children to study fora job \_ they like rather than one that their children like.

**A.** what **B.** whose **C.** when **D.** which

**25.** \_\_ academic subjects are important, students should also learn skills to prepare for their future career.

**A.** Although **B.** Because **C.** As **D.** Despite

**26.** I attended a course in teaching \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I want to enter the teaching profession.

**A.** or **B.** so **C.** but **D.** since

**27.** Writing novels is a passion of my mum, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job is not at all related to writing.

**A.** who **B.** which **C.** whose **D.** what

**28.** I want to go straight to work after school; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, most available vocational courses are not very practical.

**A.** because **B.** however **C.** although **D.** since

**29.** The headmaster had a long talk with Mai and Ann, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are having to make career choices soon.

**A.** which **B.** that **C.** whose **D.** who

**30.** The robot is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a smart vacuum cleaner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we feel it’s worth the price.

**A.** so - that **B.** too - that **C.** such - that **D.** enough – that

**31.** The new smartphone has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many functions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it can replace many other devices like a camera or an iPod.

**A.** such – that **B.** too – that **C.** so – that **D.** enough – that

**32.** The local government has built a new nature reserve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they can preserve endangered animals in the area.

**A.** so that **B.** in order to **C.** although **D.** so as to

**VIII. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of the sentences below. (0.8 pt)**

**33.** Steve Jobs was famous as an American inventor, designer, and businessman. He was the co-founder of Apple Inc.

**A.** Steve Jobs was famous as an American inventor, designer, and businessman who was the co-founder of Apple Inc.

**B.** Steve Jobs was famous as an American inventor, designer, and businessman, who is the co-founder of Apple Inc.

**C.** Steve Jobs, who was the co-founder of Apple Inc., was famous as an American inventor, designer, and businessman.

**D.** Steve Jobs who was the co-founder of Apple Inc. was famous as an American inventor, designer, and businessman.

**34.** Choosing a career is not an easy task. Each student has to think about it soon.

**A.** Each student has to think about choosing a career soon although it is not an easy task.

**B.** Choosing a career is not an easy task however each student has to think about it soon.

**C.** Each student has to think about choosing a career, what it is not an easy task.

**D.** Choosing a career is not an easy task, which each student has to think about it soon.

**35.** He doesn’t like academic subjects. He wants to go to university.

**A.** He doesn’t like academic subjects so he doesn’t want to go to university.

**B.** He doesn’t like academic subjects although he doesn’t want to go to university.

**C.** Although he doesn’t like academic subjects, he wants to go to university.

**D.** As he doesn’t like academic subjects, he doesn’t want to go to university.

**36.** Nha Trang is a beautiful beach city. My best friend comes from this city.

**A.** My best friend comes from this city, which is Nha Trang.

**B.** Nha Trang, which my best friend comes from, is a beautiful beach city.

**C.** Nha Trang which my best friend comes from is a beautiful beach city.

**D.** My best friend comes from Nha Trang which is a beautiful beach city.

**IX. Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning in each of the following questions. (0.8 pt)**

**37.** "Why don’t you join our clean-up activities?” Mai asked me.

**A.** Mai asked me not to join her clean-up activities.

**B.** Mai suggested that I should join her clean-up activities.

**C.** Mai suggested joining our clean-up activities.

**D.** Mai asked me why I don’t join her clean-up activities.

**38.** Technology is developing so fast that new items become obsolete very soon.

**A.** Many new items become obsolete very soon, but technology is developing so fast that.

**B.** Technology is developing too fast for new items to become obsolete soon.

**C.** Although technology is developing very fast, no new items become obsolete.

**D.** Many new items become obsolete very quickly as technology is developing so fast.

**39.** The flora and fauna of my area is very rich. It attracts many tourists every year.

**A.** The flora and fauna of my area is rich enough, so attract tourists every year.

**B.** The flora and fauna of my area is too rich to attract tourists every year.

**C.** My area has such rich flora and fauna that it attracts many tourists every year.

**D.** My area attracts many tourists every year has rich flora and fauna.

**40.** Although people have put more effort into saving planet Earth, it is facing many problems.

**A.** People have put more effort into saving it, so our planet is facing many problems.

**B.** People have put more effort into saving our planet or it is facing many problems.

**C.