

HOÀNG THỊ XUÂN HOA (Chủ biên)

HOÀNG HẢI ANH – ĐẶNG MINH ANH – BÙI THỊ ÁNH DƯƠNG

HOÀNG THỊ HỒNG HẢI – CẦN THUYỀN LINH

Bài tập
TRẮC NGHIỆM
Tiếng Anh

11

THEO CHƯƠNG TRÌNH VÀ SÁCH GIÁO KHOA MỚI



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

Unit 1. FAMILY LIFE

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. chore | B. <u>work</u> | C. more | D. divorce |
| 2. A. trashed | B. talked | C. reached | D. <u>loved</u> |
| 3. A. <u>prepare</u> | B. help | C. tennis | D. tell |
| 4. A. husband | B. mum | C. <u>contribute</u> | D. vulnerable |
| 5. A. cleaned | B. shared | C. called | D. <u>visited</u> |
| 6. A. skill | B. split | C. children | D. <u>finance</u> |
| 7. A. <u>breadwinner</u> | B. clean | C. each | D. lead |
| 8. A. balance | B. challenge | C. <u>career</u> | D. happy |
| 9. A. <u>share</u> | B. alike | C. tradition | D. equal |
| 10. A. generation | B. grateful | C. educate | D. <u>grandparents</u> |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. Linh can't go out with us to see a movie now because she's ____ meal.
A. preparing B. making C. arranging D. keeping
12. I'm responsible for cooking dinner as my mother usually works _____.
A. lately B. early C. later D. late
13. I usually ____ my younger sisters when my parents are away on business.
A. pick up B. take care of C. look for D. take charge of
14. Ms. Mai asked me how she could ____ household chores equally in her family.
A. make B. divide C. give D. contribute
15. In my family, my father always takes charge of doing the ____ lifting.

D. huge

16. My mother told me to do the _____ yesterday but I forgot about it since I had much homework to finish.

D. exercises

17. _____ the rubbish in the early morning is a part of my daily routine.

D. Bringing out

18. My wife is going on her business next week so I have to ____ most of the chores around the house.

D. handle

19. Mr. Hoang found it difficult to be in charge of the household _____.

D. financier

20. _____ is a person who works at home and takes care of the house and family.

D. Houseman

21. When his wife gave birth to a baby boy, Mr. Nam became the sole _____.

D. breadwinner

22. My mother and I often go to the supermarket to shop for _____ at weekends.

D. the chores

23. After eating dinner, I have to do the _____ and then do my homework every day.

D. washings-up

24. Her husband is very kind. He always cares _____ her and never puts all of the housework
her.

D. with - on

25. To Hoa, her father is the greatest person in the world and he always sets a good _____ for her.

D. action

26. We take in doing the washing-up, cleaning the floor and watering the flowers.

D. turns

27. Most people will receive ____ benefits when sharing the housework in their family.

- A. enormously B. enormity C. enormous D. strong

28. Like his mother, Viet is a ____ child who can talk openly to anyone.

- A. social B. sociable C. generous D. critical

29. After marriage, Mrs. Hoa always keeps good ____ with her mother-in-law.

- A. association B. relation C. friendship D. relationship

30. In many countries, divorces ____ to rise because of long-standing conflicts.

- A. tend B. have C. aim D. encourage

Exercise 3. 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.

31. We always split the housework equally - my mom cooks, my dad cleans the house and I do the washing-up.

- A. join B. break C. share D. pick up

32. Parents are recommended to collaborate with teachers in educating children.

- A. part B. cooperate C. separate D. disagree

33. Newborn infants are more vulnerable to illness than others.

- A. easily hurt B. strong C. safe D. hard to affect

34. We're surprised to hear that his musical talent was nurtured by their loving parents when he was a child.

- A. abandoned B. limited C. fostered D. restricted

35. In spite of poverty, we manage to raise our children properly.

- A. give up B. go up C. make up D. bring up

36. She decided to find a job to earn money instead of just living at home and being a housekeeper.

- A. lend B. make C. borrow D. raise

37. It is advisable that everyone in family shares the household duties.

- A. views B. ideas C. jobs D. chores

38. In the 20th century, most of the traditional attitudes to remarriage are changing.

- A. conventional B. contemporary C. latest D. new

39. After consideration, teaching is still a career worth pursuing as I prefer to become a teacher like my mother and my father.

- A. work B. unemployment C. occupation D. professor

40. The government needs to seek a solution to prevent domestic violence as soon as possible.

- A. recreation B. remedy C. keyword D. technique

Exercise 4. 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.

41. From my point of view, parental divorce can cause lasting negative consequences for children.

- A. beginning of a marriage B. the situation of not marrying
C. single person D. ending of a marriage

42. It is important to create a daily routine so as to improve your work-life balance today.

- A. a situation in which two or more things are not treated the same
B. a state that things are of equal weight or force
C. a state that things are of importance
D. a situation that things change frequently in amount

43. In my view, husbands should contribute to the household duties in order to reduce burden on their wives.

- A. minimise B. lower C. decrease D. increase

44. We try to create an atmosphere of comfort and security for our children.

- A. safety B. harmony C. danger D. shelter

45. My husband willingly helps me do the chores at weekends so that I can have more time to relax.

- A. eagerly B. reluctantly C. agreeably D. readily

46. In my family, my mother always does the cooking and shopping, my father has responsibility for mending things, especially electrical devices.

- A. impairing B. fixing C. repairing D. curing

47. When having days off, he always helps his wife tidy up the house.

- A. clear up B. sort out C. arrange D. mess up

48. His parents have been highly critical of his recent disobedience.

- A. disapproving B. favourable C. crucial D. uncomplimentary

49. Ms. Lan taught her children to keep their rooms neat and tidy when they were four.

- A. ordered and untidy B. messy and arranged
C. messy and dirty D. clean and undusted

50. Setting and clearing the table, making bed and taking out the trash are suitable chores for 8- to 10-years-old children.

- A. inappropriate B. proper C. acceptable D. Reasonable

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. Hoang ____ his email four times a week in order not to miss anything important.

- A. checks B. will check C. is checking D. check

52. Nowadays, people ____ social networks with more and more caution.

- A. uses B. are using C. used D. use

53. At the moment, my sister ____ her homework, my brother ____ games.

- A. is making - is playing B. is doing - is playing C. does - plays D. makes - is playing

54. It's 7.00 p.m. now and we ____ meal together. We usually ____ dinner at that time.

- A. have - eat B. have - are eating C. are having - eat D. are having - are eating

55. I ____ a bike to school every day but today I ____ to school by bus because it was stolen yesterday.

A. rode - went B. ride - am going C. ride - go D. is riding - am going

56. That Hoa ____ in class affects other students around.

A. always talk B. is always talking C. always talks D. always talking

57. Hoang and Phong ____ football as they're having class now.

A. don't play B. are playing C. doesn't play D. aren't playing

58. Hoa usually ____ charge of doing the washing-up in her family.

A. takes B. is taking C. take D. will take

59. Our friends ____ for the fashion show now.

A. is preparing B. are preparing C. prepares D. prepare

60. All staff in this restaurant ____ an urgent meeting right now.

A. are attending B. is attending C. attends D. attend

61. After the physics lesson, the children know that water ____ at 100 degrees C.

A. will boil B. is boiling C. boils D. boil

62. My mom ____ to the supermarket every Sunday for shopping.

A. goes B. go C. is going D. are going

63. Look! Minh ____ on stage. She looks so beautiful.

A. sings B. are singing C. is singing D. sang

64. Bich sometimes ____ chicken noodle soup for breakfast.

A. are having B. is having C. have D. has

65. Who ____ the guitar in that room, Hoa?

A. playing B. is playing C. play D. plays

66. Jenny often ____ jeans and T-shirt at school but she ____ a gorgeous dress today.

A. wears - is wearing B. is wearing - wears C. wear - is wearing D. wears - wears

67. First thing in the morning, I ____ a cup of milk tea.

A. has B. am having C. have D. will have

68. Ms. Kim ____ very well when she's under pressure.

A. not work B. don't work C. isn't working D. doesn't work

69. I'm sorry, Lan is busy now. She ____ her document on the second floor.

A. are checking B. check C. checks D. is checking

70. Hurry up, Linh. Other friends ____ for us.

A. are waiting B. waits C. wait D. is waiting

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

71. I look for Daniel. He isn't in the company.

A B C D

72. Mommy, someone are calling me from unknown number. I won't answer it.

A B C D

73. My alarm rings at 6 o'clock every morning. Therefore, I always went to school on time.

A B C D

74. What are you search for, Lan? You look so nervous.

A B C D

75. We can't play golf. It rains outside.

A B C D

76. Bats usually sleep during the day and they play and eating at night.

A B C D

77. She suggests that a coffee is tasting good after a meal.

A B C D

78. I am not mind if you turn on the air-conditioner.

A B C D

79. Quiet, my baby sleeps. Don't wake her up.

A B C D

80. Bach is funny right now. He keep telling me jokes.

A B C D

81. How much is she earn a month? - About 100 dollars.

A B C D

82. We will hold a party tomorrow. Let's decorate the room.

A B C D

83. The workshop is so interesting that we aren't wanting to leave now.

A B C D

84. I'm going to take part in the night prom next week. It will be the annual event of my school.

A B C D

85. Is your friend come to pick you up? - No, he isn't.

A B C D

86. Some people enjoy watching blockbuster films but some people aren't.

A B C D

87. What's the matter with you? Why are you cry?

A B C D

88. Ms. Lien is so kind that she is donating thousands of pounds to charity twice yearly.

A B C D

89. He isn't speaking English very well because he has been learning for 5 months.

A

B

C

D

90. Ngoc is always very busy. She is practises violin regularly.

A

B

C

D

Part IV. SPEAKING

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

91. "How fashionable a pair of trainers you have!" - "_____"

A. Do you want to know where I bought them?

B. Thanks for your compliment.

C. I know it's fashionable.

D. Yes, of course.

92. "What can I do for you?" - "_____"

A. No need to help.

B. Thank you.

C. Thanks, I'm just looking.

D. Sorry for not buying anything.

93. "How was the game show last night?" - "_____"

A. It showed at 8 o'clock.

B. Just talking about it.

C. I think it wasn't a good game.

D. Great. I gained more knowledge about biology.

94. "What did the meeting discuss? I didn't attend it because of traffic jam." - "_____"

A. I didn't, either.

B. That was great.

C. You missed the meeting.

D. I'm sorry, I can't.

95. "I've called many times but the plumber hasn't come yet." - "_____"

A. Wait a minute, please.

B. We do apologise for this matter. We'll fix it soon.

C. He's maybe busy now.

D. The problem has been fixed already.

96. "Would you like to have a picnic with us on the weekend?" - "_____"

A. Yes, I'd love to. B. You're welcome. C. Of course not. D. It's my pleasure.

97. "Have a good day, Peter!" - "_____"

A. Thanks. The same to you. B. It's really a good day.
C. The weather is fine. D. Just a little bit cold.

98. "Which one will you purchase, yellow dress or blue one?" - "_____"

A. I don't like, either. B. They're suitable for you.
C. It's up to my choice. D. I prefer the blue.

99. "What's the deadline of our assignment?" - "_____"

A. I am not sure. B. We have to submit it by Friday 12.
C. About 1 hour. D. We will write about the environment.

100. "Don't touch the subjects on display, Nam." - "_____"

A. Ok, let me touch. B. That's right.
C. Sorry, I don't know. D. I agree with you, it's a rule.

101. "Why do you like pop music?" - "_____"

A. Pop music originated in the Western world.
B. Because it is soft and beautiful.
C. Westlife is a pop band.
D. Since the 1950s, pop has had some new elements.

102. "What's your neighbourhood like?" - "_____"

A. I live in Ha Noi. B. Sounds good. I like living there.
C. It's good. I love it. D. No, there is no hospital there.

103. "It's nearly Tet holiday already." - "_____"

106. A. in spite B. despite C. although D. even
107. A. aged B. aging C. age D. ages
108. A. guessed B. judged C. estimated D. valued
109. A. what B. whether C. which D. that

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 110. A. being | B. been | C. to be | D. be |
| 111. A. remaining | B. remain | C. remainder | D. remained |
| 112. A. essential | B. slight | C. worthy | D. unimportant |
| 113. A. by | B. to | C. at | D. in |
| 114. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. some |
| 115. A. as | B. so | C. but | D. then |
| 116. A. waste | B. loss | C. disadvantage | D. death |
| 117. A. anxiety | B. anxious | C. anxiously | D. anxiousness |
| 118. A. draws | B. expresses | C. reports | D. describes |

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Lorna: I might retire early. I don't know. I'm 55 and my husband retired last year. He spends most of his time in the garden. I'd really like to be there with him though I am not quite fond of the tasks. I'm definitely going to learn a new language. I hate going abroad and speaking English.

Cass: I'm only 26, so I'm not going to retire soon! In fact I want to have more chances to earn our living. Jamie and I are going to have a baby next year and we're really excited about that. We want to have a big family and live in a big house. Then, when I retire my children and grandchildren will all be able to stay.

Sue: Well, Roger and I don't agree about retiring. I love work and I don't want to retire! I know I won't have anything to do.

Roger: I asked my boss at work recently and I might be able to retire next year. I might buy a house in France and spend the time that my family deserved to have with me long before. I'd love to have my first long-awaited visit to Paris with my wife one day.

Linda: I want to retire as soon as possible. I have three sons and now I don't even have time to play with them. They will become mature very soon and don't want to spend quality time with me. I can't stand the thought.

119. The reason Lorna looks forward to her retirement is because ____.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. her husband has already retired | B. she likes doing gardening |
| C. she hates travelling abroad | D. she likes to learn English |

120. Which of the following is NOT true about Cass?

A. His baby is born the following year. B. He wants his family to live in a big house.

C. He wants to retire soon.

D. He wants to earn more money.

121. Who does NOT want to retire shortly?

A. Linda

B. Sue

C. Roger

D. Lorna

121. Roger ____.

A. has spent enough time with his family already B. will ask his boss for retirement next year

C. has never been to Paris before

D. doesn't want to go to Paris

122. The word "mature" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

A. old

B. grown-up

C. childish

D. young

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

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

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

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

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

examples for the whole society. Families impacts very much on society and societies create countries.

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

- A. Family is a vital part of your life.
- B. Not everyone has a family.
- C. We will effortlessly be damaged without our family.
- D. Some laws in the world may oppose the functions of family.

125. In the writer's opinion, ____.

- A. it is not the function of the family to make sure we are happy
- B. your family will be with you regardless of difficulties
- C. family creates some easily-spoilt creatures
- D. people can be easily forgiven by people around

126. To children, family plays a role in ____.

- A. teaching them academic subjects
- B. developing their personal traits
- C. helping them to find a good job
- D. encouraging them to study a lot at school

127. The word "They" in the passage refers to ____.

- A. children
- B. teachers
- C. good habits
- D. parents

128. The word "ruined" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. destroyed
- B. saved
- C. built
- D. constructed

129. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the relation between family and society?

- A. When a family fails, the whole society falls down.
- B. A family member will be unhappy to try his best.
- C. Family members have responsibilities to set good examples.

D. Strong families build a wealthy society.

130. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Educational role of family

B. The importance of family

C. family and society

D. The birth of fragile object

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. The food price will change at the end of this month.

A. The food price will be the same until the end of this month.

B. The food price of this month will be equal to the one of next month.

C. There will be no same food price from now till next month.

D. There will be two different food prices next month.

132. All the other schools in the city are more expensive than my school.

A. My school is one of the most expensive schools in the city.

B. There are some more expensive schools than mine in the city.

C. My school is the least expensive school in the city.

D. There are some cheaper schools than my school in the city.

133. Does anyone know what this sculpture is worth today?

A. Does anyone know if it is deserving to have this sculpture?

B. Does anyone know whether someone should own this sculpture today?

C. Does anyone know if today this sculpture is valuable or not?

D. Does anyone know how much this sculpture costs today?

134. "Stop treating me that way!" she cried out.

A. She warned me not to treat her that way.

B. She urged me not to treat her that way.

- C. She begged me not to treat her that way.
- D. She advised me not to treat her that way.

135. She can do it because she knows the system inside out.

- A. She can do it because she is from inside the system.
- B. She can do it because the system is sometimes in and sometimes out.
- C. She can do it because she understands the system thoroughly.
- D. The confidential system enables her to do because she knows it.

Exercise 12. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

136. I am the youngest son in the family. I didn't have to do much housework.

- A. Being the youngest son in the family, I didn't have to do much housework.
- B. If I was the youngest son in the family, I wouldn't have done much housework.
- C. Although I am the youngest son in the family, I wouldn't have done much housework.
- D. Despite the fact that I am the youngest son in the family, I did not have to do much housework.

137. We need to share the tasks. The burden on each member will be more tolerable.

- A. Although the burden on each member will be more tolerable, we still need to share the tasks.
- B. We need to share the tasks so the burden on each member will be more tolerable.
- C. Unless we share the tasks, the burden on each member will be more tolerable.
- D. It is essential to share the tasks, otherwise, the burden on each member will be more tolerable.

138. Dan saw all the paintings. He left right after.

- A. Dan left right after to see all the paintings.
- B. Dan left all the paintings after seeing them.
- C. Right after seeing all the paintings, Dan left.
- D. He left and then saw the paintings right after.

139. I usually like red. I wore black to the party last night.

- A. Because I usually like red, I wore black to the party last night.
- B. Although I usually like red. I wore black to the party last night.
- C. Unless I like red, I wore black to the party last night.
- D. As a result of my interest in red, I wore black to the party last night.

140. He tried his best. He won the biggest prize.

- A. If he had tried his best, he could have won the biggest prize.
- B. Unless he tried his best, he couldn't win the biggest prize.
- C. Although he tried his best, he still won the biggest prize.
- D. If he hadn't tried his best, he couldn't have won the biggest prize.

Unit 2. YOUR BODY AND YOU

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. allergy | B. digest | C. oxygen | D. sugar |
| 2. A. <u>breath</u> | B. <u>head</u> | C. <u>health</u> | D. <u>heart</u> |
| 3. A. <u>among</u> | B. belong | C. <u>body</u> | D. strong |
| 4. A. <u>approach</u> | B. <u>children</u> | C. <u>chocolate</u> | D. <u>stomach</u> |
| 5. A. <u>intestine</u> | B. mind | C. spine | D. reliable |

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 6. A. ailment | B. disease | C. poultry | D. nervous |
| 7. A. digestive | B. intestine | C. condition | D. evidence |
| 8. A. internal | B. skeletal | C. therapy | D. willpower |
| 9. A. alternative | B. bacteria | C. respiratory | D. scientific |
| 10. A. acupuncturist | B. circulatory | C. ineffectively | D. vegetarian |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. The controller of the body is the ____ system. Led by the brain and nerves, it allows us to move, talk and feel emotions.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| A. circulatory | B. digestive | C. nervous | D. respiratory |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|

12. ____ system of the body lets us break down the food we eat and turn it into energy.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| A. Circulatory | B. Digestive | C. Nervous | D. Respiratory |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|

13. Skeletal system of the body is made up of our _____. It supports our body and protects our organs.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| A. bones | B. muscles | C. nerves | D. vessels |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|

14. In under a minute, your ____ can pump blood to bring oxygen and nutrients to every cell in your body.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| A. brain | B. heart | C. lungs | D. vessels |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|

15. The human ____ system is a series of organs responsible for taking in oxygen and expelling carbon dioxide.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| A. circulatory | B. digestive | C. nervous | D. respiratory |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|

16. A healthy ____ between work and play ensures that everyone has a chance to enjoy their lives.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| A. balance | B. control | C. equality | D. share |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------|

17. He likes to ____ a nap for an hour when he arrives home from work.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| A. do | B. get | C. make | D. take |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|

18. I've been a night owl _____ up late for years, hitting the sheets anytime between 12 and 3 a.m.

- A. finishing B. getting C. staying D. waking

19. It's not too late to _____ your bad habits (smoking, drinking, overeating, etc.) and immediately start living a happier, healthier life.

- A. get rid B. give on C. kick D. remember

20. If people breathe in deeply, their _____ can expand to twice their normal size.

- A. hearts B. kidneys C. lungs D. stomachs

21. Some foods and spices may _____ your breath for days after a meal.

- A. damage B. harm C. reduce D. spoil

22. Fish, poultry, beans or nuts _____ half of their dinner plate.

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

23. It's another name for the backbone. It is _____.

- A. brain B. leg C. pump D. spine

24. Ailments are caused by a/an _____ of yin and yang.

- A. abnormal B. imbalance C. unequal D. unfairness

25. Yoga increases endurance, _____ and flexibility.

- A. blood B. powerful C. strength D. strong

26. Food and drinks which strongly _____ the body can cause stress.

- A. boost B. develop C. encourage D. stimulate

27. As per the study, handful of nuts daily can cut people's _____ of coronary heart disease and cancer by nearly 22 per cent.

- A. chance B. luck C. opportunity D. risk

28. Acupuncture modality relies on sophisticated skills to select appropriate acupoints to _____ needles accurately.

- A. infuse B. inject C. insert D. install

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

29. Acupuncture originated in China and has been used as a traditional medicine for thousands of years.

- A. began B. created C. developed D. introduced

30. There is no evidence at this time that acupuncture can treat cancer itself.

- A. clue B. data C. proof D. sign

31. Acupuncture can treat from simple to complicated ailments.

- A. acupoints B. diseases C. points D. treatments

32. Some people believe that acupuncture can be a cure of cancer.

- A. allergy B. practice C. therapy D. treatment

33. Acupuncture can ease nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy.

- A. increase B. prevent C. reduce D. spoil

34. Are there any alternatives that might provide better options for gay people?

- A. choices B. decisions C. judgements D. votes

35. The old blood cells are broken down by the spleen and eliminated from the body.

- A. cut out B. exhaled C. removed D. held

36. Humans will enjoy longer life expectancy when they are more conscious of what they eat and do.

- A. aware of B. capable of C. responsible for D. suitable for

37. Together, all of these treatments are supposed to cleanse your body and stimulate your immune system.

- A. encourage B. generate C. increase D. expand

38. The most common side effects with acupuncture are soreness, slight bleeding and discomfort.

- A. direct B. indirect C. original D. unwanted

39. Consuming nuts can boost your heart health and lifespan.

- A. Eating B. Ingesting C. Inhaling D. Swallowing

40. Doing exercise regularly helps prevent diseases like heart disease, stroke and type 2 diabetes.

A. avoid

B. cure

C. forbid

D. reduce

41. Tomato juice contains a rich amount of fiber which helps in breaking down LDL or bad cholesterol in the body.

A. compounds

B. comprises

C. produces

D. Provides

42. The human body possesses an enormous, astonishing, and persistent capacity to heal itself.

A. cure

B. generate

C. Protect

D. remove

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

43. The human respiratory system is a series of organs responsible for taking in oxygen and expelling carbon dioxide.

A. breathing out

B. dismissing

C. exhaling

D. inhaling

44. Turmeric can help in boosting immune system and fight off free radical attacks in the system.

A. destroying

B. enhancing

C. weakening

D. stopping

45. Although there are unanswered questions, acupuncture appears to work.

A. be incorrect

B. be ineffective

C. be uncertain

D. be unhelpful

46. Apart from being used as an ingredient in cooking, turmeric also promotes many health benefits.

A. contributes to

B. discourages

C. stimulates

D. weakens

47. Originally, there were 365 acupoints, but now this has increased to more than 2000 nowadays.

A. reduced

B. stabled

C. transferred

D. turned into

48. Acupuncture is considered to be very safe when enough precautions are taken.

A. comfortable

B. dangerous

C. Sore

D. unhealthy

49. Compound exercises can increase strength and size far effectively than isolation exercises.

A. Light

B. Heavy

C. Mixed

D. Single

50. Care is also needed so that inner body parts (lungs, heart liver, etc.) are not touched by the needles.

A. external

B. foreign

C. superficial

D. visible

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. Listen! There's someone at the door. I _____ the door for you.

A. am going to open

B. am opening

C. open

D. will open

52. "Look at those dark clouds!" - "Yes, it _____ in some minutes."

A. will rain

B. is going to rain

C. are going to rain

D. is raining

53. It's very hot. _____ the window, please?

A. Are you opening

B. Are you going to open

C. Will you open

D. Won't you

open

54. Although I have taken some aspirin, the headache _____ away.

A. isn't going

B. isn't going to

C. not go

D. won't go

55. On Sunday at 8 o'clock I _____ my friend.

A. meet

B. am going to meet

C. will be meeting

D. will meet

56. Wait! I _____ you to the station.

A. am driving

B. drive

C. is going to drive

D. will drive

57. I _____ my sister in April as planned.

A. have seen

B. will see

C. am going to see

D. see

58. Perhaps I _____ New York one day.

A. am visiting

B. am going to visit

C. visit

D. will visit

59. What time _____ tomorrow?

A. are you going to leave

B. do you leave

C. will you leave

D. would you

leave

60. Who _____ the next World Cup?

A. is going to win

B. is wining

C. will win

D. win

61. He ____ to the theatre tonight. He has got a free ticket.

- A. goes B. is going C. went D. will go

62. I ____ my parents at the weekend. I already bought a train ticket.

- A. visit B. am going to visit C. visited D. will visit

63. Don't touch that dog. It ____ you.

- A. bites B. is biting C. is going to bite D. will bite

64. It ____ that half of your plate should consist of vegetables and fruit.

- A. is suggested B. is suggesting C. suggesting D. suggests

65. Foods ____ into energy in the digestive system.

- A. are broke down and converted B. are broken down and converted
C. break down and convert D. broken down and converted

66. Stephen William Hawking ____ on 8 January, 1942 in Oxford, England.

- A. born B. has born C. is born D. was born

67. ____ by your father?

- A. Did that book write B. Did that book written
C. Was that book writing D. Was that book written

68. Acupuncture is part of traditional Chinese medicine(TCM) and ____ in China for thousands of years.

- A. has been used B. has using C. has used D. has been using

69. Mr. Snow ____ that course since 1985.

- A. hasn't taught B. haven't taught C. have been taught D. taught

70. The acupuncturist decides which and how many needles will ____.

- A. be use B. be used C. Use D. used

71. The teacher ____ the student for lying.

- A. was punished B. is punished C. punished D. has been punished

72. As the patient could not walk he ____ home in a wheel chair.
 A. has carried B. was carrying **C. was carried** D. has been carried
73. The injured ____ to the hospital in an ambulance.
 A. have taken B. was taking **C. were taken** D. were taking
74. It ____ that the painting is a fake.
 A. believed **B. is believed** C. is believing D. was believing
75. Most studies ____ that acupuncture does not reduce nausea and vomiting caused by radiation therapy.
 A. are shown B. were shown **C. have shown** D. have been shown
76. Acupuncture may not ____ if you have low white blood cell counts or low platelet counts.
 A. recommend B. recommended C. is recommended **D. be recommended**

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

77. Despite of its general safety, acupuncture isn't for everyone.
A B C D
78. Look at the dark clouds. I'm sure it will rain soon.
 A B C **D**
79. Acupuncture is one of the oldest medical treatment in the world.
 A B **C** D
80. Many accidents is caused by careless driving.
 A **B** C D
81. She was gave a box full of chocolate.
A B C D
82. Measles are an infectious disease that causes fever and small red spots.
 A **B** C D

83. Alternative therapies often dismiss by orthodox medicine because they are sometimes administered by

A

B

C

people with no formal medical training.

D

84. The practice of acupuncture is rooted in the idea of promoting harmony among human and the world around

A

B

C

them.

D

85. Human infants born with about 270 bones, some of which fuse together as their body develops.

A

B

C

D

86. More research is needed to find out if acupuncture is helped with other side effects such as pain, anxiety or

A

B

C

D

shortness of breath.

87. A man with advanced prostate cancer is believed to cured after doctors shocked his tumour to death with

A

B

C

D

huge amounts of testosterone.

88. Norovirus is a common stomach bug. It also called the Winter Vomiting Bug because it is more prevalent in

A

B

C

D

winter.

89. You can be put yourself at risk if you don't usually get many physical activities and then all of a sudden do

A

B

C

vigorous-intensity aerobic activity, like shovelling snow.

D

90. Although the research is not yet final, some findings suggest that your risk of endometrial cancer and lung

A

cancer may be lower if you get regular physical activity is compared to people who are not active.

B

C

D

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 8. Mark the letter A, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. Doctor: "Good morning. What can I do for you?"

Patient: "Good morning. ____"

A. I am fine. Thank you.

B. I feel very bored.

C. I have got a bad cough.

D. I want to know it, too.

92. "Do you know an apple a day can help you keep fit, build healthy bones and prevent disease like cancer?" - "Wow! ____"

A. I would love to.

B. It's a good idea.

C. That's incredible.

D. You must like apple.

93. Doctor: "How long has your headache been going on?"

Patient: " ____"

A. After midnight.

B. For a week.

C. Last month.

D. Three times a day.

94. Doctor: "Can I listen to your chest?"

Patient: “_____”

- A. All up to you. B. My pleasure. C. No, thanks. **D. Of course**

95. Patient: "Will I get better soon?"

Doctor: “_____ Take these tablets and it should clear up in a few days.”

- A. Don't worry.** B. I am sorry. C. No way. D. Not at all

96. Patient: "Please tell me how shall I take this medicine?"

Doctor: “_____”

- A. Take it home with you. B. Take it back to me.
C. Take it twice per day. D. Take as much as you can.

97. Patient: "Is the surgery a major one?"

Doctor: “_____”

- A. Why not? B. It's OK. **C. Yes, it is.** D. I am not sure.

98. Patient: “_____”

Doctor: "Yes. But don't worry. You'll be given painkillers."

- A. Will I get better soon? B. Will I be checked for temperature?
C. Will it be painful afterwards? D. Will there be any side effects?

99. Patient: "How much shall I pay you, doctor?"

Doctor: “_____”

- A. Don't mention it. B. It's my pleasure. **C. £35.** D. Take your time.

100. "How are you coming to the dentist tomorrow?" – “_____”

- A. At 8 o'clock. **B. By bus or car.** C. Just in time. D. Nearly 20 minutes.

101. "Do you think you'll get better?" “_____”

- A. I know so. B. I think not. **C. Well, I hope so.** D. Yes, that's right.

102. "I don't think we should exercise late at night." - “_____”

A. So do I. B. I think so, too. **C. Neither do I.** D. I don't, neither.

103. "Have you had a flu shot in the past year?" - "No, ____"

A. I am too scared to have one. B. I have one last years.
C. I will have one next year. **D. not in the last few years.**

104. Doctor: "When did the pain start?"

Claire: " ____"

A. About 2 weeks ago. B. Every morning C. For a month D. From me

105. Doctor: "Here is your medical certificate!"

Patient: " ____"

A. Thank you. B. What's a pity. C. Congratulation. D. You're welcome.

Part V. READING

Exercise 9. 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.

GOOD HEALTH

Most people would agree with the definition of good health as being a state (106) ____ you are free from sickness. (107) ____ this, there are many different opinions about how a person can actually have good health. People used to only think of their health (108) ____ they were sick. But these days more and more people are taking measures to (109) ____ sure that they don't get sick in (110) ____ place.

One of the best things you can do for your body is exercise. But now (111) ____ is enough? Some people think that doing simple things (112) ____ cleaning the house is helpful. Other people do heavy exercise every day, (113) ____ instance, running or swimming. One thing experts do agree on is that (114) ____ kind of exercise is good for you.

Along with exercise, having a healthy diet can help promote good health. Foods like vegetables and fruit should (115) ____ several times each day. It is also important to eat foods high in fiber such as beans, grains, fruit and vegetables. Fiber helps your body to (116) ____ the food you eat. It also helps your body in (117) ____ ways such as decreasing the chance of getting some cancers, heart disease and diabetes.

106. A. how B. when **C. where** D. Which

107. A. Although B. Because **C. Despite** D. Due to

108. A. even if B. when C. whereas D. while
109. A. get B. make C. have D. take
110. A. first B. once C. one D. the first
111. A. far B. many C. more D. much
112. A. as B. like C. rather D. such
113. A. by B. for C. in D. with
114. A. all B. any C. both D. some
115. A. eat B. eating C. been eaten D. be eaten
116. A. consume B. digest C. ump D. spoil
117. A. another B. each other C. other D. others

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Did you know that on average we forget about 80% of the medical information a doctor might give us? This fascinating information came to light as a result of a study carried out by Utrecht University. What is even more interesting is that almost half of what we think we remember is wrong.

Why do you think this is? Well, it's not as **complicated** as you may think. You see, going to the doctor fills most people with anxiety and when we are really nervous and stressed we are more likely to focus on the diagnosis rather than the treatment. Therefore, we know what is wrong with us but have no idea what to do about it.

Here are some good tips to keep in mind when seeing a doctor. Always write down any important information. What would be even better is, if your doctor agreed, to record your consultation. This way, you can replay the advice at home, where you are more likely to **absorb** it. If you believe the situation is serious or you're really worried, seek the help of a family member. Just ask them to accompany you to listen in. This way you can be absolutely sure about what the doctor has told you and avoid falling into the same trap that most people do.

118. According to the passage, the information doctors give us ____.

- A. is about 50% wrong B. is only 80% correct
- C. is mostly forgotten D. is usually not enough

119. The word "**complicated**" in the passage is opposite in meaning to ____.

A. good

B. quick

C. short

D. simple

120. The author says that when people consult a doctor, ____.

A. they always believe that their situation is serious

B. they are interested in knowing what they should do

C. they only want to know what is wrong with them

D. they usually have a family member with them

121. The word “**absorb**” in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

A. digest

B. inhale

C. swallow

D. take in

122. The author suggests recording the consultant in order to ____.

A. play it to your family members to get their opinions

B. refer to it later to better understand your condition

C. replay it to write down any important information

D. use it as evidence against your doctor if necessary

Exercise 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

My first piece of advice to people who want to start getting fit is: don't buy an exercise bike. Typically, people who buy them use them for a week or so and then forget about them. They are effective if they are used regularly but you need to be **determined**. Most people will find it much easier to go for a gentle jog around the park.

As well as being easy to do, jogging is also relatively cheap compared to most other sports. You don't need to buy expensive clothes if you're just going running around the park or on the beach. The main thing is that they're comfortable, and that they keep you warm in the winter and cool in the summer. There is one piece of equipment, however, that you will have to spend time and money on, and that's your running shoes. Remember that you are not looking for a fashion item, but for something that will support your feet and protect you from **injury**. They can be expensive, but if they are good quality they will last you a long time. It's always best to get expert advice, and the best place for that is a sports shop.

As for the actual jogging, the secret is to start gently, and not to do too much at the beginning – especially if you haven't had any exercise for a long time. Try a mixture of walking and running for ten minutes about three times a week at first. Once you are happy doing **that** you can then

start to increase the amount you do gradually. After a few months you should hope to be able to run at a reasonable speed for twenty minutes three or four times a week. It's important that you feel comfortable with whatever you do. If you do, you'll start to enjoy it and will probably keep doing it. If it makes you feel uncomfortable, you'll probably stop after a short time and return to your bad habits. In any case, training too hard is not very effective. Research has shown that somebody who exercises for twice as long or twice as hard as another person doesn't automatically become twice as fit.

123. Which of the following would serve as the best title for the passage?

- A. Exercise bikes B. Gentle jogging C. Keeping fit D. Running shoes

124. What is true about the exercise bikes?

- A. Exercise bikes do not help you get fit.
B. It is more costly than most other sports.
C. Many people prefer it to gentle jogging.
D. Most people don't use it for very long.

125. The word "**determined**" in the passage probably means ____.

- A. confident B. decisive C. flexible D. positive

126. According to the author, you should ____.

- A. go jogging around a park or on the beach
B. go to sports shop for high quality running shoes
C. keep warm at all times when you are jogging
D. spend time and money on fashionable items

127. The word "**injury**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. bleeding B. breaking C. shocking D. suffering

128. It is stated in the passage that ____.

- A. you are advised to start jogging by walking for ten minutes
B. you should expect to feel much uncomfortable when jogging
C. you should jog three days a week and walk on the other days

D. you won't necessarily be a lot fitter by running twice as fast

129. The word “**gently**” in the passage is opposite in meaning to ____.

- A. abruptly B. effectively C. rapidly D. smoothly

130. The word “**that**” in the passage probably refers to ____.

- A. a mixture of walking and running B. about three times a week
C. actual jogging at first D. exercise for a long time

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 12. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. This surprises me.

- A. I am surprised by this. B. I was surprised by this.
C. I will be surprised by this. D. I would have been surprised by this.

132. They were interviewing her for the job.

- A. She has been interviewed for the job. B. She was being interviewed for the job.
C. She was interviewed for the job. D. She was interviewing for the job.

133. They may forget the password.

- A. The password may be forgot. B. The password may be forgotten.
C. The password may been forgot. D. The password may have been forgotten.

134. The students should have done the assignment.

- A. The assignment should be done by the students.
B. The assignment should had been done by the students.
C. The assignment should have been did by the students.
D. The assignment should have been done by the students.

135. Everyone understands English.

A. English has been understood by everyone.

B. English is understood by everyone.

C. English was being understood by everyone.

D. English was understood by everyone.

136. The doctor told him not to talk during the meditation.

A. He has been told by the doctor not to talk during the meditation.

B. He was told by the doctor not to talk during the meditation.

C. He was being told by the doctor not to talk during the meditation.

D. He is told by the doctor not to talk during the meditation.

Exercise 13. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

137. We consume protein in meats and foods. We can stay concentrated and quick-minded.

A. Protein in meats and foods which is consumed helps us stay concentrated and quick-minded.

B. Protein in meats and foods which we consume helping us stay concentrated and quick-minded.

C. We consume protein in meats and foods help us stay concentrated and quick-minded.

D. We consume protein in meats and foods which helping us stay concentrated and quick-minded.

138. Everyone can do Pilates. It doesn't matter if you are not fit.

A. You can do Pilates as a method to keep fit.

B. You can do Pilates no matter how fit you are.

C. You cannot do Pilates only when you are not fit.

D. You should do Pilates because you are not fit.

139. You drink green tea from twice to three times per day. It will bring you visible results by days.

A. Despite you drink green tea from twice to three times per day, visible results will be brought by days.

B. Due to you drink green tea from twice to three times per day, visible results will be bring by days.

C. Even though you drink green tea from twice to three times per day, visible results will bring by days.

D. Since you drink green tea from twice to three times per day, visible results will be brought by days.

140. Fatty acid level is low. It causes a higher risk of memory loss.

A. Because of low fatty acid, a higher risk of memory loss is caused.

B. In spite of low fatty acid, a higher risk of memory loss is caused.

C. Since the low fatty acid, a higher risk of memory loss is caused.

D. The result low fatty acid, a higher risk of memory loss is caused.

Unit 3. MUSIC

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. banned <u>ed</u> | B. cleared <u>ed</u> | C. kissed <u>ed</u> | D. raised <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. recognised <u>ed</u> | B. stringed <u>ed</u> | C. conquered <u>ed</u> | D. watched <u>ed</u> |
| 3. A. liked <u>ed</u> | B. backed <u>ed</u> | C. encouraged <u>ed</u> | D. reversed <u>ed</u> |
| 4. A. enjoyed <u>ed</u> | B. finished <u>ed</u> | C. suffered <u>ed</u> | D. agreed <u>ed</u> |
| 5. A. performed <u>ed</u> | B. released <u>ed</u> | C. received <u>ed</u> | D. adored <u>ed</u> |
| 6. A. artists <u>es</u> | B. singers <u>es</u> | C. listeners <u>es</u> | D. drums |

7. A. poets B. flutes C. organs D. instruments
8. A. melodies B. festivals C. guitars D. contests
9. A. clips B. recordings C. views D. manners
10. A. writers B. laughs C. loves D. awards

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. We're best friends as we have a ____ interest in music.
A. passion B. passionately C. passionless D. passionate
12. My teacher assigned us a writing task about ____ of our favorite singers.
A. biology B. biography C. biodiversity D. biochemist
13. We find out that beat box has ____ very popular recently.
A. came B. turned C. become D. became
14. Lina, the ____ album of the new music band in our city, will be uploaded on the website next week. I'm looking forward to listening to it.
A. debut B. only C. best-selling D. individual
15. The ____ cheered loudly when the singers came out on the stage.
A. audience B. spectator C. public D. watcher
16. Our performance was ____ to be the best one in this competition last night.
A. cheered B. appeared C. judged D. seen
17. The local celebrities joined hands to ____ a fund-raising campaign for charity.
A. solve B. conserve C. come up D. launch
18. He practically ____ a comic style called stand-up comedy in which a comedian performs in front of a live audience.
A. realised B. invented C. distributed D. thought
19. No longer did Pokémon Go become the widespread ____ in Viet Nam.

A. effect B. phenomenon C. invention D. news

20. That the young talented pianist won the Pulitzer Prizes has attracted _____ attention.

A. worldwide B. scientific C. undue D. careful

21. I like the cover _____ of these songs more than the originals.

A. songs B. lyrics C. rhythm **D. versions**

22. Vietnamese ____ music is extremely diverse, including *Quan Ho*, *Dan Ca*, *Ca Tru*, *Chau Van* and others.

A. country B. folk C. traditional D. gospel

23. After many weeks, his solo album ____ a profound influence on the youth all over the country.

A. remains B. maintains C. becomes D. persuades

24. They had a global _____ hit with their album concept about “The dark side of the Moon”.

A. top B. song C. smash D. popular

25. I passionately love the show “Familiar Faces” and this is the 4th I’ve seen.

A. show B. chapter **C. season** D. episode

26. The “Marching song” was adopted as the national _____ of Viet Nam in 1945.

A. anthem B. song C. flag D. identity

27. Chopin was considered to be one of the greatest Romantic piano _____ of the 19th century.

A. singers B. writers C. composers D. poets

28. This concert marks nine years since the death of Trinh Cong Son, a prominent ____ of modern Vietnamese music.

A. comedian B. actor C. contributor **D. figure**

29. Our band needs to _____ our nerves to perform in this music competition.

A. control B. conquer C. calm D. lose

30. The best singer went to Alan Walker for “Faded”.

A. rank B. prize C. reward **D. award**

Exercise 3. 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.

31. Becoming a super star performing on stage was my burning desire when I was a teenager.

- A. well-known painter B. famous singer C. good writer D. famous composer

32. We were surprised to know that over 150000 fans packed into the stadium to support Vietnamese football team.

- A. people B. admirers C. visitors D. watchers

33. But for your support, our band couldn't have won the Grand Music competition.

- A. show B. quiz C. contest D. tour

34. If you want to become a well-known singer, you need to have a unique selling point, a way to differentiate yourself from the crowd.

- A. genius B. infamous C. renowned D. new

35. He's planning to release his new solo single album about New Year.

- A. put out B. set free C. imprison D. come out

36. This game show has attracted many participants since it was aired in 2015.

- A. breathed B. impacted C. introduced D. broadcasted

37. In the last quarter of this year, our entertainment company had a big success in signing a lot of contracts with celebrities.

- A. bargains B. agreements C. arrangements D. profits

38. "Cindy", which originated in North California, is a popular American folk song.

- A. came from B. finished C. made D. recognized

39. Mozart was a child prodigy that he composed music at the age of four.

- A. dunce B. brain C. genius D. intelligence

40. We're seeking for the talented musician to join our entertainment company.

- A. good B. famous C. great D. gifted

Exercise 4. 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.

41. It's incredible that his new song leads the Billboard hot 100 chart only in 3 days.
A. beyond belief B. believable C. implausible D. unbelievable
42. She was given a prize for her achievement in classical and traditional music.
A. success B. feat C. failure D. accomplishment
43. To have chance to enter the final round, you have to eliminate lots of competitors.
A. retain B. remove C. restrict D. reject
44. It is undeniable that instrument innovations hit the right note in 2013 with the 3D-printed guitar, the AT-200 guitar, the seaboard grand and the wheel harp.
A. growth B. modernisation C. revolution D. stagnation
45. Hector Berlioz was one of the most prominent composers of the Romantic period.
A. classical B. unknown C. prolific D. modern
46. After a very short time, this kind of music becomes wildly popular among the youth.
A. appealing B. attractive C. unknown D. common
47. Luu Huu Phuoc is extremely well-known for his patriotic wartime songs.
A. fight time B. peacetime C. battle time D. tranquil time
48. The new star always appears with a lovely affected smile on her lips, but no one realizes it.
A. natural B. artificial C. dishonest D. charming
49. We absolutely adore his music because of sweet melodies and meaningful lyrics.
A. favour B. hate C. love D. prefer
50. She finds herself more confident after standing on stage many times.
A. independent B. assured C. brave D. fearful

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. Tom said that he could ____ me with this assignment.
A. helped B. helping C. to help **D. help**
52. John made me ____ a lot with his hilarious jokes.
A. laughing B. to laugh **C. laugh** D. laughed
53. I'd like ____ all of you to enjoy my party on this Friday.
A. to invite B. inviting C. invite D. not invite
54. We expect Linh ____ to the airport late as the plane will take off in 15 minutes.
A. to come **B. not to come** C. not coming D. coming
55. I'm happy ____ that you've passed your driving test. Congratulations!
A. not hearing B. hear C. hearing **D. to hear**
56. My mother said that she would rather ____ to Hoi An than Nha Trang.
A. to travel B. travelling C. not to travel **D. travel**
57. I allow my little daughter ____ with her friends in the flower garden.
A. not to play **B. to play** C. playing D. play
58. You'd better ____ out with your friends as it is very dangerous in the evening.
A. went **B. go** C. going D. to go
59. My parents let my sister ____ camping with her friends in the mountain.
A. not go B. going **C. go** D. to go
60. We intend ____ him the truth for fear that he'll fly into a fit of madness.
A. to tell B. telling C. not tell **D. not to tell**
61. My family really loves Japanese food, ____ we order it twice a week.
A. yet **B. so** C. but D. nor
62. These games are challenging, ____ it's not easy to spend little time playing them.
A. so B. and C. for D. or
63. Smoking is extremely detrimental to health, ____ many people continue to smoke anyway.

A. nor B. so C. yet D. then

64. We were lost in the forest, _____ luckily my friend had a map in his backpack.

A. and B. so C. for D. but

65. Would you like a cup of milk tea _____ a cup of hot chocolate after dinner?

A. and B. or C. yet D. so

66. Minh had his teeth decayed, _____ he refused to see the dentist.

A. and B. so C. or D. but

67. Anna thinks she ought to go to the university, _____ she wants to get qualifications for her dream job.

A. and B. yet C. for D. so

68. He invested a lot of money in this business, _____ it went bankrupt in a very short time.

A. but B. and C. for D. nor

69. The students didn't revise for their exams, _____ did they realise how important the exams were.

A. nor B. but C. so D. for

70. Peter wonders he should stay home and watch TV, _____ he should go out and have dinner with his friends.

A. so B. or C. and D. nor

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

71. Sue plans study abroad next year according to her parent's advice.

A B C D

72. Don't forget calling me as soon as you arrive here.

A B C D

73. Lan should seriously consider to become a singer. She's a great talent.

A B C D

74. The teacher doesn't let her students not use their mobile phones in class.

A B C D

75. We hope having a chance to study together at the same university in the future.

A B C D

76. This story with tragic ending made me crying.

A B C D

77. After a two-hour discussion, we decided to expanding the car market in America.

A B C D

78. Everyone in this company would like to promoted to a higher position.

A B C D

79. You'd better spend too much money on shopping or you won't have any left.

A B C D

80. I used to learn fixing electrical devices around my house when I was at high school.

A B C D

81. The doctors looked at the test result, but they decided to operate on the patient.

A B C D

82. Hoa flew to Paris to visit her grandma, so to see Eiffel Tower.

A B C D

83. Lan studied hard for the final test, but she passed with flying colours.

A B C D

84. She's counting her calories, so she really wants to eat dessert after meals

A B C D

85. There was no food in the fridge, nor they didn't have money to go to the market.

A B C D

86. Dogs are loyal pets, for they will never make you feeling betrayed.

A B C **D**

87. We went to the Korean restaurant, so we found out it was closed early.

A **B** C D

88. Don't forget your passport, and you'll have trouble checking in.

A B **C** D

89. We also have to do our assignment, and we'll be punished.

A B **C** D

90. John picked me up at my house, but we went out for a walk.

A B **C** D

Part IV. SPEAKING

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

91. "When will the conference finish?" - "____"

- A. No, it won't. **B. Maybe 10:00 a.m.**
C. It finished at 9:30 a.m. D. Yes, it's very interesting.

92. "What was your major at university?" - "____"

- A. Economics.** B. University of Cambridge.
C. It's up to my decision. D. I'll choose Physics.

93. "Pardon me, where can I find the restroom?" - "____"

- A. I want to find the restroom. B. Here you are.
C. It has only one. **D. One flight up, to the left of the shoe department.**

94. "Excuse me, I would like to book two double rooms." - "____"

- A. You need to fill out this application form.
B. Thank you for booking.
C. Sorry, we only have one double room left.