** People have put more effort into saving our planet because it is facing many problems.

**D.** People have put more effort into saving our planet; however, it is still facing many problems.

**X. Choose A, B, C or D to indicate the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions. (0.4 pt)**

**41.** Suoi Thau in Ha Giang is the most gorgeous grassland in the area.

**A.** grand **B.** Spectacular **C.** green **D.** large

**42.** My new tablet is really lightweight, portable, and easy to use.

**A.** easily-carried **B.** user-friendly **C.** easily-adjusted **D.** smartly-designed

**XI. Read the following passage and choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fills in each of the blanks below. (1.6 pts)**

As students finish junior secondary school, they often have to choose whether to continue their academic study or to go to a vocational school. This is certainly a challenging (**43**) \_\_\_\_. While most parents want their children to continue to high school, some students don’t feel like studying (**44**) \_\_\_\_ and some others feel they have no ability to enter the academic world. These students can choose a (**45**) \_\_\_ education.

There are different types of vocational training available for school (**46**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to choose from. They can learn to become automobile repairmen, plumbers, or fashion designers.

Vocational training is important in a number of ways. First, it provides (**47**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and job-specific experience. Students can be skilled and ready to work in a (**48**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job. Vocational training can also bring employment (**49**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to villages and small towns. This helps prevent the population from migrating to large cities. Moreover, vocational training can provide skilled labourers to the workforce. Finally, vocational students can receive (**50**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or even diplomas. If they want to continue their academic study later, they can still do so.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **43. A.** work | **B.** task | **C.** skill | **D.** exercise |
| **44. A.** subjects | **B.** objects | **C.** areas | **D.** schools |
| **45. A.** training | **B.** job | **C.** vocational | **D.** academic |
| **46. A.** leavers | **B.** graduates | **C.** teachers | **D.** educators |
| **47. A.** general | **B.** second-hand | **C.** hands-on | **D.** brand-new |
| **48. A.** specify | **B.** specific | **C.** specifically | **D.** specified |
| **49. A.** rate | **B.** development | **C.** opportunities | **D.** knowledge |
| **50. A.** diplomas | **B.** degrees | **C.** qualifications | **D.** certificates |

**PRACICE TEST\_N0-2**

**TEST YOURSELF 4**

**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.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** a. pole | b. global | c. flora | d. ocean |
| **2.** a. technical | b. receptionist | c. affect | d. repetitive |
| **3.** a. touchscreen | b. mechanic | c. architect | d. chemical |

**Mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **4.** a. essential | b. breadwinner | c. mechanic | d. designer |
| **5.** a. curriculum | b. ecological | c. individual | d. aluminium |

**Mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.**

**6.** Elon Musk’s SpaceX sent NASA astronauts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ orbit on May 30, 2020.

a. in b. to c. into d. around

**7.** The laptop I bought is lightweight yet durable, ideal for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work or travelling.

a. adjusting b. sending c. carrying d. recording

**8.** Italy has a total of 24 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The most popular is the Belluno Dolomites National Park in the Southern Alps.

a. water bodies b. nature reserves c. polar habitats d. landforms

**9.** The traffic in this city is terrible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it doesn’t provide cheap mass transport.

a. so b. though c. but d. since

**10.** That man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mansion overlooks a beautiful valley used to be a famous athlete.

a. whose b. which c. that d. whom

**11.** As a hotel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, your job isn’t only to greet guests but also to make them feel welcome.

a. housekeeper b. secretary c. chef d. receptionist

**12.** Many employers consider \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience to be as useful as academic qualifications.

a. relevant b. extensive c. professional d. hands-on

**13.** The teacher advised that Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary to look up new words.

a. using b. use c. to use d. used

**14.** Zion National Park, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first national park in Utah, includes some of the best hiking trails in the area.

a. which b. who c. that d. whose

**15.** Anna has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a strong passion for teaching that she pursued a degree in education.

a. so b. very c. such d. too

**16.** I can’t help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if what I’m learning to do will have any bearing on the world outside.

a. to wonder b. wonder c. wondering d. be wondered

**17.** Over a third of jobs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over by robots in the next 15 years.

a. will be taken b. will take c. have been taken d. have taken

**18.** I love teaching because it gives me a sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Responsible b. responsibility c. responsibly d. responsive

**19.** While Jim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the outside of the house, his children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bedrooms.

a. painted – decorated b. was painting – decorated

c. painted - were decorating d. was painting - were decorating

**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.**

**20.** Conservation efforts around the Great Barrier Reef are very important to protect its fragile ecosystem from further degradation.

a. threatening b. ecological c. fascinating d. essential

**21.** When my grandpa was young, he worked two jobs at the same time to gain money for his family.

a. earn a living b. become rich c. make income d. bring success

**22.** Efforts to prevent habitat loss are crucial for maintaining biodiversity.

a. balance b. destruction c. failure d. problem

**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.**

**23.** This model has become old-fashioned, so not many customers are willing to buy it.

a. outdated b. stylish c. convenient d. portable

**24.** Mass tourism often harms natural wonders by littering and disturbing wildlife habitats.

a. threatens b. fixes c. benefits d. damages

**25.** The doctors worked tirelessly through the night to save the patient in a life-and-death situation.

a. serious b. critical c. easy d. insignificant

**Mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

**26.** Andy: First, put the earbuds into pairing mode. Then, turn on your phone’s Bluetooth and connect with the earbuds. Got it?

Emily: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Could you say that again, please?

a. OK, I got what you mean. b. Do you follow me?

c. I don’t quite follow you. d. I’ve already understood.

**27.** Tour guide: Why don’t you try the helicopter tour exploring the Grand Canyon? You will like it

Tourist: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. Not really. You shouldn't do that.

b. If I were you, it’d be a very good idea.

c. How much is a guided tour for one person?

d. OK, I’ll think about that.

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

**28.** There was no sign of (A) a taxi coming (B) to my hotel although (C) I have ordered (D) it half an hour ago.

**29.** Planet Earth, that (A) orbits the sun at just (B) the right distance, boasts (C) I a remarkable diversity of ecosystems and life forms (D).

**30.** The seller (A) suggested that I considered (B) the latest smartphone with advanced (C) I camera features for my photography needs (D).

**Mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words/ phrases given**.

**53.** It/ stressful job/ many employees/ leave/ one year.

a. It is so stressful job that many employees leave after one year.

b. It was such stressful job which many employees left before one year.

c. It is so stressful job which many employees leave before one year.

d. It was such a stressful job that many employees left after one year.

**54.** My grandma/ ask/I/ know/ use/ that/ vacuum cleaner.

a. My grandma asked whether I knew how to use that vacuum cleaner.

b. My grandma asked if I know how to use that vacuum cleaner.

c. My grandma is asking do I know using that vacuum cleaner.

d. My grandma is asking that I know using that vacuum cleaner.

**55.** The World Trade Center/ the landmark of America/ collapsed/ 2001.

a. The World Trade Center, that used to be the landmark of America, collapsed in 2001.

b. The World Trade Center, which was the landmark of America, collapsed in 2001.

c. The World Trade Center used to be the landmark of America, which collapsed in 2001.

d. The World Trade Center was the landmark of America that collapsed in 2001.

**56.** So far/ three companies/ deny/ application/ the position/ software developer.

a. So far three companies denied my application for the position as software developer.

b. So far three companies denied my application to the position of software developer.

c. So far three companies have denied my application for the position of software developer.

d. So far three companies have denied my application to the position as software developer.

**57.** renewable energy/ gain/ popularity/ fossil fuels/ still/ dominate/ global energy use.

a. Renewable energy is gaining popularity because fossil fuels still dominate global energy use.

b. When renewable energy is gaining popularity, fossil fuels will dominate global energy use.

c. Renewable energy will gain popularity if fossil fuels still dominate global energy use.

d. Although renewable energy is gaining popularity, fossil fuels still dominate global energy use.