D. The rooms have been cleaned already.

95. "Thank you for your birthday gift, I really like it." - " ____ "

A. I'm happy you like it.

B. Of course, it's valuable.

C. Not at all.

D. It's nice of you.

96. "My print machine's run out of paper." - " ____ "

A. You used too much.

B. Wait a minute.

C. I'll give you a bottle of ink.

D. I'll go and get some from the office supply store.

97. "Why don't you go shopping with me this Sunday?" - " ____ "

A. OK. I'll call you soon.

B. It's none of your business.

C. Sorry, I have to work overtime.

D. Not bad.

98. "You've already finished the project, haven't you?" - " ____ "

A. Yes, this project is mine.

B. Sorry, but I need more time.

C. I'll arrive here in 5 minutes.

D. We've been given a new project.

99. "What a lovely cat you have!" - " ____ "

A. That's a nice cat.

B. Thanks. My mom gave it to me last week.

C. Thanks, it's my pet.

D. It's very naughty.

100. "How frequently do you go to the supermarket?" - " ____ "

A. At least once a week.

B. Yes, it's important to do it every day.

C. I want to buy some fruits.

D. It takes me 5 minutes.

101. "What are you arguing about?" - " ____ "

A. Nothing.

B. Well, I think she's right.

C. That doesn't matter.

D. Yes, we are.

102. "Hi, you look happy. What's going on?" - " ____ "

- A. Well, I loved running. B. I have passed the exam.
- C. Take yourself at home. D. Oh yes, I enjoyed it very much.
103. "How have you been?" – " ____ "
- A. Take care. Bye bye. B. Well, talk to you later.
- C. Nice talking to you. D. Pretty good. Thanks.
104. "Would you mind turning down the TV please?" – " ____ "
- A. Sure. Here you are. B. Sorry. I didn't know I was disturbing you.
- C. What! You must be kidding! D. No, I don't like it very much.
105. "Do you like playing football?" – " ____ "
- A. That's interesting. B. He's OK.
- C. Yes, I love it. D. Yes, I'd love to.

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. 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.

Rock began in the USA in the early 1950s. At that time 'rhythm and blues' music was very (106) ____ with black Americans. 'R&B' was a mixture (107) ____ black religious music and jazz. It had strong rhythms that you could dance to and simple, fast music.

(108) ____ the success of R&B music, white musicians started to copy the same style. By the mid 1950s, (109) ____ new while R&B music, called 'rock 'n' roll' had become very popular. Singers like Elvis Presley and Bill Haley (110) ____ millions of teenage fans. Their music was fast and loud. Many older people thought that rock 'n' roll was very (111) ____.

By the early 1960s, even rock 'n' roll had become old-fashioned. Many of the songs had begun to sound the (112) _____. It was at that time that a new group from England became popular: The Beatles.

The Beatles first started (113) ____ singing American style songs, but they soon developed their own style, with more (114) ____ melodies. They also introduced different instruments, (115) ____ as the Indian sitar. Groups like The Beatles had a very important influence (116) ____ the style of popular music. By the (117) ____ 1970s, rock 'n' roll had developed into a new form of music. Electronics had (118) ____ the amplified guitars and drums of rock 'n' roll. Rock had arrived.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 106. A. accepted | B. popular | C. common | D. famous |
| 107. A. to | B. with | C. of | D. by |
| 108. A. Noticing | B. Detecting | C. Warning | D. Perceiving |
| 109. A. those | B. its | C. their | D. this |
| 110. A. attached | B. attacked | C. attracted | D. attained |
| 111. A. dangerous | B. endangered | C. dangerously | D. in danger |
| 112. A. equal | B. same | C. corresponding | D. twin |
| 113. A. to | B. at | C. with | D. by |
| 114. A. complicated | B. complicate | C. complicating | D. complication |
| 115. A. same | B. such | C. like | D. so |
| 116. A. in | B. for | C. to | D. on |
| 117. A. early | B. opening | C. first | D. advance |
| 118. A. switched | B. returned | C. replaced | D. changed |

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's was the only-surviving son of Leopold and Maria Pertl Mozart. Leopold was a successful composer, violinist, and assistant concert master at the Salzburg court. Wolfgang's mother, a constantly ill housewife, was born to a middle class family of local community leaders. His only sister was Maria Anna. With their father's encouragement and guidance, they both were introduced to music at an early age. Leopold started Anna on keyboard when she was seven, as three-year old Wolfgang looked on. Mimicking her playing, Wolfgang quickly began to show a strong understanding of chords, tonality, and tempo. Soon, he too was being tutored by his father.

Leopold was a **devoted** and task-oriented teacher to both his children. He made the lessons fun, but also insisted on a strong work ethic and perfection. Fortunately, both children excelled well in these areas. Recognising their special talents, Leopold devoted much of his time to their education in music as well as other subjects. Wolfgang soon showed signs of excelling beyond his father's teachings with an early composition at age five and demonstrating **outstanding** ability on harpsichord and the violin. He would soon go on to play the piano, organ and viola.

119. Which of the following is true about Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart?

- A. He was the only child in his family.
- B. His father played many roles in music community in Salzburg.
- C. He started to expose himself to music at the age of seven.
- D. His mother was a local community leader.

120. When looking Anna playing piano, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart ____.

- A. composed music
- B. imitated her
- C. introduced music to her
- D. played violin

121. The word “**devoted**” in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. inconstant
- B. strict
- C. committed
- D. only

122. Mozart’s father ____.

- A. created lessons which were not fun
- B. required only perfection
- C. did not ask for work morality
- D. was his early tutor

123. The word “**outstanding**” in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. ordinary
- B. normal
- C. average
- D. impressive

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In the 1960s, it took pop and rock groups one or two days to record other their songs. Nowadays, it can take months and months. Many rock groups begin by recording only one instrument, for example, the voice. Then they record other instruments – electric piano, synthesiser, guitars, drums and so on.

Next, they might use a computer to add special effects. Finally, they ‘mix’ all the instruments until they get the sound that they want. This means that a CD or cassette will always sound very different from a live concert.

Music engineers have developed a new eomputer programme that will change the future of music. A computer can analyse a singer's voice. Then if you give the computer the lyrics and music of a song, the computer can 'sing' **it** in that voice. This means that a singer only needs to record one song and the computer can then sing other songs in the singer's own voice. Singers can sing new songs many years after they have died.

Most of us listen to music for pleasure, but for the record companies, music is a product, the same as soap powder. When a record company finds a new group (or 'band'), they first try to develop the band's 'profile'. They will try to create an 'image' for the band **that** they think will attract young people. Instead of allowing the band's full artistic freedom, they will often tell the band what they should wear, what they should say and how they should sing and play.

In recent year, many rock groups have started their own record companies because they say that the big companies are too **commercial**.

124. Today, to record songs, it takes ____.

- A. longer than it used to do
- B. shorter than it used to do
- C. only one or two days
- D. the same amount of time as the 1960s

125. Today's record procedure results in ____.

- A. different sounds of recorded songs and live-performed songs
- B. the mixture between CDs and live concert
- C. some special effects on songs
- D. differences in voices and instruments played

126. Which of the following is NOT true about the new computer programme?

- A. It is predicted to change the music future.
- B. It can imitate singers' voices.
- C. It can sing only one recorded song of the singer.
- D. The singer does not necessarily present to really sing.

127. The word "**it**" in the passage refers to ____.

- A. music
- B. a lyric
- C. a singer
- D. a song

128. Record companies don't always ____.

- A. suggest the outfits of the band
- B. tell the band what to say
- C. give the band freedom to do things
- D. decide the songs the band will play

129. The word "**that**" in the passage refers to ____.

- A. soap powder
- B. an image
- C. the band
- D. a company

130. The word "**commercial**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. famous B. popular C. useful **D. money-oriented**

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. There has never been a more successful entertainment programme than Pop Idol.

- A. Pop Idol is the most successful entertainment programme ever.**
B. Pop Idol can be a more successful entertainment programme.
C. Pop Idol is one of the most successful entertainment programmes.
D. Pop Idol had never been more successful than it is now.

132. He couldn't stand being eliminated from the contest.

- A. Because he stood, he was eliminated from the contest.
B. He was eliminated from the contest because he was unable to stand.
C. He was unable to accept the failure in the contest.
D. He didn't believe that he was thrown out from the contest.

133. A lot of people came to the concert in spite of the rain.

- A. Because it rained, a lot of people came to the concert.
B. Even though it rained, a lot of people came to the concert.
C. It rained and then a lot of people came to the concert.
D. While being in the concert, it suddenly started to rain.

134. Settling in Paris, he then took up piano as the first instrument ever learnt.

- A. Before moving to Paris, he took up piano as the first instrument ever learnt.
B. Living in Paris encouraged him to take up piano as the first instrument ever learnt.
C. He had never learnt any instrument before although he lived in Paris.
D. Piano was the first instrument he learnt after moving to Paris.

135. “Why don’t you go to the cinema with me?” asked Jonnie.

- A. Jonnie required me to go to the cinema with him.
- B. Jonnie urged me to go to the cinema with him.
- C. Jonnie was worried about me going to the cinema with him.
- D. Jonnie suggested me going to the cinema with him.

Exercise 12. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

136. I was so busy. I couldn't come to her birthday party.

- A. I came to her birthday party so I was too busy.
- B. I was too busy to come to her birthday party.
- C. I was busy enough to come to her birthday party.
- D. Her birthday party made me really busy.

137. She intended to study music in New Jersey. Accidentally she left and studied music in New York.

- A. She left her hometown in New Jersey in order to study music in New York.
- B. After studying music in New Jersey, she studied music in New York.
- C. She left New Jersey with the intention to study music in New' York.
- D. She was going to study music in New Jersey but then studied in New York.

138. He died in 1960. He received the bravery award in 1970.

- A. After his death, he received the bravery award in 1970.
- B. Because he died in 1960, he received the bravery award in 1970.
- C. He died in 1960 so he received the bravery award in 1970.
- D. Before his death, he received the bravery award in 1970.

139. His mother wanted him to be a doctor. He wanted to become a music composer.

- A. His mother wanted him to be a doctor because he wanted to become a music composer.

B. His mother wanted him to be a doctor so he wanted to become a music composer.

C. His mother wanted him to be a doctor but he wanted to become a music composer.

D. If his mother wanted him to be a doctor, he wanted to become a music composer.

140. He sang very badly. Everyone left the room.

A. Everyone left the room so he sang badly.

B. He sang very badly so everyone left the room.

C. He sang badly as a result of everyone leaving the room.

D. He sang so badly but everyone left the room.

Unit 4. FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> ick | B. <u>s</u> econd | C. <u>s</u> ervice | D. <u>s</u> ure |
| 2. A. an <u>g</u> ry | B. need <u>y</u> | C. <u>s</u> upply | D. countr <u>y</u> |
| 3. A. handicapp <u>e</u> d | B. interest <u>e</u> d | C. dedicat <u>e</u> d | D. excit <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. h <u>u</u> ngry | B. communit <u>y</u> | C. mut <u>u</u> al | D. stud <u>e</u> nt |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> arity | B. <u>sch</u> ool | C. <u>ch</u> ildless | D. teach <u>er</u> |

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 6. A. dedicate | B. fortunate | C. practical | D. <u>volunteer</u> |
| 7. A. ensuring | B. protecting | C. providing | D. <u>widening</u> |
| 8. A. donate | B. apply | C. provide | D. <u>study</u> |
| 9. A. successful | B. announcement | C. <u>ignorant</u> | D. experience |

10. A. disadvantaged B. environment C. advertisement D. unfortunate

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. Luckily, I got some ____ advice on how to make a presentation on 'For a better community' from my class teacher.

A. useless B. useful C. usefulness D. uselessness

12. These ____ children encounter many problems and really need our help.

A. disadvantaged B. advantaged C. disadvantage D. advantage

13. Fundraising for charity is a ____ thing for everyone to do to help the community.

A. meant B. meaningful C. meaningless D. meaning

14. They were so ____ about joining the local volunteer group that they couldn't sleep last night.

A. excite B. excitement C. exciting D. excited

15. It is ____ that all the students in class 10A choose to do a project on 'Helping the needy'.

A. surprising B. surprised C. surprise D. surprisingly

16. Volunteers become well ____ of the problems facing the world.

A. aware B. concerned C. helpful D. interested

17. English teaching is considered a good example of a volunteer job which often turns ____ a career.

A. off B. up C. on D. into

18. Mahatma Gandhi fought for the rights of coloured people in general and the Indians ____.

A. in time B. in particular C. in contrast D. in fact

19. A/an ____ is a person who needs others to take care of him/her, because of illness that he/she had for a long time.

A. patient B. martyr C. invalid D. addict

20. Mr. Chen is more ____ because he has finally agreed to allow his daughter to join an overseas volunteer organisation in Africa.

- A. single-minded B. narrow-minded
C. absent-minded D. open-minded

21. Most of the students in that special school are making good progress, but Michael is a ____ case.

- A. hopefully B. hopeless C. hopeful D. hopelessly

22. A lot of generous businessmen have ____ valuable contributions to helping needy people.

- A. done B. taken C. made D. given

23. Poor students cannot ____ an abundance of presents on their birthday.

- A. look forward to B. put up with
C. come up with D. cut down on

24. Befriending can offer volunteers the opportunity to provide support and friendship to a person who may be going ____ a difficult period.

- A. up B. on C. off D. through

25. Volunteer organisations are generally small-staffed, so they need to ____ lots of volunteers for a huge event.

- A. employ B. recruit C. research D. catch

26. You'd better ____ a commitment to being a volunteer on a regular basis.

- A. promise B. do C. make D. pull

27. They visit a retirement home and ____ time doing fun activities with the elderly who lack immediate family.

- A. spend B. lose C. waste D. consume

28. Both community ____ and volunteerism are an investment in our community and the people who live in it.

- A. life B. language C. performance D. service

29. ____ being the CEO of Microsoft, Bill Gates is also one of the world's greatest philanthropists.

- A. Aside from B. But for C. Except for D. In addition

30. Their massive salaries let them afford to give ____ huge amounts to charities.
A. off B. up C. away D. hack
31. When you get involved in a volunteer project, you are able to ____ your knowledge into practice.
A. take B. put C. bring D. push
32. Volunteers can work with many ____ children who were harmed by Agent Orange in childcare centres.
A. parentless B. disabled C. poor D. homeless
33. Both CARE and Oxfam organisations have programmes to help people in underdeveloped countries ____ their lives.
A. make B. risk C. improve D. start
34. Many international volunteer organisations are trying to find a ____ to the problem of world hunger.
A. way B. method C. suggestion D. solution
35. For a cleaner and greener community, everyone should ____ the amount of trash and take care of our environment.
A. increase B. reduce C. contribute D. ignore
36. Thanks to everyone's efforts, we can do ____ to make school a meaningful place for students living in poverty.
A. a great many B. a little C. a great deal D. a few
37. On the door of the house where Louis Braille was born are the words 'He opened the door of ____ to all those who cannot see.'
A. knowledge B. information C. news D. material
38. University students are willing to get involved in helping the old and ____ people.
A. childlike B. childish C. children D. childless
39. Contact is ____ connecting students with volunteer organisations abroad.
A. in place of B. in charge of C. in case of D. in danger of
40. Football superstar David Beckham has a huge ____ for kids in need.

A. head B. strength C. memory D. heart

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

41. I got the teaching job in the Happy Child Charity Centre just by chance.

A. accidentally B. purposefully C. easily D. immediately

42. Every month, the volunteer group go to remote and mountainous areas to help those in need.

A. empty B. faraway C. crowded D. poor

43. Mother Teresa devoted herself to caring for the sick and the poor.

A. spent B. contributed C. gave up D. dedicated

44. Our top priority is to clean and protect the environment in our neighbourhood.

A. hobby B. job C. preference D. idea

45. Young people are now getting more and more concerned about environmental problems.

A. worried B. nervous C. hopeless D. uneasy

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

46. Many people who do volunteer work think they are more fortunate than others.

A. lucky B. blessed C. unlucky D. uncomfortable

47. Public service announcement is a special advertisement for the community, normally about health or safety matters.

A. Open B. Private C. Secret D. Popular

48. Economically disadvantaged students often drop out of school, choosing a low- paying job to earn money.

A. leave B. attend C. accept D. reject

49. We are looking for camp helpers who are hard-working, energetic, and able to organise activities for young children.

A. active B. dynamic C. passive D. reluctant

50. Volunteering also means getting to meet people with a similar passion.

A. alike

B. identical

C. common

D. distinct

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. Last Sunday, our volunteer team _____ a lot of food packages to homeless people in the flood-hit region.

A. were bringing

B. brought

C. have brought

D. had brought

52. I _____ Maria for the first time at the Heart-to-Heart Charity Office.

A. saw

B. was seeing

C. was seen

D. has seen

53. We _____ the roof for Mrs. Smith, an elderly childless woman, when it _____ with rain.

A. were mending - was pouring

B. mended - poured

C. mended - was pouring

D. were mending - poured

54. When we were on a voluntary tour, we _____ to public places to collect rubbish every day.

A. were going

B. went

C. have gone

D. had gone

55. The phone was engaged when I called. Who _____ to?

A. were you talking

B. were you talked

C. did you talk

D. have you talked

56. We _____ in silence when he suddenly _____ me to help him.

A. were walking - was asking

B. were walking - asked

C. walked – asked

D. walked - was asking

57. I _____ my report when my boss _____ the hall.

A. made - was entering

B. made - entered

C. was making - was entering

D. was making - entered

58. I _____ near the fence when suddenly I _____ the voices.

A. stood – heard

B. stood - was hearing

C. was standing – heard

D. was standing - was hearing golf.

59. Jim ____ his leg when he ____ golf.

A. broke - was playing

B. broke - played

C. was breaking - was playing

D. was breaking - broke

60. While I ____ for him to call up, he ____ a good time in the bar.

A. waited - was having

B. was waiting - was having

C. was waiting - had

D. was waited - was waiting

61. All the kids ____ their homework when the volunteer team ____.

A. were doing - arrived

B. did - arrived

C. were doing — were arriving

D. did - were arriving

62. While Lauda ____ round a corner, he suddenly ____ control of his Ferrari.

A. went - lost

B. was going - was losing

C. was going - lost

D. went - was losing

63. While the Cambridge boat ____ under a bridge, it ____ another boat.

A. went - was hitting

B. went - hit

C. was going - was hitting

D. was going - hit

64. My cousin and I ____ on the computer when there ____ a power cut.

A. played - was

B. were playing - was

C. played - were

D. were playing - were

65. When I ____ my best friend, she ____ as a voluntary teacher in Dream Homeless Shelter.

A. met - was working

B. was meeting - was working

C. met - worked

D. was meeting - worked

66. Where ____ you ____ when I ____ you on the bus last night?

A. did - go - saw

B. were - going - was seeing

C. were - going - saw

D. did - go - was seeing

67. When you ____ yesterday, I ____ in the garden, so I didn't hear the phone.

A. rang - worked

B. were ringing - worked

C. were ringing - was working

D. rang - was working

68. While Tom and I _____, someone _____ at the door.

A. were talking - knocked

B. were talking - was knocking

C. talked - knocked

D. talked - was knocking

69. When the robbery _____, the safeguard _____!

A. happened - slept

B. was happening ~ was sleeping

C. was happening - slept

D. happened - was sleeping

70. I _____ the accident while I _____ for the bus.

A. was seeing - waited

B. saw - was waiting

C. was seeing - was waiting

D. saw - waited

71. We _____ an old box while we _____ in the garden.

A. found - dug

B. found - were digging

C. was finding - dug

D. were finding - were digging

72. When I _____ into the room, two boys _____ a picture book together.

A. came - were reading

B. were coming - were reading

C. came - read

D. were coming - read

73. While we _____ in the park, Mary _____.

A. were running - was falling over

B. ran - fell over

C. were running - fell over

D. were running - was falling over

74. I _____ my pen while I _____ my homework.

A. was breaking - was doing

B. was breaking - did

C. broke - did

D. broke - was doing

75. It _____ to rain while we _____ home from school.

A. started - were walking

B. was starting - were walking

C. started - walked

D. was starting - walked

76. When I went to get the tickets, I realised I ____ any money.

A. wasn't having

B. didn't have

C. haven't had

D. hadn't had

77. While we ____ in the rain, Sally's mother ____ past.

A. stood - drove

B. were standing - drove

C. were standing - was driving

D. stood - was driving

78. My mother ____ old clothes while my father ____ the food packages for the next voluntary trip.

A. was classifying - was preparing

B. was classifying - prepared

C. classified - was preparing

D. classified - prepared

79. Richard ____ TV when the phone ____.

A. watched - rang

B. watched - was ringing

C. was watching - rang

D. was watching - was ringing

80. While some volunteers ____ the disabled children, others ____ some furniture in the orphanage.

A. were teaching - were repairing

B. taught - repaired

C. were teaching - repaired

D. taught - were repairing

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

81. A group of volunteer students were mowing the lawn in the home for the aged while it started to rain

A

B

C

heavily.

D

82. When he still worked for Oxfam, he was coming up with different ideas to help needy people.

A

B

C

D

83. The volunteers went to a nearby school on a Sunday morning, picked up a food package, and delivered

A

B

C

them to an elderly person.

D

84. The lives of disadvantaged students are often very different for those of their more wealthy peers.

A

B

C

D

85. There are lots of amused ways to volunteer in the arts such as teaching, designing and assisting with

A

B

C

a variety of arts and crafts.

D

86. Mahatma Gandhi fought against the rights of poor people and women in India and became a hero for

A

B

C

millions of people.

D

87. In her lifetime, Audrey Hepburn also paid a visit to Viet Nam to bring awareness of immunisation and

A

B

sets up clean water programmes.

C

D

88. While he and his wife Ali first went to Africa, they worked in a refugee camp for a month.

A

B

C

D

89. The famous Irish rock band U2 wrote the song *Walk On* to honour this amazed woman, who put her country

A

B

C

D

before everything.

90. He worked in a big bank in London when suddenly he decided to leave this city to take part in Volunteer

A

B

C

D

Bolivia.

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 8. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. "Why don't we visit the Happy Mind Charity Centre this weekend?" – " ____ "

A. Because it is so useful.

B. That's a good idea!

C. I'll tell you about this centre.

D. Until next time.

92. "Hello, I'm Minh, the leader of Dream Sky volunteer team." - " ____ "

A. Nice to meet you. I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.

B. It's nice of you so say so, I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.

C. Fine, see you again soon, Minh.

D. Don't mention it. I'm John, from Volunteer Bolivia.

93. "Thank you very much for helping the disadvantaged children here!" - " ____ "

A. What a pity!

B. It's our pleasure.

C. Sorry, we don't know.

D. That's nice of you!

94. "Take care! Have a safe trip back!" - " ____ "

A. Thanks for coming.

B. Sounds good.

C. Thanks, bye.

D. Good luck next time.

95. "Well, I think volunteering will bring some useful experience for our future job." – " ____ "

- A. That's also what I think. B. I'm sorry, but I have to agree
C. I don't think so, either. D. That's unbelievable!
96. "Let's open a small craft store to raise money for the poor villagers!" - "____"
- A. That's a good idea! B. Thanks, I can manage
C. No problem. D. That's the way it is.
97. "What a meaningful thing you've done for your less fortunate friends, my son!" - "____"
- A. Thanks for taking care of me, Mom.
B. What a wonderful gift you've made for me.
C. I don't really care. I must go now.
D. Thank you, Mom. That's just a bit I can do for them.
98. "New Year is coming. I'll repaint the house for Mrs. Poor Old Amanda." - "____"
- A. No, not for me. B. That would be great help.
C. It is very expensive. D. Not at all.
99. "Who came up with this wonderful idea?" - "____"
- A. The class monitor did. B. To protect our environment.
C. Mr. Billy came yesterday. D. In order to raise some funds.
100. "What can we do for a better community?" - "____"
- A. To ensure healthy lifestyles.
B. Why not protect public facilities such as kindergartens or parks?
C. I hate collecting rubbish in public places.
D. Doing charity work is a must for everyone.
101. "Haven't you done any volunteer work before, Jen?" - "____"
- A. No, not now! B. Yes, I have never done it.
C. Yes, I've done it once. D. Sure, no problem.
102. "Are you teaching English or Math at Hoa Binh Orphanage?" - "____"

A. Yes, I am.

B. No, I'm not.

C. English, of course.

D. I'll choose literature.

103. "Can I join your volunteer group this summer?" - "_____"

A. Yes, of course.

B. No, not at all.

C. No, I think so.

D. Yes, you are.

104. "Do you mind if I have a look at your project on community development?" - "_____"

A. No, not at all.

B. Yes, it's a good project.

C. Yes, you're welcome.

D. As quickly as possible.

105. "_____ " - "If I were you, I would teach them how to read first."

A. What do you think of these street children?

B. What can I do for you now?

C. What are these street children's lives like?

D. What should I do for these street children?

Part V. READING

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Orbis is an organisation which helps blind people of everywhere. It has built an eye hospital inside an aeroplane and flown it all over the world with an international medical team. Samantha Graham, a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl from England, went with the plane to Mongolia. Samantha tells the story of the Eukhtuul, a young Mongolian girl.