**Mark the letter a, b, c, or d to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**58.** This famous director will produce ten short comedy films in four years.

a. Four years was the time for this famous director to product ten short comedy films.

b. Ten short comedy films will be produced by this famous director in four years.

c. It will take four years to product ten short comedy films for this famous director.

d. Producing ten short comedy films has cost this famous director four years.

**59.** He was capable of doing all the tasks by himself.

a. He managed to do all the tasks by himself.

b. He has no ability to do all the tasks by himself.

c. He needs someone to do all the tasks with him.

d. He cannot do all the tasks by himself.

**60.** He doesn’t earn enough money to buy his favourite car.

a. Buying his favourite car isn’t enough for him to earn money.

b. His favourite car is too expensive for him to earn money.

c. Earning enough money to buy his favourite car is his plan.

d. He wishes he earned enough money to buy his favourite car.

**61.** Although she was unwell, she was playing with her son for an hour.

a. She was unwell, but she was playing with her son for an hour.

b. She was playing with her son for an hour because she was unwell.

c. When she was unwell, she was playing with her son for an hour.

d. She was so unwell that she was playing with her son for an hour.

**62.** “Let’s light a fire and cook the sausages over it,” said the children.

a. The children said that we lighted a fired and cooked the sausages over it.

b. The children recommended them to light a fire and cook the sausages over it.

c. The children suggested lighting a fire and cooking the sausages over it.

d. The children wondered if they could light a fire and cook the sausages over it.

**SECOND TERM TEST 1**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Choose 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.**

11. A. tailored B. applied C. interviewed D. evaluated

12. A. bilingual B. dialect C. Spanish D. official

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

13. A. responsive B. attendance C. dominant D. facilitate

14. A. universe B. satellite C. meteorite D. experience

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

15. English is now an effective medium of international \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. saying B. talking C. speech D. communication

16. Egypt, the most populous country in the Arab world, is home to one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world’s oldest cultures.

A. ∅-the B. a-the C. the-a D. the-the

17. This is the astronaut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visited our school the day before yesterday.

A. who B. when C. whom D. which

18. You must write your name in this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form in capital letters.

A. applicable B. applicant C. application D. apply

19. I enjoyed the party so much. The food was out of this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. horizon B. space C. galaxy D. world

20. The Milky Way is just a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the universe and it contains our Solar System.

A. galaxy B. planet C. meteorite D. comet

21. Ann has a lot of English books, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she has never read.

A. a lot of that B. many of which

C. some of these D. which many of them

22. They were trained well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they could fly into space.

A. in order to B. so as C. so that D. therefore

23. I will lend you the book if you promise that it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not later than Sunday.

A. will be returned B. will return C. is returning D. is returned

24. After the spacecraft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into space, the crew started to observe the sun.

A. travelled B. was travelling C. had travelled D. has travelled

**Choose 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.**

25. What has been the most **challenging** experience in your life as an astronaut, Mr. Tuan?

A. easy B. dangerous C. lucky D. difficult

26. NASA has recently **discovered** something new about Mars.

A. narrowed down B. got into C. lived on D. found out

**Choose 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.**

27. Some areas of the country are just too cold to be **habitable**.

A. livable B. unable to live in

C. have enough conditions for living D. capable of being inhabited

28. To be honest, I go to the museums **once in a blue moon**.

A. once in a while B. from time to time

C. very often D. seldom

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.**

29. Tom: “Oh, no! I can’t find my passport!” - Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Chill out. Try to remember when you last used it.

B. Don’t worry. It will be back very soon.

C. It is a nice surprise. You should be glad about it!

D. Thank you for letting me know about it.

30. Peter: “Do you need any help, Kate?” - Kate: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I haven’t got a clue. B. No, thanks. I can manage,

C. That’s fine by me. D. That’s all for now.

**READING**

**Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

A Chinese tourist on holiday in Egypt was shocked to see graffiti in Chinese on a 3,500-year-old monument in Luxor. A photo of the graffiti was soon on his blog on the Internet. People in China couldn’t believe it!

They were angry and there was a big hunt to find the person responsible. They could find him easily because the message wasn’t very imaginative or clever. **It** was basically ‘Ding Jinhao was here’. That was enough for Internet users to find this **particular** Ding Jinhao, a teenager in Nanjing. His parents were quick to tell a local newspaper that their son was very sorry for his actions.