'Last year, when Eukhtuul was walking home from school, she was attacked by boys with sticks and her eyes were badly damaged. Dr. Duffey, an *Orbis* doctor, said that without an operation she would never see again. I thought about all the things I do that **she** couldn't, things like reading schoolbooks, watching television, seeing friends, and I realised how lucky I am.'

'The *Orbis* team agreed to operate on Eukhtuul and I was allowed to watch, together with some Mongolian medical students. I prayed the operation would be successful. The next day I waited nervously with Eukhtuul while Dr. Duffey removed her bandages. "In six months your sight will be back to normal," he said. Eukhtuul smiled, her mother cried, and I had to wipe away some tears, too!'

Now Eukhtuul wants to study hard to become a doctor. Her whole future has changed thanks to a simple operation. We should all think more about how much our sight means to us.'

106. What information can be learned from this passage?

A. the best way of studying medicine
eye doctors

B. the international work of some

C. the difficulties for blind travellers
Mongolia

D. the life of schoolchildren in

107. The word "she" in the passage refers to ____.

A. the writer

B. the nurse

C. Eukhtuul

D. the medical student

108. After meeting Eukhtuul, Samantha felt ____.

A. angry about Eukhtuul's experience

B. grateful for her own sight

C. proud of the doctor's skill
ability

D. surprise by Eukhtuul's

109. What is the result of Eukhtuul's operation?

A. After some time she will see as well as before.

B. Before she recovers, she needs another operation.

C. She can see better but can never have normal eyes.

D. She can't see perfectly again.

110. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

A. to describe a dangerous trip

B. to explain how sight can be lost

C. to report a patient's cure

D. to warn against playing with sticks

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

I didn't even notice him. It was a chilly November evening in New York City, and my daughter and I were walking up Broadway. I was thinking, "Milk, dry cleaners, home". Was I supposed to notice a guy sitting inside a cardboard box next to a newsstand? No, but Nora did. She wasn't even four, but she pulled at my coat sleeve and said. "That man's cold, Daddy. Can we take him home?"

I don't remember my reply - probably something like, "That wouldn't really be helping him". Maybe I made her feel better by giving her an apple. I don't know. But I do remember a sudden heavy feeling inside me. I had always been **delighted at** how much my daughter noticed in her world, whether it was birds in flight or children playing. But now she was noticing suffering and poverty.

A few days later, I saw an article in the newspaper about volunteers who delivered meals to elderly people. The volunteers went to a nearby school on a Sunday morning, picked up a food package, and delivered it to an elderly person. It was quick and easy. I signed us up. Nora was excited about it. She could understand the importance of food, so she could easily see how valuable our job was. When Sunday came, she was ready, but I had to push myself to leave the house. On the way to the school. I fought an urge to turn back. The Sunday paper and my coffee were waiting at home. Why do this? Still, we picked up the package and phoned the elderly person we'd been assigned. She invited **us** right over. And that day Nora and I paid a visit to her **depressing** flat. After saying goodbye, I walked home in tears.

Professionals call such a visit a "volunteer opportunity". Indeed, the poverty my daughter and I helped lessen that Sunday afternoon was not the old woman's alone it was in our lives, too. Nora and I regularly serve meals to needy people and collect clothes for the homeless. Yet, as I've watched her grow over these past four years. I still wonder which of us has benefited more?

111. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

A. A Lesson in Caring

B. Volunteer Opportunities

C. An International Voluntary Organisation

D. A Beautiful Sunday

112. The phrase "**delighted at**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

A. very bored with

B. very pleased at

C. very disappointed with

D. very surprised at

113. Which of the following is true about Nora, the author's daughter?

A. She was a naughty schoolgirl.
her.

B. She didn't care for anyone around

C. She was not interested in doing charity.

D. She is over four years old now.

114. After reading the newspaper article about volunteers who helped the elderly, the writer ____.

A. paid no attention

B. went to work

C. signed him and his daughter up

D. took his daughter to school

115. The word “us” in the passage refers to ____.

- A. the writer and his daughter
B. the writer and the elderly person
C. the volunteers
D. the writer, his daughter and the elderly person

116. The word “depressing” in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. in poor condition
B. good condition
C. big
D. small

117. How did the writer feel after the visit to the elderly woman that Sunday?

- A. He felt relaxed.
B. He felt sorry for her.
C. He felt happy.
D. He felt disappointed.

118. What do the writer and his daughter often do now?

- A. They serve meals to needy people, but do not collect clothes for the homeless.
B. They collect clothes for the homeless but don't serve meals to needy people.
C. They both serve meals to needy people and collect clothes for the homeless.
D. They neither serve meals to needy people nor collect clothes for the homeless.

Exercise 11. 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.

A YEAR WITH OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 kilometres from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a (119) ____ country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had expected. But after a few days I got used to (120) ____ there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and I soon began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village (121) ____ water. The well was a long walk away, and the women used to spend a long time every day (122) ____ heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted the organisation and arranged to have some pipes delivered. (123) ____ these pipes were not really perfect, they still made a great difference to the villagers.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not paid, it was well worth doing and I would recommend it to anyone (124) ____ was considering working for a charity.

119. A. rich B. comfortable C. well-paid D. luxurious
120. A. lived B. living C. lived D. lively
121. A. for B. on C. with D. from
122. A. carrying B. wearing C. holding D. drinking
123. A. If B. Because C. When D. Although
124. A. which B. when C. where D. who

Exercise 12. 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.

MOTHER TERESA

“Do not wait for leaders; do it alone, person to person.”

- Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was the founder of the Order of the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic congregation of women dedicated to (125) _____ the poor. Considered one of the greatest humanitarians of the 20th century, she was officially recognised as Saint Teresa of Calcutta in 2016.

Born in 1910, in Skopje, Macedonia, Mother Teresa taught in India (126) _____ 17 years before in 1946 she experienced her “call within a call” to (127) _____ herself to caring for the sick and poor. (128) _____ Teresa enjoyed teaching at the school, she was increasingly upset by the poverty surrounding her in Calcutta: the Bengal famine of 1943 and the outbreak of Hindu/Muslim violence in August 1946. Her order established a nursing home; centres for (129) _____ blind, aged, and disabled; and a leper colony. In 1979 she (130) _____ the Nobel Peace Prize for her humanitarian work. She died in September 1997 and was beatified in October 2003.

125. A. help B. helped C. helping D. helpful
126. A. for B. since C. after D. from
127. A. allow B. devote C. encourage D. spend
128. A. After B. Until C. Although D. Because
129. A. a B. the C. these D. those
130. A. received B. recognized C. awarded D. presented

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 13. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. Volunteerism is on the rise in the United States, especially among retired persons.

A. More and more American people, especially the retired, do volunteer work.

B. The number of volunteers in the United States is increasing faster and faster.

C. More retired people in the United States start doing charity work.

D. More American people, especially the retired, refuse to be voluntary.

132. It is meaningful to save some pocket money for charity work.

A. Nobody thinks it is meaningless to loose money for charity work.

B. Saving some pocket money for charity work is a meaningful thing to do.

C. It means that we have to save some pocket money for charity work.

D. We mean to save some pocket money for charity work.

133. Our children are interested in giving away their old books to needy people.

A. Our children find it interesting to give away their old books to needy people.

B. For our children, it is interesting for needy people to give away their old books.

C. One of the most interesting things that our children do is to give away old books to needy people.

D. Giving away old books to needy people is one of our children's hobbies.

134. Mary is disappointed with the volunteer work in this charity organisation.

A. The volunteer work in this charity organisation is disappointed at Mary.

B. Mary found the volunteer work in this charity organisation disappointing.

C. The volunteer work in this charity organisation makes Mary disappointing.

D. Mary found it disappointed to do volunteer work in this charity organisation.

135. My daughter and I were walking along the street when we noticed a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

A. While my daughter and I were walking along the street, we noticed a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

B. My daughter and I were walking along the street while we were noticing a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

C. My daughter and I walked along the street and noticed a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

D. My daughter and I were walking along the street and noticing a homeless boy sleeping in a cardboard.

Exercise 14. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

136. Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work. She was filming in Cambodia then.

A. After Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work, she was filming in Cambodia.

B. Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work while she was filming in Cambodia.

C. Before Angelina Jolie was filming in Cambodia, she began to take an interest in charity work.

D. As soon as Angelina Jolie began taking an interest in charity work, she was filming in Cambodia then.

137. They were busy with their schoolwork. They spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home.

A. They were busy with their schoolwork, but they still spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home.

B. They spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home, so they were busy with their schoolwork.

C. They were busy with their schoolwork, and they spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home.

D. They spent time helping the elderly in the retirement home, or they were busy with their schoolwork.

138. Some students took part in directing the traffic. Others took care of the war invalids.

A. Some students took part in directing the traffic, so some others took care of the war invalids.

B. Some students took part in directing the traffic, for some others took care of the to war invalids.

C. Some students took part in directing the traffic, and some others took care of the war invalids.

D. Some students took part in directing the traffic, but some others took care of the war invalids.

139. The boy was only 10 years old. He established an athletic programme for children with special needs.

A. Despite his young age, the boy established an athletic programme for children with special needs.

B. Until the boy was only 10 years old, he established an athletic programme for children with special needs.

C. The boy established an athletic programme for children with special needs because he was only 10 years old.

D. The boy established an athletic programme for children with special needs in case of his young age.

140. SHARE is a non-profit organisation. It provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.

A. If SHARE is a non-profit organisation, it will provide thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.

B. Although SHARE is a non-profit organisation, it provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.

C. SHARE is a non-profit organisation until it provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.

D. SHARE is a non-profit organisation which provides thousands of girls in Africa with books and school supplies.

Unit 5. INVENTIONS

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. cost <u>l</u> y | B. fast <u>en</u> er | C. port <u>a</u> ble | D. smart <u>ph</u> one |
| 2. A. det <u>er</u> mine | B. pr <u>o</u> file | C. sci <u>e</u> nce | D. versat <u>i</u> le |
| 3. A. b <u>e</u> nefit | B. g <u>e</u> nerous | C. inv <u>e</u> ntor | D. vid <u>e</u> o |
| 4. A. fab <u>r</u> ic | B. im <u>i</u> nate | C. lap <u>t</u> op | D. pat <u>e</u> nt |
| 5. A. c <u>o</u> mpany | B. c <u>o</u> mpose | C. c <u>o</u> mprise | D. c <u>o</u> mputer |

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 6. A. hot tea | B. ph <u>o</u> ne call | C. soft w <u>a</u> re | D. tall b <u>o</u> y |
| 7. A. bus s <u>o</u> p | B. cell p <u>h</u> one | C. l <u>i</u> ght b <u>u</u> lb | D. wh <u>i</u> te b <u>o</u> ard |
| 8. A. fly <u>i</u> ng car | B. m <u>o</u> ther t <u>o</u> ngue | C. on <u>l</u> ine g <u>a</u> me | D. p <u>e</u> ncil c <u>a</u> se |
| 9. A. fir <u>e</u> f <u>i</u> ghter | B. h <u>e</u> art a <u>t</u> tack | C. s <u>e</u> lf i <u>n</u> ter <u>e</u> st | D. tr <u>a</u> in s <u>t</u> ation |
| 10. A. cred <u>i</u> t c <u>a</u> rd | B. footb <u>a</u> ll m <u>a</u> tch | C. liv <u>i</u> ng r <u>o</u> om | D. sw <u>i</u> mm <u>i</u> ng p <u>o</u> ol |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. Smartphone can be a great learning _____ but you need to think of how to use it effectively.

A. benefit	B. choice	C. invention	D. tool
------------	-----------	--------------	---------

12. It is convenient for you to read ____ when you travel.
A. e-books B. laptops C. online game D. smartphones
13. Many young people carry a pair of earbuds as they are small, light, and _____.
A. chargeable B. economical C. portable D. transferable
14. Washing machine or vacuum cleaner can help you to ____ time while doing housework.
A. kill B. save C. spend D. waste
15. Velcro has gradually become a familiar ____ for shoes, jackets, and even spacesuits.
A. button B. fastener C. locker D. zipper
16. Most smartphones now ____ flash player as well as voice and video calls.
A. display B. offer C. provide D. support
17. Many students prefer ____ assignments on their laptops to writing traditionally.
A. reading B. searching C. sending D. typing
18. Mobile devices such as laptops or digital cameras can be charged by _____.
A. solar charges B. solar-charges C. solar chargers D. solar-chargers
19. We can surf the ____ to search for news, watch films, or download music.
A. e-book B. internet C. laptop D. smartphone
20. In many classrooms, teachers use chalk to write on the _____.
A. blackboards B. black boards C. whiteboards D. white boards
21. You can send and receive e-mails from a _____.
A. charger B. printer C. smartphone D. USB
22. The ____, which can travel underwater, is very useful for scientists to learn about the undersea world.
A. aeroplane B. electronic car C. spaceship D. submarine
23. Like Vietnamese, Thai people also depend ____ water for their crops.
A. against B. for C. in D. on

24. In 1999, the king's Chaipattana Aerator obtained Thai ____ for his rain-making techniques.

- A. certificates B. charters C. licenses D. patents

25. Paddle-wheel machine helps to clean the wastewater before ____ it for farming.

- A. rearranging B. recycling C. reducing D. reusing

26. You can get access ____ the Internet, via a range of devices such as desktop or laptop computers, mobile phones, and tablets.

- A. for B. in C. of D. to

27. Thomas Edison, Benjamin Franklin, James Watt are among of the greatest ____ of all time.

- A. inventions B. inventiveness C. inventors D. invents

28. ____ noodles are a precooked and usually dried block invented by Japanese.

- A. Instantaneous B. Instance C. Instant D. Instantly

29. It is definitely true that nature has inspired ____ inventions and technologies.

- A. numbers B. numeral C. numerical D. numerous

30. Smartphones are used not only for communication but also for information and ____.

- A. entertain B. entertainer C. entertaining D. entertainment

31. People often use the natural world as inspiration to design and invent new ____.

- A. producers B. produces C. productions D. products

32. Internet and social networks help us easily interact ____ people all over the world.

- A. in B. of C. on D. with

33. Users can look ____ locations as well as directions to different places on Google Maps.

- A. down B. for C. in D. up

34. The two fabrics of Velcro stick together thanks ____ the hooks on the surface and the loops on the other.

- A. by B. for C. of D. to

35. If you get a laptop as a reward, what will you use it ____?

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

36. Scientists have invented artificially intelligent computer systems ____ of answering questions posed in natural language.

- A. able B. aware **C. capable** D. fond

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

37. A digital camera is more economical than a film camera since you don't have to buy rolls of films.

- A. better **B. cheaper** C. safer D. stronger

38. You can use earbuds to listen to music or your listening everywhere, even in public place, as nobody is disturbed.

- A. annoyed** B. connected C. imitated D. interacted

39. You can use a USB stick to transport files from one computer to another.

- A. delete B. display **C. transfer** D. store

40. Smartphones are very versatile, as they can do many things like making phone calls, taking pictures, or listening to music.

- A. capable **B. flexible** C. helpful D. interesting

41. Apple iPad has remained the single most popular tablet PC ever since 2010.

- A. became **B. continued** C. existed D. stopped

42. A 3-D printer can produce solid objects similar to the originals.

- A. images **B. models** C. papers D. pictures

43. There are many traffic jams during rush hour.

- A. congestion** B. riders C. road signs D. transportation

44. When collapsing the wings, a flying car is just a little bit bigger than a normal car.

- A. dropping B. fixing **C. folding** D. opening

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

45. Nutritious snacks provide an important contribution towards your child's daily nutritional needs.

- A. Inexpensive B. Uncooked C. Unhealthy D. Unpacked
46. A smartphone is too costly for him to even have a normal one.
A. economical B. expensive C. priceless D. valuable
47. Many people are afraid that computers with superhuman intelligence will destroy humanity.
A. awareness B. perception C. stupidity D. wisdom
48. Speakers are too bulky. You cannot put them in your bag or your pocket.
A. giant B. heavy C. large D. tiny
49. A digital camera is convenient as it is quick to view and delete as well as easy to transfer photos to a computer.
A. harmful B. inexpensive C. uninteresting D. useless
50. Even the best invention may have drawbacks. A laptop, for example, is expensive so many people cannot afford it.
A. advantages B. disadvantages C. shortcomings D. weaknesses

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct to each of the following questions.

51. A correction pen is used for ____ your writing mistakes.
A. cover B. covered C. covering D. to cover
52. It's no good ____ him the truth now.
A. not to tell B. tell C. telling D. to tell
53. It's important ____ too much about your failure.
A. not to worry B. not worry C. not worrying to D. don't worry
54. Don't forget ____ your homework before coming to class.
A. doing B. having done C. to be done D. to do
55. Did you remember ____ Mr. Green my message?
A. be given B. giving C. have given D. to give

56. 3-D printing ____ complex tools and components.

- A. is used for produce B. is used to produce
C. uses for producing D. uses to produce

57. She was old enough ____ up her own mind.

- A. made B. make C. making D. to make

58. My computer is used for ____ music and video.

- A. having played B. play C. playing D. to play

59. My father uses a calculator to ____.

- A. be calculated B. being calculated C. calculate D. calculating

60. Facebook is used ____ among the young.

- A. communicate B. communicating C. to communicate D. to communicating

61. Mary often watches YouTube videos to study how ____ a dish or make a cake.

- A. cook B. cooking C. to cook D. to cooking

62. We can use USB ____ information.

- A. for being store B. for store C. to store D. to storing

63. He ____ for the Google since 2014.

- A. has worked B. is working C. was working D. worked

64. Her children ____ their homework yet. They are still working on it.

- A. hasn't finished B. hasn't finishing C. haven't finished D. haven't finishing

65. I have never ____ to Paris

- A. been B. go C. was D. went

66. We ____ a contract two years ago and it is still valid.

- A. have sign B. have signed C. haven't signed D. signed

67. I have lost my mobile phone. Someone ____ it.

- A. has steal B. has stole C. has stolen D. have stole

68. Brian ____ to the travel agents and he hasn't come back.
 A. has been B. has been going C. had gone **D. has gone**
69. I am not hungry. I have ____ eaten.
A. just B. ever C. now D. yet
70. ____ you ever been to New York?
 A. Are B. Do **C. Have** D. Were
71. My parents ____ us many times.
 A. has visited **B. have visited** C. visit D. will visit
72. Walter ____ my headphones at last.
A. has returned B. have return C. return D. returns
73. I ____ the teacher that I will be absent next week.
 A. has told **B. have told** C. tell D. tells
74. Sally ____ the movie "Titanic" three times.
A. has seen B. have seen C. is seeing D. sees
75. How long ____ your best friend?
 A. did you know B. do you know **C. have you known** D. are you knowing
76. YouTube ____ to become the world most popular video-sharing website since 2005.
A. has grown B. have grown C. grew D. grows
77. J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" books ____ in many countries.
 A. has been published **B. have been published**
 C. was published D. were published
78. "Would you like a coffee?" - "No thanks. ____ one."
 A. I just had B. I just have C. I was just having **D. I've just had**

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

79. The king's biodiesel oil project was first to introduce in 2001.

A B C **D**

80. The Tesla Coil is used for create extremely powerful electrical fields.

A **B** C D

81. IBM is an artificial intelligence computer system and is used to answering questions posed in natural

A B **C** D

language.

82. Life without computers has seemed simply impossible now.

A **B** C D

83. Kodak Company produced many OLED equipped products, which are being used to power the next

A B C D

generation of ultra-thin televisions, since 1987.

84. Vaccination has been used for a long time for prevent diseases.

A B C **D**

85. The boat rudder was invented to steer large ships, which enabled the Chinese for building huge ships as

A B C **D**

early as 200 AD.

86. Many young people now use computers for playing games rather than study.

A B C **D**

87. You can use a tablet to listening to music, surfing web or chatting with friends.

A B C D

88. Since the Internet was first created in the 1960s, it changed people's lives a lot.

A B **C** D

89. Scientists have researched since years into ways of curing cancer patients.

A B C D

90. Many teenagers now prefer chatting on the computer to meet face to face.

A B C D

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 8. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. "Good luck with the exam, Minh!" - "____, Dad."

A. By no means B. I wish so C. Never mind D. Thank you

92. "Dad. I've passed the English test." - "____"

A. Good job! B. Good test! C. Good luck! D. Good way!

93. "I think I will choose a new laptop rather than a smartphone." - "____, Phong!"

A. Congratulation B. I hope so C. What a pity D. What a wise choice

94. "Do you know that many inventions were inspired by the natural world?" - "____"

A. Of course. You're right. B. There is no hope about it.
C. Well, that sounds interesting. D. Yes, I couldn't agree more.

95. "Do you think new inventions always make people rich?" - "____"

A. I agree. B. I don't think so. C. It sounds great. D. no, not much

96. "I have never been to America" - "____"

A. Me either. B. Me neither. C. I so. D. Me too.

97. "Can I take away your dish?" - "Wait a minute. ____"

A. I can't finish. B. I don't finish. C. I have to finish. D. I haven't finished.

98. "Do you need any help, Kate?" - "____"

A. I haven't got a clue. B. No, thanks, I can manage.
C. That's all for now. D. That's fine by me.

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

Part V. READING

Exercise 9. 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.

MOBILE PHONES

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell (106) _____ the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. (107) _____ the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Nowadays, though, we (108) _____ use Bell's invention for taking photographs, (109) _____ the Internet or watching video clips rather than talking. Over the last two decades a new (110) _____ of spoken communication has emerged: the mobile phone.

106. A. has been invented B. is invented C. invented D. was invented

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 107. A. As | B. By | C. For | D. Since |
| 108. A. increase | B. increased | C. increasing | D. increasingly |
| 109. A. accessing | B. contacting | C. entering | D. searching |
| 110. A. aids | B. means | C. tools | D. ways |

Exercise 10. 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.

HEALTH DETECTOR

Scientist Hayat Sindi's device is the size of a postage stamp, and it costs just a penny. But it could (111) ____ millions of lives. In many parts of the world, doctors and nurses work with no (112) ____ or clean water. They have to send health tests to labs and wait weeks for results. But this little piece of paper could change that. It (113) ____ tiny holes that are filled with chemicals. These chemicals are able (114) ____ health problems. A person places a single (115) ____ of blood on the paper. The chemicals in the paper change (116) ____ the blood and indicate (117) ____ or not the person has an illness.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 111. A. build | B. keep | C. start | D. save |
| 112. A. electric | B. electrical | C. electrician | D. electricity |
| 113. A. contains | B. invents | C. provides | D. supports |
| 114. A. detect | B. detecting | C. to detect | D. to detecting |
| 115. A. bit | B. drop | C. piece | D. slice |
| 116. A. although | B. because | C. due to | D. in spite of |
| 117. A. as if | B. either | C. neither | D. whether |

Exercise 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE VANISHING INVENTION

In 1998, a Valencian professor made an amazing claim. Professor Antonio Cervilla discovered how to use water as a **substitute** for petrol. The scientist said that you could drive from Bilbao to Valencia on just half a litre of water. His invention uses a molybdenum compound to break down water into hydrogen and oxygen. Unlike other methods, no electricity is required and the reaction happens at atmospheric temperature. This impressive technology is based on the way plant

enzymes break down water. The use of molybdenum is the perfect choice because, although rare, **it** is cheap and found all around the planet.

Since the claims were made, nothing more has been heard about this fabulous technology. There is no explanation for the disappearance anywhere on the internet, apart from a list of similar inventions which have also **vanished**. An inventor from the Philipines called Daniel Dingel developed a water-fuelled car but was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison. If this technology were to become widely available, it would prove disastrous for petrol station owners and would also save the planet from the impending environmental catastrophes being caused by pollution.

118. The word “**substitute**” in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. addition **B. alternative** C. imitation D. solution

119. Which of the following is NOT true about Cervilla’s invention?

- A. It happens at atmospheric temperature.
B. It imitates something in nature.
C. It requires no electricity.
D. It uses enzymes to break down water.

120. The word “**it**” in the passage refers to ____.

- A. enzyme **B. molybdenum** C. petrol D. water

121. The word “**vanished**” in the passage is opposite in meaning to ____.

- A. appeared** B. produced C. introduced D. invented

122. It is stated in the passage that water-fuelled cars may contribute to ____.

- A. save energy **B. save environment** C. save money D. save time

Exercise 12. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE STORY OF COCA-COLA

Coca-Cola was invented in 1886 by John Pemberton, a druggist living in Atlanta. The original drink was a type of syrup, using coca leaves, sugar and cola nuts, plus a few other secret ingredients! Pemberton sold it as a medicine; and with its coca (the source of cocaine), it must have made people feel good!

Nevertheless, Pemberton's medicine was not very successful, so he sold his secret formula to another druggist, Asa Candler. Candler was interested, because he had another idea that Pemberton's "medicine" would be much better if it was mixed with soda. Candler was thus the man who really invented the drink Coca-Cola. Candler also advertised his new drink, and soon people were going to drugstores just to get a drink of Coca-Cola.