Ding’s graffiti was a teưible idea. It is a serious crime to write on a historic monument in Egypt. You can go to prison for a year for doing it. But in the past, people could write on monuments and no one was angry about it. At Giza, there is an example of graffiti on a temple wall from 1244 BC. It says “Hadnakhte ... came to make an excursion and amuse himself on the west of the Memphis, together with his brother, Panakhti”.

36. Why was it easy to find Ding Jinhao?

A. Because it was on a monument. B. Because he wrote it on his blog C. Because it was basic and clear.

37. What is the attitude today to tourist graffiti in Egypt?

A. People can’t believe it. B. It is considered a crime. C. People are sorry for this action.

38. What does the pronoun “**It**” in the second paragraph refer to?

A. the monument B. the message C. the blog

39. What is the word “**particular**” in the second paragraph closest in meaning to?

A. specific B. usual C. definite

40. What is there on a temple wall of Giza?

A. a drawing of the pyramid B. a photo of graffiti C. an example of graffiti

**WRITING**

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.**

41. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It’s in the Himalayas.

A. Mt. Everest, which is the highest mountain in the world, is in the Himalayas.

B. Mt. Everest, which is the highest mountain in the world, in the Himalayas.

C. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world, it’s in the Himalayas.

D. Mt. Everest, is the highest mountain in the world, is in the Himalayas.

42. You don’t have good health, so you can’t become an astronaut.

A. If I have good health, I can become an astronaut.

B. If 1 had good health, I could become an astronaut.

C. Unless I had good health, I would became an astronaut.

D. Unless you has good health, you can’t become an astronaut.

43. The place has a microgravity environment. Astronauts live and conduct research here.

A. The place which astronauts live and conduct research has a microgravity environment.

B. The place where astronauts live and conduct research has a microgravity environment.

C. The place has a microgravity environment where astronauts live and conduct research.

D. The place where astronauts live and conduct research has a microgravity environment here.

44. Although Sue felt tired, she stayed up late to finish her homework.

A. Despite feeling tired, Sue stayed up late to finish her homework.

B. In spite feeling tired, Sue stayed up late to finish her homework.

C. Sue wouldn’t feel tired despite staying up late to finish her homework.

D. Sue stayed up late to finish her homework. As a result, she was tired.

45. They can’t work. They are too tired.

A. When they are too tired, they can work. B. Because they can’t work, they’re too tired.

C. They are tired but they think they can work. D. They are so tired that they can’t work.

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words / phrases given.**

46. This/ second/ time/ I/ visit/ Cuc Phuong/ Nation/ Park.

A. This is the second time where I have visited Cuc Phuong National Park.

B. This is the second time I have visited Cuc Phuong National Park.

C. This is the second time that I visited Cuc Phuong Nation Park.

D. This is a second time I have visited Cuc Phuong Nation Park.

47. Trung/ often/ go/ village cultural house/ always/ open/ public holidays

A. Trung often goes to the village cultural house which always opens on public holidays.

B. Trung often goes to the village cultural house when always opens on public holidays.

C. Trung often went to the village cultural house so it always opens on public holidays.

D. Trung will often go to the village cultural house always opening on public holidays.

48. Last week,/ they/ visit/ museum/ where/ first artificial satellite/ be/ on display.

A. Last week, they had visited a museum where the first artificial satellite was on display.

B. Last week, they visited a museum where the first artificial satellite were on display.

C. Last week, they visited a museum when the first artificial satellite was on display.

D. Last week, they visited a museum where the first artificial satellite was on display.

49. She suggest/ take/ plane today/ or/ go/ train tomorrow

A. She suggested that we should take the plane today or going by train tomorrow.

B. She suggested taking the plane today or going by train tomorrow.

C. She suggested taking the plane today or we should go by train tomorrow.

D. She suggested to take the plane today or to go by train tomorrow.

50. robots/ use/ more/ free/ people/ do/ housework

A. Robots should use and free people to do more housework.

B. Robots would be used to free people can do more housework.

C. Robots should be used more to free people from doing housework.

D. Robots use is free, so people do for them more housework.