Before long, other people became interested in the product, including a couple of businessmen who wanted to sell it in bottles. Candler sold them a **licence** to bottle the drink, and very quickly the men became millionaires. The famous bottle, with its very **distinctive** shape, was designed in 1916. And the famous Coca-Cola logo is the most famous logo in the world. Unlike any other famous commercial logos, it has not changed in 100 years!

During the First World War, American soldiers in Europe began asking for Coca-Cola, so the Coca-Cola company began to export to Europe. It was so popular with soldiers that they then had to start bottling the drink in Europe.

Today, Coca-Cola is made in countries all over the world, including Russia and China; it is the world's most popular drink.

As for the famous formula, it is probably the world's most valuable secret! The exact ingredients for making Coca-Cola are only known to a handful of people. And as for the "coca" that was in the original drink, that was **eliminated** in 1903. It was a drug, and too dangerous. Today's Coca-Cola contains caffeine, but not cocaine!

123. According to the passage, Coca-Cola was first introduced in ____.

- A. America B. China C. Europe D. Russia

124. According to the passage, the original drink made people feel good because it contained ____.

- A. coca leaves B. cola nuts C. secret ingredients D. sugar

125. It is stated in the passage that Candler was interested in the product because he thought ____.

- A. he could develop the original formula by adding soda
B. he would sell it and quickly became a millionaire
C. it was an useful medicine which made people feel good
D. Pemberton's medicine was very famous and successful

126. The word "**licence**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

A. certificate

B. permission

C. charter

D ticket

127. The word “**distinctive**” in the passage is opposite in meaning to ____.

A. normal

B. original

C. ugly

D unique

128. When were the Coca-Cola’s bottle shape and logo designed according to the passage?

A. in 1886

B. in 1916

C. in 1930

D. in 1986

129. The word “**eliminated**” in the passage probably means ____.

A. banned

B. destroyed

C. erased

D. excluded

130. According to the passage, what is NOT true about the formula of Coca-Cola ?

A. It is probably the world’s most priceless secret.

B. It was really invented by the druggist. Asa Candler.

C. Its exact ingredients are well known to many people.

D. Its ingredient was changed from cocaine to caffeine.

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 13. Mark the letter A, B, C. or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. This is the first time Tom went abroad.

A. Tom ever has gone abroad before.

B. Tom has ever gone abroad before.

C. Tom has never gone abroad before.

D. Tom never has gone abroad before.

132. She started using this washing machine last year.

A. She has used this washing machine for a year.

B. She has used this washing machine since a year.

C. She used this washing machine for a year.

D. She used this washing machine since a year.

133. The last time she sent me an email was 5 months ago.

A. She has already sent me an email for 5 months.

B. She has never sent me an email since 5 months.

C. She has not sent me an email for 5 months. D. She has not yet sent me an email since 5 months.

134. It is a long time since we last met.

A. We have already met after a long time. B. We have ever met for a long time.

C. We have just met for a long time. D. We have not met for a long time.

135. When did you have a Facebook account?

A. How long do you have a Facebook account? B. How long did you have a Facebook account?

C. How long had you had a Facebook account? D. How long have you had a Facebook account?

136. I haven't called her since she left me.

A. The last time I call her was when she left me.

B. The last time I called her was when she has left me.

C. The last time I called her was when she left me.

D. The last time I have called her was when she left me.

Exercise 14. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

137. Apple MacBook is portable and versatile. I cannot afford it.

A. Although Apple MacBook is portable and versatile, I cannot afford it.

B. Because Apple MacBook is portable and versatile, I cannot afford it.

C. If Apple MacBook isn't portable and versatile, I might afford it.

D. No matter how portable and versatile Apple MacBook is, I can afford it.

138. William found a science book. It included instructions for building a windmill.

A. William found a science book which included instructions for building a windmill.

B. What William found is a science book included instructions for building a windmill.

C. William found how a science book included instructions for building a windmill.

D. Where William found a science book included instructions for building a windmill.

139. They didn't think Newton could do it. He was confident.

A. Because they didn't think Newton could do it, he was confident.

B. They didn't think Newton could do it because he was confident.

C. They didn't think Newton could do it no matter how confident he was

D. If they had thought Newton could do it, he would have been more confident.

140. Bell succeeded with his new invention. People were able to talk to each other over great distances.

A. Because Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.

B. In spite of Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.

C. Owing to Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.

D. Since Bell's success with the new invention, people were able to talk to each other over great distances.

Unit 6. GENDER EQUALITY

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>women</u> | B. <u>follow</u> | C. <u>concentrate</u> | D. <u>project</u> |
| 2. A. <u>address</u> | B. <u>allow</u> | C. <u>traffic</u> | D. <u>rural</u> |
| 3. A. <u>minimum</u> | B. <u>influence</u> | C. <u>eliminate</u> | D. <u>bias</u> |
| 4. A. <u>prevent</u> | B. <u>education</u> | C. <u>dependent</u> | D. <u>eliminate</u> |
| 5. A. <u>encourage</u> | B. <u>contribute</u> | C. <u>delicious</u> | D. <u>college</u> |

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 6. A. <u>career</u> | B. <u>gender</u> | C. <u>equal</u> | D. <u>bias</u> |
| 7. A. <u>enrol</u> | B. <u>rural</u> | C. <u>allow</u> | D. <u>prefer</u> |
| 8. A. <u>abandon</u> | B. <u>dependent</u> | C. <u>preference</u> | D. <u>exhausted</u> |
| 9. A. <u>unequal</u> | B. <u>enrolment</u> | C. <u>encourage</u> | D. <u>minimum</u> |
| 10. A. <u>physically</u> | B. <u>equality</u> | C. <u>remarkably</u> | D. <u>discriminate</u> |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. 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.

11. This year, more girls enrolled on courses in art and design.
 A. avoided B. inserted C. erased D. enlisted
12. In some rural areas, women and girls are forced to do most of the housework.
 A. invited B. encouraged C. made D. contributed
13. Our government has done a lot to eliminate gender inequality.
 A. cause B. remove C. add D. allow
14. We never allow any kind of discrimination against girls at school.
 A. approve B. deny C. refuse D. debate
15. Women do not yet have equal rights in the family in this area.
 A. variable B. similar C. different D. the same
16. It's time we banned discrimination at work.

A. bias B. equity C. fairness D. similarity

17. Both male and female students in my class perform very well.

A. assign B. work C. communicate D. entertain

18. Many people in our country still think married women shouldn't pursue a career.

A. attempt B. attach C. achieve D. want

19. Most employers prefer male workers to female ones.

A. want B. compliment C. care about D. favour

20. She failed to get into medical university.

A. passed B. qualified C. didn't succeed D. satisfied

21. In order to be successful, we should never give up hope.

A. fight B. abandon C. continue D. suspect

22. Gender discrimination has become a hot subject of conversations among school students.

A. topic B. study C. fact D. case

23. The government took big steps to prevent gender inequality.

A. increase B. avoid C. promote D. cause

24. Those people who have enough courage and will are likely to be successful.

A. energy B. motivation C. bravery D. desire

25. Nowadays, many women are aware of gender preferences in favour of boys.

A. fail B. ignore C. deny D. acknowledge

26. With great effort, she passed the driving test at the first attempt.

A. succeeded in B. failed C. enrolled D. deferred

27. Female firefighters are sometimes the targets of laughter and anger from the coworkers and local people.

A. reasons B. sources C. directions D. victims

28. Many women had to pay a heavy price to win equality.

A. achieve B. lose C. attempt D. respect

29. Traditional women are often passive and dependent on their husbands.

A. free B. reliant C. adhered D. strong

30. Women will be exhausted if they have to cover both jobs at work and at home.

A. very relaxed B. very pleased C. very tired D. very happy

31. Men should share household chores with women in their families.

A. cover B. finish C. take D. split

32. The Government has raised the national minimum wage.

A. bonus B. expense C. waste D. pay

33. They were qualified for the job, but they were not recruited.

A. competitive B. selected C. competent D. applied

34. Wage discrimination affects women negatively.

A. motivates B. influences C. encourages D. affords

35. How are governments addressing the problem of inequality in wages?

A. focusing on B. raising C. creating D. ignoring

36. Many countries now allow and encourage women to join the army and the police forces.

A. permit B. force C. make D. prevent

37. We should encourage women to join more social activities.

A. prevent B. stimulate C. permit D. forbid

38. Working mothers contribute to household income.

A. reduce B. take C. add D. double

39. Family values are likely to pass down from generation to generation.

A. put down B. cut down C. go down D. hand down

40. Women's salaries are becoming important to their household budgets.

A. funds B. costs C. expenses D. fees

41. Experiences at work help women to widen their knowledge.

- A. eliminate B. broaden C. restrict D. spoil

42. If women have to do too much housework, they cannot concentrate or work effectively.

- A. learn B. distract C. focus D. ignore

Exercise 4. 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.

43. The gender gap in primary education has been eliminated.

- A. variety B. inconsistency C. difference D. similarity

44. The United Kingdom has made a remarkable progress in gender equality.

- A. insignificant B. impressive C. notable D. famous

45. Men and women equally gain first class degrees.

- A. acquire B. lose C. achieve D. Obtain

46. The United Kingdom still faces challenges in gender equality.

- A. fairness B. inequality C. evenness D. equilibrium

47. Much has to be done to achieve gender equality in employment opportunities.

- A. attain B. obtain C. reach D. abandon

48. People have eliminated poverty and hunger in many parts of the world.

- A. created B. eradicated C. phased out D. wiped out

49. Both genders should be provided with equal rights to education, employment and healthcare.

- A. deprived of B. furnished with C. equipped with D. supplied with

50. We should not allow any kind of discrimination against women and girls.

- A. inequality B. hatred C. unbiased feeling D. intolerance

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

51. A lot of people think that marriage women shouldn't pursue a career.

A B **C** D

52. We must stop discrimination on people coming from the rural area.

A **B** C D

53. My brother is good with cooking and he can cook very delicious food.

A B C D

54. I guess they may be kept home doing housework and look after their children.

A B **C** D

55. Women in rural areas might be forced to work both at home but on the fields.

A B C **D**

56. Some people think that girls shouldn't be allowed to going to university.

A B **C** D

57. Gender discrimination should be eliminated for create equal opportunities in education for everyone.

A **B** C

D

58. More girls should being chosen to represent us in the School Youth Union.

A **B** C D

59. Both women and men should be given equal rights for education and employment.

A B C **D**

60. This discrimination against women and girls must be abolishing.

A B C **D**

61. Efforts should be make to offer all children equal access to education.

A **B** C D

62. It is clear that gender differences cannot prevent a person to pursue a job.

A B C **D**

63. Traditional women were mainly responsible to doing housework and looking after their husbands and

A

B

C

D

children.

64. Doing housework every day is really boring and tired.

A

B

C

D

65. In the past, women was often passive and dependent on their husbands.

A

B

C

D

66. Women usually get less pay as men for doing the same job.

A

B

C

D

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

67. It is important that men should share household tasks ____ their wives.

A. to

B. with

C. for

D. against

68. Women are more hard-working than men although they are physically ____ weaker.

A. more

B. as

C. so

D. Ø

69. Women are likely to become trouble-makers ____ they are too talkative.

A. in order

B. so

C. because

D. thus

70. Some people tend to wrongly believe that men are not as good ____ children as women.

A. with

B. as

C. at

D. on

71. Not many people are aware ____ male preference in this company.

A. for

B. on

C. about

D of

72. I don't think mothers should be discouraged ____ outside the home.

A. to work

B. from working

C. to working

D. Working

73. More and more girls apply ____ males' jobs these days.

A. by

B. for

C. about

D. to

74. Working mothers can inspire their kids ____ their hard work and devotion.
A. with B. about C. at D. for
75. Now I wish I could ____ a medical career to become a doctor.
A. pursuing B. be pursuing C. be pursued D. pursue
76. Educated women are becoming less dependent ____ their husbands' decisions.
A. about B. of C. on D. for
77. This policewoman is famous ____ her courage and strong will.
A. with B. for C. on D. about
78. I am thinking ____ becoming a childcare worker because I love children.
A. of B. with C. for D. on
79. A lot of things need to be done ____ gender equality in education, employment and healthcare.
A. promoting B. in promoting C. for promoting D. to promote
80. Nowadays, a number of parents still have preference for boys ____ girls.
A. rather B. than C. over D. instead
81. Women's salaries are getting more important ____ their household income.
A. at B. to C. in D. within
82. I think everybody should be provided ____ equal access to health services.
A. with B. on C. for D. to
83. Gender discrimination must ____ in order to create a better society.
A. eliminate B. be eliminating C. be eliminated D. eliminated
84. This company can ____ for wage discrimination among workers of different genders.
A. be sued B. be suing C. sue D. sued
85. Poor women in disadvantaged areas should ____ more help by governments.
A. offer B. be offered C. be offering D. offered

86. Married women should be encouraged ____ a career of their preference.
A. pursued B. pursue **C. to pursue** D. from pursuing
87. Domestic violence ____ women and girls must be wiped out at any cost.
A. on B. at C. for **D. against**
88. Having good education enables women ____ equality.
A. to achieve B. achieve C. to achieving D. Achieved
89. We all need to cooperate to fight ____ racism and gender discrimination.
A. for **B. against** C. in D. about
90. The women in this company have been demanding equal pay ____ equal work.
A. against B. on **C. for** D. with

Part IV. SPEAKING

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

Two friends Nam and Lan are talking about the topic of gender equality.

91. Nam: "Do you think that there are any jobs which only men or only women can or should do?"

Lan: " ____ "

- A. Men are better at certain jobs than women.
B. I agree. This really depends on their physical strengths and preferences.
C. Women and men should cooperate with each other.
D. Men are often favoured in certain jobs.

92. Lan: "Would you rather work for a male or female boss?"

Nam: " ____ "

- A. I've been self-employed for five years. B. I don't like working under time pressure.
C. I prefer a male boss. D. I can't stand the women gossips.

93. Nam: "Would you rather have a male or a female secretary?"

Lan: “_____”

A. I want to have a female one.

B. The number of female secretaries is increasing.

C. The number of female secretaries is staying the same.

D. Female secretaries outnumber male ones.

94. Lan: “How do the roles of men and women differ in your family?”

Nam: “_____”

A. Most of men don’t want to stay at home.

B. Women are changing their roles.

C. Most men are very bossy and arrogant.

D. Men are breadwinners and women are caregivers.

95. Nam: “Which gender, do you think, works harder: male or female?”

Lan: “_____”

A. I think it depends on individuals rather than gender.

B. Males like high position jobs more than females.

C. Females prefer to have a stable job.

D. Both males and females are responsible for childcare.

96. Nam: “Which gender spends most of the time shopping?”

Lan: “_____”

A. Shopping has always been my hobby.

B. More and more people are shopping online these days.

C. Both genders like shopping.

D. It depends on who keeps the money.

97. Nam: “Which gender is most likely to ask strangers for directions?”

Lan: “_____”

- A. Men sometimes ask strangers for directions as well.
- B. Women are because their sense of space and directions is worse.
- C. Both men and women can use GPS these days.
- D. GPS is very useful to help car drivers.

98. Nam: "Why are there generally so few women in top positions?"

Lan: "_____"

- A. Top positions are the highest in career ladder.
- B. Top positions are hard to climb to.
- C. I guess men tend to make better leaders.
- D. Women also want to climb to top positions.

99. Nam: "Which gender tends to live longer?"

Lan: "_____"

- A. Women tend to live 5 years longer than men.
- B. Women like a peaceful and quiet life.
- C. Men want to live an active life.
- D. Both men and women tend to live longer.

100. Nam: "As women live longer than men, should they retire later?"

Lan: "_____"

- A. When women are retired, they want to enjoy life.
- B. When men are retired, they still want to continue working.
- C. The government is still discussing the retirement age.
- D. I don't think so. Physically, they are weaker and they need to retire earlier.

101. Lan: "What behaviours are only seen as appropriate for women?"

Nam: "_____"

- A. Women are getting more and more independent.
- B. In some places, women still suffer gender discrimination.
- C. I don't really know. Maybe gossiping and crying in public places.

D. Gender discrimination should be abolished.

102. Lan: "What behaviours are only seen as appropriate for men?"

Nam: "_____"

A. What are men's appropriate behaviours?

B. There are many, such as offering to pay for meals or drinks.

C. Men, in general, don't have appropriate behaviours.

D. Men don't want other people to criticize them.

103. Lan: "What clothing is appropriate for women but not for men?"

Nam: "_____"

A. They are long dresses and skirts. B. Men are also changing their fashion styles.

C. Many clothes now are uni-sex.

D. Men should never wear women's clothes.

104. Nam: "Which gender is better at team sports?"

Lan: "_____"

A. Women are better at individual sports.

B. Both men and women can do sports.

C. Physically, men are stronger than women.

D. Certainly, men are better.

105. Lan: "Which gender do you think studies most?"

Nam: "_____"

A. Studying is quite long lasting.

B. This depends more on individuals rather than genders.

C. Gender discrimination in education is a hot debate.

D. Female students should also be allowed to further their studies.

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. 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 bla

THE SUFFRAGETTES

England has had a democracy for a long time. Until 1918, however, women were not allowed (106) ____ in it. The right to vote is called 'suffrage' and the English women who fought (107) ____ and won that right were called "suffragettes".

The suffragette movement was led by Emmiline Pankhurst. In 1903, she (108) ____ an organization called the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). Members of the WSPU went to the Prime Minister to (109) ____ suffrage, but he told them to "be patient". The suffragettes were not (110) ____ . They wanted change immediately.

The fight for the vote for women became (111) ____ and sometimes violent. In 1908, two suffragettes (112) ____ themselves to the fence outside the Prime Minister's front door! They were arrested and spent weeks in jail. In 1912, hundreds of women (113) ____ the streets of London. They broke shop windows and even threw Stones (114) ____ the Prime Minister's house. Thousands of suffragettes were (115) ____ for this and similar actions over the years.

World War I (1914-1918) proved to be an important (116) ____ for the women's movement. Women contributed so much to the war effort as nurses', factory workers, and at other jobs that more people became convinced of their right to vote. Women were (117) ____ given that right in January, 1918.

106. A. to vote B. for vote C. in voting D. vote
107. A. with B. for C. against D. to
108. A. did B. made C. founded D. found
109. A. demand B. ask C. want D. raise
110. A. satisfaction B. satisfactory C. satisfy D. satisfied
111. A. intensive B. intense C. intend D. intention
112. A. trained B. changed C. chained D. charged
113. A. took to B. took in C. took up D. took over
114. A. onto B. on C. over D. at
115. A. jail B. jailed C. jailing D. on jail
116. A. eventual B. even C. event D. eventually
117. A. finally B. final C. initial D. initially

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

For Catherine Lumby, deciding to take on the role of breadwinner in her relationship was not a difficult choice. When she discovered she was pregnant with her first child, she had just been offered a demanding new role as Director of the Media and Communications department at the University of Sydney. But she didn't see this as an obstacle, and was prepared to use childcare when the children were old enough. It came, therefore, as a surprise to Lumby and her husband Derek that, after the birth of their son, they couldn't actually bear the thought of putting **him** into childcare for nine hours a day. As she was the one with the secure job, the role of primary care-giver fell to Derek, who was writing scripts for television. This arrangement continued for the next four years, with Derek working from home and caring for both of their sons. He returned to full-time work earlier this year.

Whilst Lumby and her husband are by no means the only Australians making such a role **reversal**, research suggests that they are in the minority. In a government-funded survey in 2001, only 5.5 percent of couples in the 30-54 year age group saw the women working either part- or full-time while the men were unemployed.

The situation is likely to change, according to the CEO of Relationships Australia, Anne Hollonds. She suggests that this is due to several reasons, including the number of highly educated women in the workforce and changing social patterns and expectations. However, she warns that for couples involved in role-switching, there are many potential difficulties to be overcome. For men whose self-esteem is connected to their jobs and the income it provides to the family, a major change of thinking is required. It also requires women to reassess, particularly with regard to domestic or child-rearing decisions, and they may have to learn to deal with the guilt of not always being there at key times for their children. Being aware of these issues can make operating in non-traditional roles a lot easier.

118. What is the main idea of the passage?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A. Men being the bread winners | B. Traditional roles of women |
| C. Women being the home makers | D. Reversed roles between men and women |

119. Catherine and her husband decided that Catherine would be the primary earner because _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. she had a badly paid job | B. she was not good at childcare |
| C. she had a reliable job | D. she wanted her husband to stay at home |

120. In paragraph 1, the word “**him**” refers to ____.

- A. their son B. her husband C. Derek D. her colleague

121. They decided that Derek would look after their son because they ____.

- A. couldn’t afford to put their child in care for long periods each day
B. didn’t want to put their child in care for long periods each day
C. thought childcare was not safe enough for their children
D. worried about their son’s health problems

122. In paragraph 2, the word “**reversal**” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. stability B. modification C. rehearsal D. switch

123. One reason for a change in the number of men staying home is ____.

- A. the stability in the number of highly-educated women who are working
B. the fall in the number of highly-educated women who are working
C. the rise in the number of highly-educated women who are working
D. the fluctuation in the number of highly-educated women who are working

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In 1812 a young man called James Barry finished his studies in medicine at Edinburgh University. After graduating he moved to London where he studied surgery at Guy’s Hospital. After that the popular young doctor joined the army and over the next forty years had a brilliant career as an army medical officer, working in many far-off countries and fighting successfully for improved conditions in hospitals. It was a **remarkable** career - made even more remarkable by the discovery upon his death that *he* was in fact a *she*, James Barry was a woman.

No one was more surprised at this discovery than her many friends and colleagues. It was true that throughout her life people had remarked upon her small size, slight build and smooth pale face. One officer had even **objected** to her appointment as a medical assistant because he could not believe that Barry was old enough to have graduated in medicine. But no one had ever seriously suggested that Barry was anything other than a man.

By all accounts Barry was a pleasant and good-humoured person with high cheekbones, reddish hair, a long nose and large eyes. She was well-liked by her patients and had a reputation for great speed in surgery - an important quality at a time when operations were performed without

anaesthetic. She was also quick tempered. When she was working in army hospitals and prisons overseas, the terrible conditions often made her very angry. She fought hard against injustice and cruelty and her temper sometimes got her into trouble with the authority. After a long career overseas, she returned to London where she died in 1865. While the undertaker's assistant was preparing her body for burial, she discovered that James Barry was a woman.

So why did James Barry deceive people for so long? At that time a woman could not study medicine, work as a doctor or join the army. Perhaps Barry had always wanted to do these things and pretending to be a man was the only way to make it possible. Perhaps she was going to tell the truth one day, but didn't because she was enjoying her life as a man too much. Whatever the reason, Barry's deception was successful. By the time it was discovered that she had been the first woman in Britain to qualify as a doctor, it was too late for the authorities to do anything about **it**.

124. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Gender discrimination among doctors in London
- B. James Barry pretended to be a man to become a doctor**
- C. James Barry and her career overseas
- D. Punishment for James Barry's deception

125. In paragraph 1, the word "**remarkable**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. noticeable**
- B. commented
- C. rewarding
- D. focused

126. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT ____.

- A. all people were surprised at the discovery
- B. people remarked upon her small size
- C. many people suspected that she was a woman**
- D. people noticed her slight build and smooth pale face

127. In paragraph 2, the word "**objected**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. shared
- B. agreed
- C. protected
- D. protested**

128. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about James Barry?

- A. She could control her temper perfectly.
- B. She lost her temper easily.**
- C. She never lost her temper.
- D. She was calm and well-behaved.

129. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about James Barry?

A. She performed her operations quickly.
slowly.

B. She performed her operations

C. She performed her operations carelessly.
much.

D. Her patients did not like her very

130. In paragraph 4, the word “it” refers to ____.

A. Barry's choice

B. Barry's career

C. Barry's deception

D. Barry's reputation

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. The government should create more job opportunities for women in rural areas.

A. Women in rural areas should create more jobs for the government.

B. More job opportunities should be created for the government by the women in rural areas.

C. More job opportunities should be created for women in rural areas by the government.

D. Rural areas should be created more job opportunities by women in the government.

132. We all object to wage discrimination.

A. We all support wage discrimination.
discrimination.

B. We all protest against wage

C. We all struggle for wage discrimination. D. Wage discrimination is what we fight for.

133. Health care insurance should be provided for everyone.

A. All people should have access to health care insurance.

B. Health care insurance should be free for everyone.

C. Everyone should have free access to health care insurance.

D. Only a limited number of people can access free health care insurance.

134. In some rural areas, parents still prefer their sons to their daughters.

A. Sons are not as favoured as daughters in some rural areas.

B. Parents in some rural areas like their daughters more than their sons.

C. Parents in some rural areas still favour their sons rather than daughters.

D. Daughters are more preferable than sons in some rural areas.

135. Single-sex schools should be abolished by the government.

A. Single-sex schools should be controlled by the government.

B. Single-sex schools should be allowed to multiply by the government.

C. The government should promote single-sex schools.

D. The government should eradicate single-sex schools.

Exercise 12. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

136. Gender discrimination in education starts at home. Parents treat boys and girls differently.

A. If parents don't treat boys and girls differently, gender discrimination in education starts at home.

B. Gender discrimination in education starts at home unless parents treat boys and girls differently.

C. Gender discrimination in education starts at home if parents treat boys and girls differently.

D. If gender discrimination in education starts at home, parents treat boys and girls the same.

137. Gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job. Success comes to those who have enough courage and will.

A. Unless success comes to those who have enough courage and will, gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job.

B. Gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job unless success comes to those who have enough courage and will.

C. Gender differences can prevent a person from pursuing a job because success comes to those who have enough courage and will.

D. Gender differences cannot prevent a person from pursuing a job because success comes to those who have enough courage and will.

138. Men should share household tasks with their wives. This helps to maintain gender equality at home.

A. Men should share household tasks with their wives unless this helps to maintain gender equality at home.

B. Men should share household tasks with their wives in order to maintain gender equality at home.

C. Men should share household tasks with their wives, but this helps to maintain gender equality at home.

D. Men shouldn't share household tasks with their wives because this helps to maintain gender equality at home.

139. Women have to do too much work. They will be exhausted.

A. If women have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.

B. Unless women have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.

C. As long as women don't have to do too much work, they will be exhausted.

D. In case women have to do too much work, they won't be exhausted.

140. Wage discrimination affects women negatively. This should be abolished.

A. Wage discrimination should be abolished, so it affects women negatively.

B. Wage discrimination affects women negatively because this should be abolished.

C. Wage discrimination affects women negatively, so this should be abolished.

D. Wage discrimination should be abolished unless it affects women negatively.

Unit 7. CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. protest | B. wedding | C. reception | D. success |
| 2. A. present | B. decrease | C. increase | D. mouse |
| 3. A. complicated | B. bridegroom | C. originate | D. superstition |
| 4. A. country | B. contrast | C. culture | D. ceremony |
| 5. A. good | B. moon | C. groom | D. food |

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 6. A. increase | B. engage | C. prepare | D. propose |
| 7. A. happy | B. perfect | C. formal | D. married |
| 8. A. couple | B. promise | C. import | D. wedding |
| 9. A. export | B. decrease | C. present | D. belief |
| 10. A. contrast | B. object | C. rebel | D. support |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. In some Asian countries, the groom and bride ____ their wedding rings in front of the altar.

- A. change B. exchange C. give D. take

12. In Scotland, the bride's mother may invite the wedding guests to her house to ____ off all the wedding gifts.

- A. show B. turn C. put D. get

13. On the wedding day, the best man is expected to help the ____.

- A. bride B. groom C. guest D. bridesmaid

14. In the past, the ____ and engagement ceremonies took place one or two years before the wedding.

- A. propose B. proposing C. proposal D. proposed

15. Superstitions ____ an important part in the lives of many people in Viet Nam.

- A. take B. act C. occupy D. play

16. Viet Nam has kept a variety of superstitious ____ about daily activities.

- A. believe B. believing C. beliefs D. believable

17. Traditionally, most Vietnamese people never ____ the floor during the first three days of the New Year.

- A. sweep B. paint C. polish D. resurface

18. Viet Nam is a country situated in Asia, where many mysteries and legends ____.

- A. origin B. originate C. original D. originally

19. The British usually pay a lot of ____ to good table manners and are expected to use knives, forks and spoons properly.

- A. money B. care C. attention D. compliment

20. In the U.S, children can choose their own partners even if their parents object ____ their choice.

- A. to B. for C. against D. with

21. In the UK, 18-year-olds tend to receive a silver key as a present to ____ their entry into the adult world.

A. symbol B. symbolic C. symbolize D. symbolist

22. In Australia, on Mother's Day, the second Sunday in May, children prepare and ____ their mothers 'breakfast in bed'.

A. cook B. serve C. display D. present

23. People in Mexico ____ Mother's Day on May 10 by giving their mothers handmade gifts, flowers, clothing and household appliances.

A. open B. memorize C. celebrate D. perform

24. In Viet Nam, you shouldn't ____ at somebody's house on the 1st day of the New Year unless you have been invited by the house owner.

A. show up B. get up C. put up D. go up

25. The newly-weds will fly to Venice to spend their ____ tomorrow.

A. vacation B. honeymoon C. holiday D. marriage

26. After the wedding ceremony at the church, they go to the hotel for the wedding ____.

A. cake B. ring C. day D. reception

27. The bride and groom cut the wedding cake and ____ speeches.

A. prepared B. wrote C. heard D. made

28. Some Koreans believe that it's impolite to ____ eye contact with a person who has a high position.

A. maintain B. lose C. show D. put

29. Brazilians often ____ each other's arms, hands or shoulders during a conversation.

A. lend B. shake C. touch D. move

30. American people are very informal at home, so they often ____ their hands to eat some kinds of food.

A. use B. lend C. wash D. shake

31. Egypt is a traditional country, and it has many customs that are different ____ the U.S.

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

32. English people believe that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house, which will bring _____ to the person who has opened it.
- A. loss B. misfortune C. success D. truth
33. Superstition suggests that you'll get seven years of bad luck if you _____ a mirror.
- A. break B. buy C. borrow D. see
34. In the UK, seven is usually regarded _____ the luckiest number while thirteen is the opposite.
- A. as B. like C. with D. for
35. Polite behavior in one country, however, may be _____ in another part of the world.
- A. formal B. informal C. impolite D. appropriate
36. In Germany, it is important to arrive _____ time when you are invited to someone's house.
- A. in B. after C. before D. on
37. Learning about cultural differences in politeness helps you avoid a lot of _____.
- A. embarrass B. embarrassment C. embarrassed D. embarrassing
38. On many days of the year, Vietnamese people not only _____ the table for meals, but they also put food on the altar for their ancestors.
- A. lay B. lie C. book D. clear
39. The woman you are engaged to is your _____.
- A. fiancé B. bridesmaid C. match-maker D. fiancée
40. At the church ceremony, the couple have to make their wedding _____.
- A. vows B. invitations C. flowers D. cakes

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

41. Mary is planning to tie the knot with her German boyfriend next June.
- A. get married B. say goodbye C. get together D. fall in love
42. In some Asian countries like Viet Nam or China, money is given to the newly-married couple as a wedding present.
- A. gift B. donation C. souvenir D. contribution

52. In some countries in the Middle East, people stand ____ to each other than those in North America in a conversation.

- A. most closely B. more closely C. closer D. closest

53. Wedding ceremonies are ____ now than they used to be in the past.

- A. less complicated B. the most complicated C. as complicated D. the least complicated

54. It's much ____ to celebrate a small and cozy wedding to save money.

- A. best B. better C. the best D. the better

55. In some Asian families, parents tend to have far ____ control over their children than those in some American families.

- A. the most B. the more C. more D. most

56. This is ____ wedding party I've ever attended.

- A. the more memorable B. more memorable C. the most memorable D. most memorable

57. Chocolates and flowers are by far ____ presents for mothers on Mother's Day in the UK.

- A. more popular B. the more popular C. less popular D. the most popular

58. Chuseok is one of ____ celebrations in the Korean calendar when Koreans give thanks to nature.

- A. the most important B. the more important
C. the less important D. more important

59. The more polite you appear to be, ____ your partner will be.

- A. the happiest B. the happier C. the most happily D. the more happily

60. Of the two bridesmaids, Lisa turned out to be ____.

- A. the most charming B. the least charming C. more charming D. the more charming

61. The Korean are ____ than the American in addressing their bosses.

A. more formal B. formal C. most formal D. the most formal

62. There are ____ occasions for giving gifts in modern societies than before.

A. less B. more C. the least D. the most

63. June has become ____ month for weddings in many countries when the symbolic flowers, roses, usually bloom.

A. more popular B. less popular C. the most popular D. the least popular

64. Before doing something important, Vietnamese people always try to choose ____ time for it.

A. better B. less good C. the least good D. the best

65. My grandmother feels much ____ whenever I give her a homemade cake on Mother's Day.

A. happier B. more happily C. the happiest D. the most happily

66. People in ____ Western countries are often surprised to learn that ____ Japanese celebrate Christinas.

A. Ø - Ø B. the - the C. the - Ø D. Ø - the

67. In Japan, ____ most important holiday of ____ season is New Year's Day, which comes one week after Christmas.

A. the - the B. Ø - the C. the - Ø D. the - a

68. In India, in the old days, ____ girl's family used to give ____ boy's family a gift like money or jewellery.

A. a - a B. a - the C. the - a D. the - the

69. It is appropriate to bring ____ small gift when visiting ____ home in the U.S.

A. the - a B. a - a C. a - the D. the - the

70. Traditionally, ____ bride and groom go on their honeymoon immediately after ____ wedding reception.

A. a - the B. the - a C. the - the D. a - a

71. Whenever I set out for ____ examination, I always try to avoid crossing ____ path of ____ woman.

- A. an – the - a B. an – a – the C. an – the – the D. the – the – a
72. In a wedding ceremony, ____ best man helps ____ groom ready for every preparation.
A. the – a B. a – the C. the – the D. a – a
73. People say that ____ gift lets ____ recipient know how we are thinking of them.
A. the - the B. a – a C. the – a D. a – the
74. Wearing a wedding veil which covers ____ head and face is ____ 2,000-years-old tradition.
A. a - the B. the - a C. the - the D. a - a
75. In the U.S, white represents goodness and is usually ____ color of ____ bride's wedding dress.
A. a – a B. a – the C. the – a D. the – the
76. It is acceptable to touch ____ person on ____ shoulder in a conversation?
A. a - the B. the – the C. the – a D. a – a
77. ____ man should take off his hat when he goes into ____ house in the UK.
A. A – the B. A – a C. The – a D. The – the
78. When you stay at ____ friend's house, you should write ____ thank-you note.
A. a - a B. the - a C. a - the D. the - the
79. Christmas Eve is ____ best time for Japanese youngsters to go out for ____ special, romantic evening.
A. a - a B. the - a C. the – the D. a - the
80. ____ Japanese manage not to ask direct questions in order not to embarrass ____ person who they are speaking with.
A. A - the B. A - a C. The - the D. The - a

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

81. People believe that if they borrow money at a beginning of the year, they will have to be in debt for the rest

of that year.

82. In traditional Indian families, the parents used to arranging the marriage for their children.

A B C D

83. It is common for Japanese to adapt foreign customs and make them their own.

A B C D

84. In Viet Nam, at the dinner table, you should serve the adults the first and then the children.

A B C D

85. If you make the wish, then blow out all the candles on your birthday cake in one breath, your wish will be

A B C D

granted.

86. No one is the happiest than the bride and groom on the day of their wedding.

A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

87. On first day of the Lunar New Year, Vietnamese people go to the pagoda to pray for the best luck of the

A B C D

year.

88. For American people, success means ending their career in the highest and more prosperous position than

C A B

when they began it.

D

89. Superstitions exist everywhere on this planet; however, Viet Nam and Asia alike can be

A B C

the more superstitious than other continents.

D

90. In Viet Nam, gifts for brides and grooms are usually in pairs; for example, two less expensive blankets are

A

B

C

more desired than the nicer one.

D

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 8. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. A: "Have you heard? Martin and Lisa have just got engaged!"

B: "_____"

A. Really? That's fantastic!

B. Congratulations!

C. Let's celebrate!

D. Good luck!

92. A: "Well, Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie have just decided to divorce! Don't you know?"

B: "_____"

A. I couldn't agree more.

B. Oh, thanks!

C. Really? Are you kidding?

D. No, not right now.

93. A: "What a beautiful wedding dress you are wearing today, Daisy!"

B: "_____"

A. I'm sorry to hear that.

B. Thanks, it's nice of you to say so.

C. Don't mention it.

D. Thanks for your gift!

94. A: "Let's go and cheer for their happiness today!"

B: "_____"

A. No, thanks.
too late.

B. Have a go, please.

C. That's a good idea!

D. It's

95. A: "Why don't we make a cake for Mom on Mother's Day?"

B: "_____"

A. Sure, let's plan on it.

B. Thanks, I'd love to.

C. To make her happy.

D. Great! I'd like some flowers.

96. A: "What gifts should I bring to a dinner party in Viet Nam?"

B: "_____"

A. I don't care.

B. You should arrive on time.

C. Dress casually.

D. Just some fruits or cakes.

97. A: "I'm afraid I can't come to your house-warming party next Saturday."

B: "_____"

A. That sounds fun.

B. Oh, what a pity!

C. That's ridiculous.

D. Oh, what a relief!

98. A: "Thank you very much for coming to our wedding!"

B: "_____"

A. Our pleasure! Happy wedding!

B. Our pleasure! Good success!

C. Don't mention it. Go ahead!

D. Don't mention it. Just my luck!

99. A: "Thank you very much for the lovely flowers!"

B: "_____"

A. You are welcome.

B. You don't like flowers, do you?

C. Yeah, I didn't buy those flowers.

D. It was an excellent choice.

100. A: "Peter and I are going to spend our honeymoon in Jeju Island!"

B: "_____"

A. It's fine for me.

B. Oh, thanks. Good luck!

C. Have you decided yet?

D. Oh, really? Have a nice holiday!

101. A: "I love watching Carnival in Rio de Janeiro. What about you?"

B: " ____ "

A. You're welcome. B. Thanks, I will. **C. Me too.** D. Me either.

102. A: "Guess what? Mary's getting married next week."

B: " ____ "

A. Is she really? That's interesting. B. What a pity!
C. Congratulations! D. Send my regards to her, will you?

103. A: "Don't forget to bargain when buying things in an open-air market in Viet Nam!"

B: " ____ "

A. I don't agree. **B. Thanks, I will.** C. Why not? D. No way

104. A: " ____ "

B: "You'd better shake hands firmly."

A. What topics should I talk about when I first meet a Turkish?
B. What gifts should I give to a Turkish?
C. What should I do when I first meet a Turkish?
D. What about asking a Turkish about their age?

105. A: "Would you like to stay with us and spend our traditional Tet holidays together?"

B: " ____ "

A. What a nice idea! Thanks. B. Oh, lucky you C. What a shame, I will. D.

How come?

Part V. READING

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

INTERNATIONAL GIFT-GIVING CUSTOMS

The tradition of gift giving is a worldwide practice that is said to have been around since the beginning of human beings. Over time, different cultures have developed their own gift giving customs and traditions.

In France, the gift of wine for the hostess of a dinner party is not an appropriate gift as the hostess would prefer to choose the vintage for the night. In Sweden, a bottle of wine or flowers are an appropriate gift for the hostess. In Viet Nam, a gift of whisky is appropriate for the host, and some fruit or small gifts for the hostess, children or elders of the home. Besides, gifts should never be wrapped in black paper because this color is unlucky and **associated with** funerals in this country. Gifts that symbolize cutting such as scissors, knives and other sharp objects should be avoided because they mean the cutting of the relationship. Also, in some countries you should not open the gift in front of the giver and in others it would be an insult if you did not open the gift.

Beyond the gift itself, give careful consideration to the manner in which **it** is presented. Different cultures have different customs regarding how a gift should be offered - using only your right hand or using both hands, for example. Others have strong traditions related to the appropriate way to accept a gift. In Singapore, for instance, it is the standard to graciously refuse a gift several times before finally accepting it. The recipient would never unwrap a gift in front of the giver for fear of appearing greedy.

Understanding these traditions and customs, as well as taking time to choose an appropriate gift, will help you to avoid any awkwardness or embarrassment as you seek to build a better cross-cultural relationship.

106. When did the tradition of gift-giving become popular all over the world?

- A. a long time ago
- B. thousands of years ago
- C. since the beginning of humans
- D. since the beginning of industrialization

107. Which of the following is NOT true about gift-giving customs?

- A. In France, wine is not considered a suitable gift for the hostess of a dinner party.
- B. In Sweden, it is not customary to bring some wine or flowers when you are invited to a dinner party.
- C. In Viet Nam, such things as scissors, knives and other sharp objects shouldn't be used as a gift.
- D. In Singapore, it is unacceptable to open the gift right in front of the giver.

108. The phrase "**associated with**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. connected with
- B. familiar with
- C. informed of
- D. similar to

109. The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refer to ____.

- A. consideration
- B. manner
- C. gift
- D. culture

110. Which of the following is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- A. The people who are presented with gifts
- B. The traditions of giving and receiving gifts
- C. The occasions of giving and receiving gifts
- D. The manners of giving and receiving gifts

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Marriage is an ancient religious and legal practice celebrated around the world. However, wedding customs vary from country to country.

The Wedding Dress: In many countries, it is customary for the bride to wear a white dress as a symbol of purity. The tradition of wearing a special white dress only for the wedding ceremony started around 150 years ago. Before that, most women could not afford to buy a dress that they would only wear once. Now, bridal dresses can be bought in a variety of styles. In some Asian countries and in the Middle East, colors of joy and happiness like red or orange other than white are worn by the bride or used as part of the wedding ceremony,

The Wedding Rings: In many cultures, couples exchange rings, usually made of gold or silver and worn on the third finger of the left or right hand, during the marriage ceremony. The circular shape of the ring is symbolic of the couple's **eternal union**. In Brazil, it is traditional to have the rings engraved with the bride's name on the groom's ring, an vice versa.

Flowers: Flowers play an important role in most weddings. Roses are said to be the flowers of love, and because they usually bloom in June, **this** has become the most popular month for weddings in many countries. After the wedding ceremony, in many countries the bride throws her bouquet into a crowd of well-wishers – usually her single female friends. The person who catches this bouquet will be the next one to marry.

Gifts: In Chinese cultures, wedding guests give gifts of money to the newly-weds in small red envelopes. Money is also an appropriate gift at Korean and Japanese wedding. In many Western countries, for example in the U.K, wedding guests give the bride and groom household items that they may need for their new home. In Russia, rather than receiving gifts, the bride and groom provide gifts to their guests instead.

With the continued internationalization of the modern world, wedding customs that originated in one part of the world are crossing national boundaries and have been incorporated into marriage ceremonies in other countries.

111. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. Wedding ceremonies B. Wedding customs C. Wedding day D. Wedding history

112. The tradition of wearing a special dress only on one's wedding day is ____.

- A. about 150 years ago B. over a century ago
C. less than 100 years ago D. less than 200 years ago

113. In some cultures, the bride wears a white dress as a traditional symbol of ____.

- A. modesty B. secrecy C. purity D. security

114. In some Asian and Middle Eastern countries, which colour is NOT considered to be suitable for a wedding?

- A. red B. orange C. white D. blue

115. The phrase "**eternal union**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. never-ending relationship B. lovely relationship
C. temporary relationship D. healthy relationship

116. The word "**this**" in paragraph 4 refers to which of the following?

- A. role B. love C. June D. rose

117. According to the passage, in which country would the wedding guests give the bride and groom money as a present?

- A. Brazil B. the U.K C. China D. Russia

118. Which of the following information is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Nowadays, every bride can afford to buy a wedding dress to wear only once.
B. It is believed that any person who catches the bride's bouquet will be the next to marry.
C. It is customary to write the groom's name on the bride's wedding ring.
D. Thanks to globalization, one country's wedding customs may be added to other countries'.

Exercise 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

CULTURE SHOCK

Many people dream of living in a foreign country. It can be an amazing experience for those (119) ____ are willing to settle down in a new place. (120) ____, there's one potential problem you should be aware of: culture shock. Culture shock is the feeling we get from living in a place that is so different to where we grew up that we are not sure (121) ____ to deal with it. Societies are (122) ____ in many different ways. Customs and traditions can be very different and that can sometimes make it difficult to get on with local people who might not approve (123) ____ things you do and might object to things you say. You might be banned from doing things in another country that are perfectly legal in your own. For example, in Singapore people can be forced to (124) ____ a large fine just for dropping rubbish. Eventually, though, most people who live abroad fall in love with their adopted country and learn to accept its differences.

- | | | | | |
|------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 119. | A. who | B. which | C. what | D. whose |
| 120. | A. Therefore | B. However | C. Although | D. Moreover |
| 121. | A. what | B. when | C. how | D. why |
| 122. | A. organize | B. organizing | C. organization | D. organized |
| 123. | A. of | B. with | C. on | D. off |
| 124. | A. spend | B. waste | C. pay | D. borrow |

Exercise 12. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

COMMON SUPERSTITIONS

There are many strange superstitions in the world. The most common one is related to black cats, (125) ____ are the source of hundreds of unlucky superstitions. It's a sign of bad luck (126) ____ they walk in front of you or you step on their tails. They even bring bad luck into a house if they sneeze inside! This superstition dates (127) ____ to the Middle Ages when they became associated with witches and evil spirits.

Another common superstition is about walking under a ladder. A more (128) ____ explanation can be traced back to ancient Egypt. The (129) ____ Egyptians believed that the shape of the Pyramids had a special power. It was considered very bad luck to break the "power" of this shape and that's exactly what walking under a ladder would do!

In addition, in Roman times, people (130) ____ the habit of looking at themselves in pools of water. Some believed that these reflections were in fact "glimpses of the soul". Any disruption to the water in the pool would bring bad luck to the person looking in it. This superstition lives on with the fear of bad luck from breaking a mirror.

125. A. which B. who C. when D. where
126. A. although B. because C. if D. unless
127. A. on B. in C. back D. for
128. A. mystery B. mysterious C. mysteriously D. mysteries
129. A. late B. recent C. past D. early
130. A. had B. took C. raised D. became

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 13. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. The American are less formal in addressing their bosses than the South Korean.

- A. The South Korean are less formal in addressing their bosses than the American.
- B. Both the American and the South Korean have the same formality in addressing their bosses.
- C. The South Korean are more informal in addressing their bosses than the American.
- D. The South Korean are more formal in addressing their bosses than the American.

132. Nothing is more precious than happiness and health.

- A. Happiness and health are the most precious things.
- B. Happiness is more precious than health.
- C. Health is more precious than happiness.
- D. Happiness and health are more and more precious.

133. I've never seen such a nice bouquet of wedding flowers.

- A. This bouquet of wedding flowers is the nicest that I've ever made.
- B. This is the nicest bouquet of wedding flowers that I've ever seen.
- C. I've never seen the nicest bouquet of wedding flowers so far.
- D. Nothing I've seen is nicer than this bouquet of wedding flowers.

134. Ice-hockey is one of the most popular sports in Russia.

A. In Russia, ice-hockey is more popular than any other sports.

B. In Russia, no sport is more popular than ice-hockey.

C. In Russia, no sport is less popular than ice-hockey.

D. In Russia, one of the most popular sports is ice-hockey.

135. Tet holiday is the most interesting Vietnamese traditional festival that he's ever attended.

A. Tet holiday is more interesting than the Vietnamese traditional festival that he's ever attended.

B. He has never attended a more interesting Vietnamese traditional festival than Tet holiday.

C. He has attended many interesting Vietnamese traditional festival including Tet holiday.

D. Tet holiday is one of the most interesting Vietnamese traditional festival he's ever attended.

136. There are more superstitious beliefs in Eastern countries than in Western ones.

A. Western countries don't have fewer superstitious beliefs than Eastern ones.

B. Eastern countries have more superstitious beliefs than Western ones.

C. Eastern and Western countries have many more superstitious beliefs.

D. More superstitious beliefs exist in Western countries than in Eastern ones.

137. *Pho* (rice noodles) is believed to be the most typical food in Viet Nam.

A. It is believed that *Pho* (rice noodles) is the most typical food in Viet Nam.

B. A more typical food than *Pho* (rice noodles) is believed in Viet Nam.

C. I believe that Viet Nam has the most typical food like *Pho* (rice noodles).

D. No food in Viet Nam is less typical than *Pho* (rice noodles).

138. I have never read a better book about cultural diversity I have ever read.

A. This book is a good book about cultural diversity I have ever read.

B. This is the best book about cultural diversity I have ever read.

C. This book is as good as the one about cultural diversity I have ever read.

- D. The book about cultural diversity I have ever read isn't better than this one.
139. Money is more important than prestige to some Americans.
- A. Some Americans like prestige more than money.
 - B. Money is of greater importance to some Americans than prestige.
 - C. Money and prestige are of equal importance to some Americans.
 - D. Money is less preferable to some Americans than prestige.
140. There were more guests at my cousin's wedding than expected.
- A. We didn't expect fewer guests to attend my cousin's wedding.
 - B. We expected to receive more guests at my cousin's wedding.
 - C. Fewer guests came to my cousin's wedding than we expected.
 - D. More guests came to my cousin's wedding than we expected.

Unit 8. NEW WAYS TO LEARN

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in position the of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. digital | B. personal | C. excellent | D. electric |
| 2. A. similar | B. symbolic | C. effective | D. eternal |
| 3. A. successful | B. cognitive | C. different | D. wonderful |
| 4. A. efficient | B. exciting | C. distracting | D. portable |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 5. A. convenient | B. permanent | C. attractive | D. important |
| 6. A. modernize | B. organize | C. indicate | D. continue |
| 7. A. graduate | B. develop | C. consider | D. enable |
| 8. A. concentrate | B. benefit | C. understand | D. mobilize |
| 9. A. introduce | B. stimulate | C. recognize | D. emphasize |
| 10. A. exercise | B. volunteer | C. calculate | D. interview |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. Personal ____ devices are useful for learning.

- A. electric B. electrical C. electronic D. electronical

12. They're excellent learning _____. You can store information, take notes, write essays and do calculations.

- A. equipments B. tools C. gadgets D. techniques

13. In English class yesterday, we had a discussion ____ different cultures.

- A. around B. about C. for D. from

14. Mrs Dawson said that we were ____ our lesson in the library next Monday.

- A. having B. making C. reading D. going

15. I really don't ____ the point of taking the exam when you are not ready for it.

- A. take B. have C. mind D. see

16. If the examiner can't ____ sense of your writing, you'll get a low mark.

- A. take B. bring C. make D. understand

17. I would prefer to go to university and do a ____ in International Studies, rather than start work.

- A. certificate B. result C. degree D. qualification

18. My dad wants me to go university, but I'm in ____ minds about it.

A. my B. two C. some D. different

19. Most computers have enough ____ to store a vast amount of information.

A. database B. document C. memory D. word processor

20. You can't get into the Internet unless your computer has a(an) ____.

A. access B. terminal C. web page D. modem

21. Many people only use their computer as a _____. All they do is to write letters and reports on it.

A. word processor B. template C. document D. spreadsheet

22. The World Wide Web is made up of millions of ____ created by anybody from multi-media corporations to ordinary people like you and me.

A. newsgroups B. chatrooms C. users D. sites

23. On the web you can read ____ newspapers or magazines; you can watch videos, download music or buy anything.

A. virtual B. online C. digital D. offline

24. When I first started learning English ten years ago, I could hardly ____ a word - "hello", "goodbye", "thank you" was just about it!

A. speak B. talk C. say D. tell

25. I went to classes two evenings a week and I was surprised at how quickly I ____ progress.

A. had B. made C. did D. produced

26. I ____ a lot of new language from speaking with my host family and with other students from all over the world.

A. picked up B. took up C. made up D. saved up

27. Helen is much more confident with her English now. She can actually ____ a conversation with her teacher in English without difficulty.

A. keep B. do C. improve D. hold

28. If you're not sure what something means, ____ in your dictionary or use your electronic dictionary for help.

A. check up B. look up C. translate D. interpret

29. Whenever you hear a new word that you think is important, ____ in your notebook.
A. keep it down B. put it down **C. write it down** D. spell it down
30. She had to ____ her First Certificate Exam three times.
A. study **B. take** C. make D. do
31. I'm ____ for my English test tomorrow.
A. focusing B. meditating C. remembering **D. revising**
32. He'll have to ____ and work harder or he'll fail the exam.
A. pull his socks up B. polish his head
C. empty his washing basket D. stick his neck out
33. Sally always hands in her homework on time and buys the teacher small presents. The other children hate her. She's such a ____.
A. teacher's toy B. teacher's jewel **C. teacher's pet** D. teacher's sweet
34. Electronic devices are bad for your eyes, and ____ from electronics could harm your body and cause permanent damage.
A. wave **B. radiation** C. radiator D. emission
35. Like children elsewhere, children in the US have greatly benefited ____ modern technology.
A. of **B. from** C. in D. with

Exercise 3. 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.

36. You can download free lessons and put them in your media player or other similar mobile devices. Then you can listen and study anywhere because these devices are portable.
A. affordable B. available C. feasible **D. carriable**
37. Personal electronic devices which distract students from their classwork are banned in most schools.
A. forbid B. prohibit **C. divert** D. neglect
38. Permanent damage to children's body may be caused by frequent contact with electronic devices.

A. Immediate B. Long-lasting C. Short-term D. Serious

39. If your smartphone rings in class, it will be very annoying and disruptive.

A. interruptive B. supportive C. discouraging D. confusing

40. For very young children, electronic devices may help promote listening and speaking skills.

A. advertise B. popularize C. discourage D. improve

41. Students who have access to inappropriate information, videos and pictures may spend many hours reading and watching, and forget about their projects or assignments.

A. fascinating B. tempting C. unsuitable D. illegal

42. People whose work involves using a computer for most of the day may suffer from chronic headaches.

A. suggests B. includes C. means D. contains

43. One advantage of learning going digital is that students no longer have to carry the weight of papers and textbooks with them to school.

A. online B. electric C. computer-based D. modernized

44. An interactive whiteboard is an electronic device that helps students learn English in a more stimulating way.

A. interest-arousing B. performance-enhancing

C. communication-promoting D. proficiency-raising

45. This new invention is useful in the classroom because it can engage students and provide them with opportunities to communicate meaningfully.

A. pull B. attract C. encourage D. participate

Exercise 4. 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.

46. In my country, it is compulsory to go to school between the ages of five and sixteen.

A. necessary B. essential C. optional D. selective

47. Do you think that you pay enough attention in class? What have I been talking about?

A. neglect B. care C. notice D. consideration

48. Electronic dictionaries are now common in English classes. They can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic devices.

- A. individual B. public C. private D. possessive

49. Being able to use computers and the Internet can lead to an improved quality of life.

- A. increased B. enhanced C. promoted D. deteriorated

50. It seems unthinkable today not to provide children with a decent education.

- A. sufficient B. adequate C. deficient D. proper

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. "Who's that over there?" - "Oh, it's our new teacher, ____ just started work today."

- A. that B. who he C. which he D. who

52. "Which CD did you get Marcus in the end?" – "I got him the one ____ said he really wanted to hear."

- A. that B. who he C. whose D. which he

53. "Who did you send a Valentine's card to?" - "I'm not telling you, but it was someone ____ name begins with 'B'."

- A. which B. who her C. whose D. whose her

54. "Have you seen Jason Green's latest film?" – "Is that the one in ____ joins the FBI?"

- A. which he B. that he C. whom he D. which

55. "Why do you like Tania so much?" – "Well, she's one of the few people to ____ I can really talk."

- A. which B. whom C. that D. who

56. "Why don't we go to Lionel's for dinner tonight?" - "Is that the new restaurant ____ has just opened on the other side of town?"

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

57. "Could you lend me some money?" – "I'd like you to give me one good reason ____ I should."

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

58. "What do you want to do this summer?" – "I think we should go somewhere ____ has plenty of sun and sand."

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

59. Smartphones, laptops and tablets are the modern devices ____ have changed the way we think.

A. what B. Ø C. whose D. that

60. Students use smartphones to record their phone calls, ____ they later share with the class.

A. Ø B. that C. which D. whose

61. A tablet is perfect for people ____ work is to draw and write.

A. who B. Ø C. which D. whose

62. You can access the Internet, download programs and information ____ can help you understand the material and widen your knowledge.

A. what B. that C. Ø D. who

63. There are sites ____ you can record your own voice and listen to yourself.

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

64. My teacher, ____ has been teaching for 25 years, finds it hard to make use of electronic devices in her teaching.

A. she B. who she C. who D. whose

65. That media player, ____ I often use to practise my English, has some great apps.

A. Ø B. that C. what D. which

66. The interactive whiteboard involves students directly in work in front of the board, ____ most of them love.

A. that B. Ø C. which D. whose

67. Qualifications are exam results ____ prove you have reached a certain level.

A. which B. Ø C. that D. Both A and C

68. In the USA, a public school is a state school, _____ is run by the government and is free to attend.

- A. that B. which C. who D. Ø

69. This is the book in _____ Foster describes his experience of the war.

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

70. Isn't that Tim, the boy _____ father owns a huge yacht?

- A. whose B. his C. which D. that

71. Tina gave her ticket to the concert to John, _____ then sold it to Nick.

- A. which B. he C. who D. whom

72. "Which cinema did you go to?" – "The one they don't sell any popcorn!"

- A. which B. where C. whom D. who

73. That's the actor _____ autograph I got last year.

- A. whose B. who C. who's D. whom

74. The book _____ she's most famous is *Dance of the Dinosaur*.

- A. in that B. to whom C. for which D. that

75. Student social life revolves around the Student Union, _____ is the large yellow building opposite the library.

- A. Ø B. which C. that D. it

76. Mr Forbes teaches a class for students _____ native language is not English.

- A. which B. who C. whose D. those who

77. I have just found the book _____.

- A. you were looking for B. which you were looking
C. for that you were looking D. you were looking

78. I don't understand the assignment _____ the professor gave us last Monday.

- A. which B. that C. Ø D. All are correct

79. Students _____ get below-average exam results do not have the best prospects.

A. whose B. who C. Ø D. All are correct

80. I live in a dormitory ____ residents come from many countries.

A. where B. which C. in where D. whose

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

81. Before I came to England, I hadn't had the opportunity to speak to people their native tongue is English.

A B C D

82. No one has said anything would persuade me to change my mind.

A B C D

83. The woman sitting on the red chair is the person to who you must give this envelope.

A B C D

84. There are some teachers in our school try to improve the quality of teaching by making use of hi-tech

A B C D

devices.

85. Modern children, who lives have become more and more dependent on electronic devices, find the

A B C

traditional way of teaching very dull and boring.

D

86. Smartphones and tablets which can be used as effective learning tools for children.

A B C D

87. What is the name of the girl that her mobile phone was stolen?

A B C D

88. A tablet is a mobile computer is also useful for language learning.

A B C D

89. Those want to improve their English can download free digital lessons from the Internet to study.

A B C
D

90. Mr Peterson who has worked for the same school all his life, is retiring next month.

A B C D

Part IV. SPEAKING

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

91. " ____ " - "It means go very quickly."

- A. How can you explain "rush"? B. How do you spell "rush"?
C. What does "rush" mean? D. What is the equivalent of "rush"?

92. " ____ " - "For" answers the question "How long" and "Since" answers the question "When".

- A. What are the meanings of "for" and "since"?
B. What's the difference between "for" and "since"?
C. How to see the difference between "for" and "since"?
D. How similar are "for" and "since"?

93. "So, Sven, you've been learning English for ten years. That's a long time." - " ____ "

- A. Yes, so what? I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.
B. It's none of your business! I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.
C. I suppose it is, but I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.
D. Well, look at yourself first. I want to keep learning until I can hold a conversation like a native speaker.

94. " ____ " - "I think you must have the wrong number. There's no one of that name here."

- A. Could I speak to Donald, please? B. Hi, who is that?
C. Hello. Is Martin speaking, please? D. A and C are correct.

95. "Do you mind if I make a phone call?" – "_____"

- A. Yes, of course. The phone's in the hall.
B. No, of course not. The phone's in the hall.
C. It's my pleasure. The phone's in the hall.
D. Never mind. The phone's in the hall.

96. "Shall I ring you later?" – "_____"

- A. No, you won't. Have you got my mobile number?
B. Yes, you will. Have you got my mobile number?
C. Yes, but I may be out. Have you got my mobile number?
D. No, I won't be home. Have you got my mobile number?

97. "_____" - "No, it's all repeats again. Why can't they make some new programs for a change?"

- A. Is there anything worth watching on the telly tonight?
B. What's on TV tonight?
C. What's up tonight on TV?
D. Is there a program on to watch tonight?

98. "_____" – "I like to make notes during the lectures."

- A. Do you like lectures?
B. Which do you prefer: listening to lectures or reading books?
C. Is recording the lecture a good idea?
D. How do you prefer to learn from lectures: making notes or recording?

99. "_____" - "No, I don't live in an English-speaking country, so it's difficult for me to meet them."

- A. Is it important to meet English speakers?

B. Do you ever have any contact with English speakers?

C. Do you like living in an English-speaking country?

D. Is it hard for you to meet English speakers?

100. "I don't support the use of smartphones and tablets in the classrooms." – "____"

A. Me, too. B. I don't, either. C. Me, neither. D. B and C are correct.

101. "____" - "I hate it, but I have to do it."

A. How do you feel about learning English? B. How do you learn English?

C. Is English important in your country? D. Is English easy to learn?

102. "I think electronic devices do wonders for language learners." – "____"

A. I couldn't agree more B. You're absolutely right.

C. Sure, I agree with you. D. All are correct.

103. "Hi, Sarah. What are you studying?" - "English, We have a test tomorrow" – "____"

"Thank you. I'm going to need it!"

A. Oh, really? B. Oh, good luck! C. Oh, lucky you. D. Oh, luckily.

104. "____" – "I'm afraid not. Can you explain it again?"

A. Does it make sense to you? B. Do I make myself understood?

C. Do you see what I mean? D. All are correct.

105. "May I use your tablet for a while, please?" – "____"

A. No way, It cost a fortune! B. I'm so sorry, I'm using it myself.

C. Stay away from it! D. No, it's busy now.

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

A POWERFUL INFLUENCE

There can be no doubt at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives. Parents are worried that children spend too much time playing on the Internet, hardly (106) _____ doing

anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents are curious to find out why the Internet is so attractive, and they want to know if it can be (107) ____ for their children. Should parents be worried if their children are spending that much time (108) ____ their computers?

Obviously, if the children are bent over their computers for hours, (109) ____ in some game, instead of doing their homework, then something is wrong. Parents and children could decide how much use the child should (110) ____ of the Internet, and the child should give his or her (111) ____ that it won't interfere with homework. If the child is not (112) ____ to this arrangement, parents can take more drastic (113) _____. Dealing with a child's use of the Internet is not much different from (114) ____ any other sort of bargain about behavior.

Any parent who is seriously alarmed about a child's behavior should make an appointment to (115) ____ the matter with a teacher. Spending time in front of the screen does not (116) ____ affect a child's performance at school. Even if the child is (117) ____ crazy about using the Internet, he or she is probably just going through a phase, and in a few months there will be something else to worry about!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 106. A. always | B. rarely | C. never | D. ever |
| 107. A. harming | B. harmful | C. hurting | D. hurtful |
| 108. A. staring at | B. glancing at | C. looking | D. watching |
| 109. A. supposed | B. occupied | C. involved | D. absorbed |
| 110. A. do | B. have | C. make | D. create |
| 111. A. word | B. promise | C. vow | D. claim |
| 112. A. holding | B. sticking | C. following | D. accepting |
| 113. A. rules | B. procedures | C. regulations | D. steps |
| 114. A. dealing | B. negotiating | C. having | D. arranging |
| 115. A. speak | B. discuss | C. talk | D. debate |
| 116. A. possibly | B. necessarily | C. probably | D. consequently |
| 117. A. absolutely | B. more | C. quite | D. a lot |

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

WHAT IS YOUR LEARNING STYLE?

If you find yourself learn better by making notes during the lecture, or when the teacher uses a new word, you want to see **it** written immediately, then you are very likely to be a more **visual** learner. You prefer to see the written words. You learn by reading and writing. Visual learners often think in pictures. If you find a particular task or text difficult, look for sources that will suit your learning style, e.g. sources with illustrations, charts, tables, or videos.

If you prefer recording the lecture and listening again to taking notes, or you memorize something by repeating it aloud instead of writing it out several times, you are probably a more **auditory** learner. You prefer to learn by listening and speaking. Auditory learners often learn best from lectures, discussions, by reading aloud, and by listening to audio material.

However, it is probably that you, like most people, learn through a mixture of styles. Sometimes you may prefer to learn by reading, at other time by listening. Ask yourself which is the best style for the particular task you are doing.

118. Which of the following is probably NOT preferred by a visual learner?

- A. reading aloud
- B. sources with illustrations
- C. sources with videos
- D. making notes

119. What does the word "**it**" in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. the lecture
- B. the new word
- C. the note
- D. the written word

120. The word "**visual**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. picturesque
- B. written
- C. illustrative
- D. seeable

121. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

- A. Auditory learners hate taking notes.
- B. Auditory learners prefer listening to speaking.
- C. Most people are auditory learners.
- D. When learning something by heart, an auditory learner prefers reading it out loud.

122. The word "**auditory**" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by ____.

- A. discussive
- B. noisy
- C. audible
- D. recordable

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

BECOMING AN EFFECTIVE STUDENT

Learning how to study effectively is an essential skill for students in any discipline. There are six areas which are crucial to developing good study habits. Work on these and you will become an effective student.

Targets

Always set a realistic work target. Don't try to do too much. For example, plan to read one chapter of a book each evening rather than think about reading the whole book over the weekend. This kind of detailed, planned target is more effective than a **vague** commitment. It is sometimes helpful to tell your friends about your plan. This is a good incentive to keep you on target because they will know if you fail!

Rewards

Develop a system of small rewards for your work. For example, stop for a cup of coffee or tea, or listen to a favorite piece of music after one hour's study. Rewarding yourself for keeping to your work plan will make you feel good about yourself.

Timing

Make sure you choose a suitable time to study, i.e. when it is quiet and when you are most alert. Try to make this a regular, time-tabled part of your day. If you plan to start work at a certain time, say 7 pm, do not find reasons to put off getting started. You can watch a DVD later, and your emails are not urgent!

Quantity

A large task such as researching a new topic for an essay can be **daunting** - so daunting, in fact, that it can be difficult to sit down and make a start. Break the larger task down into several smaller ones. For example, make a list of questions that you will have to deal with in your essay, and then approach each question separately. This makes the work more manageable.

Notes and Learning styles

The books you are studying won't always present information in a way that suits your learning style. It is, therefore, worthwhile spending time making notes and organizing them in a way that suits you best. It is also a good idea to keep your notebooks neat and well-organized. This will make it much easier to retrieve information later.

Revision

Don't leave revision until the last moment. When you set your study targets, allow regular revision time. This is much more effective than trying to **cram** before an exam.

123. How does the writer think you can develop good study habits?

- A. By setting a realistic work target
- B. By planning and considering your learning style
- C. By revising your work on a regular basis
- D. By taking into account six important areas

124. Why is it a good idea to tell other people about your work plan?

- A. They can help you develop a detailed target.
- B. They will be very helpful with your plan.
- C. They will know if you do not stick to your plan, which motivates you to reach the target.
- D. They will know how to help you avoid failing.

125. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “vague” in paragraph 2?

- A. unrealistic
- B. inefficient
- C. unclear
- D. impractical

126. Timing includes all of the following EXCEPT ____.

- A. you must be able to think clearly at the chosen time to study
- B. the best time to study is 7 p.m
- C. the time to study should be made a routine
- D. don't delay getting started

127. How can a complicated piece of work be made easier?

- A. Try to sit down and make a start anyway.
- B. Make a list of questions beforehand.
- C. Divide the large task into manageable smaller segments.
- D. Manage the tasks one by one.

128. The word “daunting” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. frightening
- B. demanding
- C. challenging
- D. discouraging

129. What is NOT the benefit of keeping good class or lecture notes?

- A. The information is tailored to your learning style.
- B. It enables you to find information quickly when needed.
- C. The information is favorably organized to your liking.
- D. You do not need to spend time on the books you are studying.

130. The most suitable phrase to replace the word "**cram**" in the last paragraph is ____.

- A. study hard in a short time
- B. stay up late to study
- C. revise hastily
- D. revise overnight

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

131. Electronic dictionaries are now common in English classes. They can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device.

- A. Electronic dictionaries which can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device are now common in English classes.
- B. Electronic dictionaries, which can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device, are now common in English classes.
- C. Electronic dictionaries, that can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device, are now common in English classes.
- D. Electronic dictionaries can be very easily downloaded into your personal electronic device are now common in English classes.

132. Electronic devices are bad for your eyes. Their radiation is very harmful.

- A. Electronic devices that their radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.
- B. Electronic devices which their radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.
- C. Electronic devices, whose radiation is very harmful, are bad for your eyes.
- D. Electronic devices whose radiation is very harmful are bad for your eyes.

133. Electronic devices distract students from their studies. Students may play games, text, chat, and cheat.

A. Electronic devices distract students, who may play games, text, chat, and cheat, from their studies.

B. Electronic devices distract students who may play games, text, chat, and cheat from their studies.

C. Electronic devices distract students from their studies, who may play games, text, chat, and cheat.

D. Electronic devices distract students from their studies who may play games, text, chat, and cheat.

134. They may feel sad and bad about themselves. This might affect their performance at school.

A. They may feel sad and bad about themselves, this might affect their performance at school.

B. They may feel sad and bad about themselves which might affect their performance at school.

C. They may feel sad and bad about themselves, which might affect their performance at school.

D. They may feel sad and bad about themselves, that might affect their performance at school.

135. Nearly all speed reading courses have a “pacing element”. This timing device lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.

A. Nearly all speed reading courses have a “pacing element” which is a timing device lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.

B. Nearly all speed reading courses have a "pacing element" which is a timing device that lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.

C. Nearly all speed reading courses have a "pacing element", a timing device that lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.

D. Nearly all speed reading courses have a "pacing element", that is a timing device that lets the students know how many words a minute they are reading.

136. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p.m rate. You can comfortably understand at this rate.

A. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p.m rate, the rate which you can comfortably understand.

B. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p. m rate the rate at which you can comfortably understand.

C. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your normal w.p.m rate, the rate which you can comfortably understand at.

D. B and C are correct.

137. Some students prefer a strict teacher. This teacher tells them exactly what to do.

A. Some students prefer a strict teacher, who tells them exactly what to do.

B. Some students prefer a strict teacher who tells them exactly what to do.

C. Some students prefer a strict teacher, that tells them exactly what to do.

D. All are correct.

138. Many devices offer apps. These apps use voice recognition technology

A. Many devices offer apps whose use voice recognition technology.

B. Many devices offer apps, which use voice recognition technology.

C. Many devices offer apps which use voice recognition technology.

D. Many devices offer apps in which use voice recognition technology.

139. This is my new tablet. It uses the latest digital technology.

A. This is my new tablet that uses the latest digital technology.

B. This is my new tablet which uses the latest digital technology.

C. This is my new tablet, which uses the latest digital technology.

D. This is my new tablet, that uses the latest digital technology.

140. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools. These schools are largely co-educational.

A. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools, which are largely co-educational.

B. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools which are largely co-educational.

C. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools that are largely co educational.

D. Most children aged 5 to 11 in England go to primary schools where are largely co-educational.

Unit 9. PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in position the of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. disposal | B. animal | C. energy | D. poverty |
| 2. A. awareness | B. solution | C. importance | D. happiness |
| 3. A. origin | B. dependence | C. harmony | D. factory |
| 4. A. replacement | B. pollutant | C. resident | D. depletion |
| 5. A. instrument | B. engineer | C. newsletter | D. family |
| 6. A. vehicle | B. musical | C. article | D. reduction |
| 7. A. consumption | B. chemical | C. neighborhood | D. pesticide |
| 8. A. scientist | B. consequence | C. detergent | D. influence |
| 9. A. erosion | B. atmosphere | C. resources | D. confusion |
| 10. A. volunteer | B. charity | C. vegetable | D. injury |

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. If you ask me, _____ waste is a much bigger problem than ordinary household waste.
A. industrial B. business C. working D. manufacturing
12. Do you know what CFC _____?
A. sets in B. does up C. stands for D. gets down
13. There's been a _____ in Germany and a village was completely destroyed.
A. flood B. drizzle C. shower D. smog
14. Dinosaurs have been _____ for millions of years.
A. endangered B. extinct C. threatened D. disappeared
15. As town grow, they tend to destroy the surrounding _____ areas.
A. urban B. commercial C. land D. rural
16. During the last hundred years we have done great _____ to the environment.
A. injury B. pollution C. damage D. hurt
17. There are lots of things we can all do to _____ the environment.
A. enhance B. protect C. make D. build
18. Environmentalists are furious with the American Government for delaying measures which will reduce greenhouse gas _____.
A. exhaust fumes B. smokes C. wastes D. emissions
19. The government is introducing strict new rules on the dumping of _____ by industry.
A. pesticides B. exhaust fumes. C. toxic waste D. emissions
20. Farmers contribute to environmental damage by spraying _____ with _____, which stay in the soil for years.
A. agriculture – pesticides B. agriculture - fertilizers
C. crops – fertilizers D. crops - pesticides
21. The gradual rise in the Earth's temperature is known as _____.

A. greenhouse effect B. global warming C. ozone layer D. acid rain

22. The ____ that are produced by factories and cars are allowing more ____ from the sun to reach earth.

A. gases – radiation B. gases - light C. gas – light D. gas - radiation

23. As the Earth gets hotter, the Arctic and Antarctic ____ will slowly melt and the level of the oceans will rise.

A. snowballs B. avalanches C. ice caps D. icebergs

24. There will be ____, too. Some areas will become wetter while others will become much drier.

A. weather changes B. weather forecasts C. climatic changes D. climate changes

25. Thousands of acres of forest are being cut down every year and the ____ of many animals are being destroyed.

A. natural resources B. natural habitats C. ways of life D. living surroundings

26. Many of the world's largest cities are ____ and some are permanently covered by a ____.

A. heavily polluted - polluted cloud B. heavy pollution - polluted cloud
C. heavy pollution - cloud of pollution D. heavily polluted - cloud of pollution

27. Make sure your car runs on unleaded petrol and your home uses sources of ____ energy.

A. recycling B. reused C. renewable D. recyclable

28. Scientists have found holes in the ____, particularly over Antarctica.

A. ice caps B. polar ice C. ozone layer D. greenhouse

29. Greenpeace is an international group that protests against anything which is a ____ to the environment.

A. threat B. threaten C. threatening D. threatener

30. If government don't ____ global warming, more natural disasters will occur.

A. achieve B. promote C. discourage D. prevent

31. There's has been a steady rise in the average temperature around the planet over the last hundred years or so, and the majority of scientists put it ____ to human activity.

A. down

B. back

C. up

D. across

32. However, some scientists argue that the historical evidence shows that over time the Earth heats ____ and cools ____ naturally.

A. up - away

B. away - down

C. up-down

D. down - up

33. It is predicted that over the next few decades many species will die ____ as once fertile areas turn to desert.

A. off

B. out

C. up

D. down

34. Most of the air pollution results ____ the burning of fossil fuels, motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.

A. in

B. to

C. on

D. from

35. Environmental pollution is becoming an ____ serious problem that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible.

A. increasingly

B. increasing

C. increase

D. increased

Exercise 3. 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.

36. We are facing severe environmental pollution despite the fact that many world organizations are working hard to reduce it.

A. heavy

B. destructive

C. harmful

D. serious

37. Water pollution is a result of dumping pollutants such as detergents, pesticides, oil, and other chemicals in rivers, which makes the water unclean.

A. substances

B. stuffs

C. contaminants

D. wastes

38. Stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

A. coexist peacefully with

B. fall in love with

C. agree with

D. cooperate

with

39. WWF was set up in 1961 and had its operations in areas such as the preservation of biological diversity.

- A. difference B. abundance C. variety D. plenty

40. The seashore was much polluted because of the amount of waste left there. All this rubbish is killing fish and other marine life.

- A. sea plants B. sea mammals C. water life D. sea creatures

41. In 1986, the organization changed its name to *World Wide Fund for Nature*. However, it has operated under the original name in the US and Canada.

- A. old B. former C. first D. ancient

42. Some of WWF's missions are: conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring the use of renewable natural resources, and promoting the reduction of pollution.

- A. jobs B. careers C. tasks D. actions

43. Air pollution is a consequence of fossil fuel burning by motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.

- A. product B. example C. harm D. result

44. The natural environment has been seriously influenced and degraded by human activities through many decades.

- A. worsened B. damaged C. destroyed D. reduced

45. Global warming is the gradual increase of temperature on the Earth's surface due to greenhouse effect.

- A. steady B. slow C. sharp D. abrupt

Exercise 4. 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.

46. Fresh water is very important to life because no one can live without it. Yet it is one of the limited and most endangered natural resources on our planet.

- A. Clean B. Drinkable C. Polluted D. Running

47. One way to protect our environment from pollution is to reduce wasteful consumption.

- A. costly B. excessive C. safe D. economical

48. If you follow at least one of the tips, you can be proud of taking part in the preservation of water, one of the very important and limited natural resources on earth.

A. self-confident B. self-satisfied C. discontent D. unpleasant

49. Soil pollution leads to lack of fertile land to grow enough food for an increasing population.

A. arid B. rich C. unclean D. deserted

50. Global warming may lead to many negative changes, including harsher weather conditions.

A. more unbearable B. milder C. more extreme D. more serious

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. "I'm a big fan of U23." Derek said.

Derek said he ____ a big fan of U23.

A. was B. has been C. were D. had been

52. "We're watching TV," said the twins.

The twins said they ____ TV.

A. watched B. were watching C. have been watching D. had watched

53. "You've been annoying me all day!" my mum said.

My mum said I ____ her all day.

A. annoyed B. was annoying C. have been annoying D. had been annoying

54. "The dog ate my homework!" said Ivan.

Ivan said the dog his homework.

A. was eating B. has eaten C. ate D. had eaten

55. "At one o'clock, I was having lunch," said Molly.

Molly said she ____ lunch at one o'clock.

A. had been having B. has had C. is having D. has been having

56. "You'll get wet without an umbrella," Dad said.

Dad said I ____ wet without an umbrella.

- A. will be getting B. got C. would be getting D. would get

57. "He can juggle five balls!" said Angie.

Angie said he ____ five balls.

- A. juggled B. had juggled C. would juggle D. could juggle

58. "You must give me your essays," Mrs Vine said.

Mrs Vine said we ____ give her our essays.

- A. were having to B. would have to C. had to D. must

59. "Could you pass me the salt, please?" I asked the man next to me.

Tasked the man next to me ____ me the salt.

- A. pass B. if he passes C. to pass D. if he would pass

60. "Would you mind waiting for a moment?" the shop assistant asked the woman.

The shop assistant asked the woman ____ for a moment.

- A. to wait B. waiting C. if she waits D. if she minds waiting

61. "Please don't leave your dirty football boots in the hall," Mum said to Doug.

Mum told Doug ____ dirty football boots in the hall.

- A. that he doesn't leave his B. not to leave his C. not to leave your D. don't leave his

62. "Could you tell us where you were at six o'clock?" the police officer asked Barry.

The police officer asked Barry ____ had been at six o'clock.

- A. telling him where you B. where he tells him he
C. to tell him where you D. to tell him where he

63. "Could I have your e-mail address?" I asked Mariella.

I asked Mariella ____ e-mail address.

- A. to give me her B. give me your C. give me her D. gave me your

64. "Can I have a new Xbox for my birthday?" I asked my mum.

I asked my mum ____ a new Xbox for my birthday.

- A. that she gets me B. get me C. to get me D. if she could have me

65. "What's your name?" she asked me.

She asked me ____.

- A. what your name is B. what your name was
C. what my name is D. what my name was

66. "Are you a student?" the man asked the boy.

The man wanted to know ____.

- A. if I was a student B. if the boy was a student
C. if I am a student D. if the boy is a student

67. "What school are you going to?" he asked me.

He wanted to know ____.

- A. what school am I going to B. what school you are going to
C. what was the school I go to D. what school I was going to

68. "I won't be home this evening because I have to work late," Mike said.

Mike said that ____.

- A. I wouldn't be home this evening because I had to work late
B. he wouldn't be home this evening because he had to work late
C. he won't be home this evening because he has to work late
D. he wouldn't be home that evening because he had to work late

69. "You can sit here," the stewardess said.

The stewardess said _____.

- A. you can sit here B. I could sit here **C. I could sit there** D. you could sit there

70. "Anna left here an hour ago," she said.

She told me that _____.

- A. Anna had left here an hour ago B. Anna had left there an hour ago
C. Anna had left here an hour before **D. Anna had left there an hour before**

71. "I don't want anything to eat now," he said.

He said _____.

- A. he doesn't want anything to eat now **B. he didn't want anything to eat then**
C. I didn't want anything to eat then D. I didn't want anything to eat now

72. "I've only had this new bicycle since yesterday," Karen said.

Karen said that _____.

- A. I had only had this new bicycle since yesterday
B. he had only had that new bicycle since the day before
C. I had only had this new bicycle since the day before
D. he's only had that new bicycle since the day before

73. "Don't waste water, Mum said to Mary.

Mum told Mary _____.

- A. that she doesn't waste water B. to waste water
C. don't waste water **D. not to waste water**

74. "You shouldn't use your cars for short distances, the teacher said.

The teacher advised her students _____.

- A. that you shouldn't use your cars for short distances
B. not to use their cars for short distances
C. not to use your cars for short distances

D. not to use her cars for short distances

75. "I'll finish it by the end of this week," he said.

He promised ____.

A. he'll finish it by the end of this week

B. he would finish it by the end of this week

C. to finish it by the end of that week

D. to finish it by the end of this week

76. "Don't forget to turn the tap off before you leave. " Grandma said.

Grandma reminded me ____.

A. to turn the tap off before I left

B. turn the tap off before you left

C. don't forget to turn the tap off before I left

D. to turn the tap off before you left

77. Dorothy asked him ____ Sarah was his sister.

A. that

B. if

C. what

D. who

78. Tom and Henry asked me to go with ____.

A. him

B. their

C. them

D. they

79. I asked Martha ____ to join the Green Club.

A. whether she is planning

B. if she was planning

C. when was she planning

D. where she was planning

80. Bob wanted to know when ____.

A. will the exam be taken

B. the exam will be taken

C. would the exam be taken

D. the exam would be taken

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

81. Tim called yesterday and said he needed the report right now.

A

B

C

D

82. Sally called from Miami and said that she was swimming here.

A

B

C

D

83. They complained that there isn't any fresh water in the local area.

A **B** C D

84. Rosy said that she will come back there on another project the following year.

A **B** C D

85. Tony promised that he would do his homework today.

A B C **D**

86. Clarence said he couldn't have repaired the car the next day.

A **B** C D

87. Mr Jones told his children not to wasting fresh water.

A B C **D**

88. The teacher asked his students to focus on your topic.

A B C **D**

89. Sally suggested to go to school by bicycle in order to save energy.

A **B** C D

90. Harry offered lending a hand with keeping the school environment clean.

A **B** C D

Part IV. SPEAKING

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

91. "Why don't we have a look at some websites for more information about the environment?" –
" ____ "

A. Yes, thanks. **B. Yes, why not?** C. It's my pleasure. D. Do we?

92. " ____ " - "By bus."

A. What did you take to get there? B. Did you get there by motorbike?

C. How long did it take you to get there? **D. How did you get there?**

93. "Hi, Jack. ____ " - "Not bad. And you?"

A. How's everything? B. What's everything? C. What do you do? D.
How do you do?

94. " ____ " - "That's a good idea."

- A. What about recycling water for gardening? B. Sorry, can I say something?
C. Glad to work with you. D. Excuse me, I want to add something.

95. "Shall I empty the dustbin?" – " ____ ”

- A. Make yourself at home. B. Nice to meet you!
C. It's very nice of you to do so. D. Long time no see.

96. "Can I borrow your notes, please?" – " ____ ”

- A. Well done! B. No, thanks. C. Yes, sure. D. Yes, I can.

97. "Would you like to join this Green Project with us?" - " ____ ”

- A. Yes, I would B. Why not? C. I'd love to D. It doesn't matter.

98. "Where should we start with the project?" – " ____ ”

- A. I never mind. B. I'm glad to hear that.
C. Oh, that would be great. D. What about searching the webs?

99. "Hi, John. Congratulations!" – " ____ ”

- A. I'm sorry. B. Thank you. C. My pleasure. D. You're welcome.

100. "Excuse me! Where is the recycling center?" – " ____ ”

- A. Let me see. B. I'm not sure. C. Hold on, please. D. It's over there.

101. Thanks for doing that." - " ____ ”

- A. It's my pleasure B. Don't say that. C. Not at all. D. It's nice of you

102. "How long will the meeting last?" – " ____ ”

- A. Half past ten. B. Since early morning.
C. Once a week, usually. D. An hour or so, I expect.

103. " ____ " - "I'm going to make a table."

A. Why is this recycled wood used?

B. How is this recycled wood used?

C. What's this recycled wood for?

D. Whose is this recycled wood?

104. " ____ " - "It was very sunny and hot. We had a bit of a heatwave."

A. Did you enjoy your holiday?

B. How was the wave?

C. What was the weather like there?

D. How was the beach?

105. "Could you do me a favor, please?" - " ____ "

A. Let me help you.

B. Sure. What can I do for you?

C. No, thanks. I'm fine.

D. Yes, go ahead!

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

GLOBAL WARMING

Few people now question the reality of global warming and its effects on the world's climate. Many scientists (106) ____ the blame for recent natural disasters on the increase in the world's temperatures and are convinced that, more than (107) ____ before, the Earth is at (108) ____ from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. (109) ____ to them, global warming is making extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, even more (110) ____ and causing sea levels all around the world to (111) ____.

Environmental groups are putting (112) ____ on governments to take actions to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide which is given (113) ____ by factories and power plants, thus attacking the problems at its source. They are in (114) ____ of more money being spent on research into solar, wind and wave energy devices, which could then replace existing power (115) ____.

Some scientists, (116) ____, believe that even if we stopped releasing carbon dioxide and other gasses into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait (117) ____ hundred years to notice the results. Global warming, it seems, is here to stay.

106. A. give

B. put

C. take

D. have

107. A. yet

B. never

C. once

D. ever

108. A. threat

B. danger

C. risk

D. harm

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 109. A. Concerning | B. Regarding | C. Depending | D. According |
| 110. A. strict | B. severe | C. strong | D. heavy |
| 111. A. raise | B. arise | C. rise | D. lift |
| 112. A. force | B. pressure | C. persuasion | D. encouragement |
| 113. A. off | B. away | C. up | D. over |
| 114. A. belief | B. request | C. favor | D. suggestion |
| 115. A. factories | B. generations | C. houses | D. stations |
| 116. A. but | B. although | C. despite | D. however |
| 117. A. several | B. over | C. numerous | D. various |

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THINK BEFORE YOU TOSS

Countries around the world have growing mountains of trash because people are throwing out more trash than ever before. How did we become a throwaway society?

First of all, it is now easier to replace an item than to spend time and money to repair it. Thanks to modern manufacturing and technology, companies are able to produce items quickly and inexpensively. Products are plentiful and prices are low, so we would rather buy something new than repair it. Even if we did want to repair something, many items are almost impossible to repair. These products contain many tiny, complicated parts. Some even contain small computer chips. It's easier to throw these items away and buy new ones than to fix them.

Another contributing factor is our love of disposable products. As busy people, we are always looking for ways to save time and make our lives easier. Why should we use cloth kitchen towels? It's easier to use paper towel once and toss it out. Companies manufacture thousands of different kinds of **disposable** items: paper plates, plastic cups, cameras, and razors for shaving, to name a few. The problem is that disposable products also contribute to our trash problem.

Our **appetite** for new products also contributes to the problem. We are addicted to buying things. As consumers, we want the latest clothes, the best TVs, and cellphones with west features. Companies tell us to buy, buy, and buy. Advertisements persuade us wer is better. The result is that we throw away useful possessions to make room for new ones.

118. Which of the following is NOT a reason for people to replace a broken item?

A. Products are now mass produced at affordable prices.

B. It takes almost no time to fix broken items.

C. Many items are too complicated to repair.

D. Some products contain tiny, complicated chips.

119. All of the following are disposable products, EXCEPT ____.

A. cloth kitchen towels B. paper plates C. plastic cups D. razors for shaving

120. The word “**disposable**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. convenient B. inexpensive C. throwaway D. single-use

121. Why are we hooked on buying new things?

A. We throw the old items to make room for the new ones.

B. We have more money than ever before.

C. We want to own as many things as possible.

D. We are made to believe that the new is the better.

122. The word “**appetite**” in the last paragraph can be best replaced by ____.

A. need B. demand C. desire D. taste

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE BALANCE OF NATURE

All the different plants and animals in a natural community are in a state of balance. This balance is achieved by the plants and animals interacting with each other and with their non-living surroundings. An example of a natural community is a woodland, and a woodland is usually dominated by a particular species of plant, such as the oak tree in an oak wood. The oak tree in this example is therefore called the **dominant** species but there are also many other types of plants, from brambles, bushes, and small trees to mosses, lichens and algae growing on tree trunks and rocks.

The plants of a community are the producers: they use carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen to build up their tissues using energy in the form of sunlight. The plant **tissues** form food for the plant-eating animals (herbivores) which are in turn eaten by flesh-eating animals (carnivores).

Thus, plants produce the basic food supply for all the animals of a community. The animals themselves are the consumers, and are either herbivores or carnivores.

Examples of herbivores in a woodland community are rabbits, deer, mice and snails, and insects such as aphids and caterpillars. The herbivores are sometimes eaten by the carnivores. Woodland carnivores are of all sizes, from insects such as beetles and lacewings to animals such as owls, shrews and foxes. Some carnivores feed on herbivores, some feed on the smaller carnivores, while some feed on both: a tawny owl will eat beetles and shrews as well as voles and mice. These food relationships between the different members of the community are known as food chains or food webs. All food chains start with plants. The links of the chain are formed by the herbivores that eat the plants and the carnivores that feed on the herbivores. There are more **organisms** at the base of the food chain than at the top; for example, there are many more green plants than carnivores in a community.

Another important section of the community is made up of the decomposers. They include the bacteria and fungi that live in the soil and feed on dead animals and plants. By doing this they break down the tissues of the dead organisms and release mineral salts into the soil.

123. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. All the plants in a wood are eaten by animals.
- B. All the animals in a wood depend on plants for their food supply.
- C. Plants and animals in a natural community do not interact with their non-living surroundings.
- D. The balance of a natural community means there is no primary species.

124. The best definition for the word "**dominant**" in paragraph 1 is ____.

- A. having the most important position
- B. covering the majority of the area
- C. providing food for others
- D. making up the whole community

125. All of the following statements are true, EXCEPT ____.

- A. some animals eat other animals
- B. plants depend on the sun to grow
- C. plants depend on the gasses in the atmosphere to grow
- D. not every food chain starts with plants

126. The word "**tissues**" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by ____.

A. leaves

B. roots

C. cells

D. trunks

127. Which of the following is NOT an example of carnivores?

A. shrew

B. lacewings

C. owl

D. aphids

128. What makes the links in a food chain?

A. the plants and the herbivores

B. the herbivores and the carnivores

C. the carnivores and the decomposers

D. the plants and the decomposers

129. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Some animals eat plant-eating animals and also flesh-eating animals.

B. There are more organism at the base of a food chain than at the top.

C. Green plants outnumber carnivores in a food chain.

D. The consumers are at the base of a food chain.

130. The word "**organism**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. plants

B. animals

C. herbivores

D. living things

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. "We saw a strange man in the garden," they told their son.

A. They told their son that we had seen a strange man in the garden.

B. They told their son that they had seen a strange man in the garden.

C. They told their son that we saw a strange man in the garden.

D. They told their son that they saw a strange man in the garden.

132. "We're staying in tonight," said Emily.

A. Emily said that we were staying in tonight.

B. Emily said that they were staying in tonight

C. Emily said that we were staying in that night.
in that night.

D. Emily said that they were staying

133. "I've bought a ring," he said to his girlfriend.

- A. He said his girlfriend that he had bought a ring.
- B. He said his girlfriend that he bought a ring.
- C. He told his girlfriend that he had bought a ring.
- D. He told his girlfriend that he bought a ring.

134. "We went to work yesterday," she said.

- A. She said that they had been to work the day before.
- B. She told that they had been to work the day before.
- C. She said that they had been to work the following day.
- D. She said that she had been to work the day before.

135. "Don't swim out too far, boys," he said.

- A. He encouraged the boys not to swim out too far.
- B. He advised the boys not to swim out too far.
- C. He warned the boys not to swim out too far.
- D. He threatened the boys not to swim out too far.

136. "I'm sorry I couldn't come to your birthday party last Friday, Jane," Bob said.

- A. Bob is sorry for not coming to Jane's birthday party last Friday.
- B. Bob apologizes for not coming to Jane's birthday party last Friday.
- C. Bob makes excuses for not coming to Jane's birthday party last Friday.
- D. Bob wishes to come to Jane's birthday party last Friday.

137. "Let's go for a walk. We've been working all day," said Joanna.

- A. Joanna suggested going for a walk because they had been working all day.
- B. Joanna insisted on going for a walk because they had been working all day.
- C. Joanna suggested going for a walk because they have been working all day.
- D. Joanna suggested going for a walk because she had been working all day.

138. "You'd better not waste your time, Tommy," Mum said.

A. Mum urged Tommy to waste time.
waste your time.

B. Mum advised Tommy not to

C. Mum advised Tommy not to waste his time.

D. Mum advised Tommy not to waste her time. 139. "I'll take the children to the park," said the husband to his wife.

A. The husband asked the wife to take the children to the park.

B. The husband offered to take the children to the park.

C. The husband insisted on taking the children to the park.

D. The husband requested to take the children to the park.

140. "You've broken my CD player, Sam," said Jenny.

A. Jenny charged Sam with having broken her CD player.

B. Jenny charged Sam with having broken his CD player.

C. Jenny blamed Sam for having broken her CD player.

D. Jenny blamed Sam for having broken his CD player.

Unit 10. ECOTOURISM

Part I. PHONETICS

1. A. <u>c</u> ulture	B. <u>p</u> ublic	C. <u>s</u> ustain	D. <u>b</u> utterfly
2. A. <u>p</u> ollution	B. <u>c</u> oral	C. <u>p</u> roblem	D. <u>e</u> cology
3. A. <u>d</u> iscount	B. <u>o</u> bserve	C. <u>s</u> afari	D. <u>s</u> cuba-diving
4. A. <u>r</u> elax	B. <u>d</u> eparture	C. <u>b</u> enefit	D. <u>i</u> nterest
5. A. <u>n</u> ature	B. <u>m</u> anage	C. <u>b</u> alance	D. <u>c</u> ampfire

6. A. suggest	B. involve	C. travel	D. sustain
7. A. natural	B. safari	C. interest	D. benefit
8. A. butterfly	B. departure	C. tradition	D. protection
9. A. environment	B. ecology	C. sustainable	D. beneficial
10. A. ecotourism	B. relaxation	C. preservation	D. disappointed

Exercise 3. 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.

A. priceless B. half-cooked C. unlimited **D. limited**

A. award B. prize C. deduction D. bonus

A. pre-tested B. preserved C. reserved D. protested

A. participate B. conduct C. enjoy D. depart

15. Cutting down trees or hunting wild animals may upset the ecological balance of an area.

- A. strengthen B. motivate C. comfort D. disturb

16. Mass tourism may cause numerous problems.

- A. bring in B. bring up C. bring about D. bring away

17. I am very much interested in learning more about ecotourism and its benefits.

- A. problems B. advantages C. dangers D. issues

18. Ecotourism means travel to areas of natural or ecological interest to observe wildlife and learn about the environment.

- A. look at B. look up C. look into D. look down

19. Mass tourism has contributed to the destruction of the environment.

- A. organization B. structure C. construction D. devastation

20. A lot of waste from hotels and vehicles is also discharged into the water and air.

- A. discussed B. collected C. released D. treated

21. Tourists enjoy the beauty of wildlife without harming it.

- A. fostering B. damaging C. protecting D. preserving

22. To entertain tourists, we have to change our usual foods to suit their tastes or adapt dances and traditions to suit their needs.

- A. satisfy B. enjoy C. attract D. persuade

23. Ecotourism can be beneficial to local people.

- A. bad B. good C. different D. meaningless

24. To build hotels, people destroy forests.

- A. re-plant B. grow C. wipe out D. protect

25. Ecotourism helps tourists learn how to protect the environment.

- A. damage B. change C. adapt D. save

26. Some farmers in the Mekong Delta have attracted hundreds of foreign visitors to their ecological gardens.

A. appealed to B. refused C. rejected D. turned down

27. Our country's natural and cultural potential for ecotourism is well known.

A. possibility for failure B. possibility for victory
C. possibility for loss D. possibility for achievement

28. Eco tours in our country involve mainly travel to natural places.

A. primarily B. basically C. initially D. roughly

29. Their activities are not based on the ecotourism principles.

A. principals B. rules C. criteria D. points

30. If tourists throw rubbish or break tree branches, they are heavily fined.

A. advanced B. compensated C. penalized in money D. awarded in money

31. Some tourist areas have suffered from some environmental damage.

A. covered B. finished C. taken D. undergone

32. Ecotourism activities have had some negative impacts on the environment and people in the area.

A. influences B. factors C. criteria D. stimuli

33. The worst impact is the massive loss of land.

A. minimal B. tiny C. heavy D. acceptable

34. Ecotourism needs to recruit better educated people, so it won't provide more jobs for the local people.

A. reduce B. offer C. wipe out D. add

35. If tourists leave litter after the picnic, they may cause pollution.

A. drop B. depart C. escape D. disappear

36. Making a campfire requires cutting down trees for firewood.

A. demands B. fosters C. encourages D. prevents

37. Campfires may cause forest fires if they are unattended.

- A. focused B. neglected C. looked after D. watched
38. Hunting animals may lead to their extinction.
- A. reduction B. imprisonment C. death D. survival
39. Ecotourism is booming and tour operators say this helps nature.
- A. decreasing B. declining C. falling D. flourishing
40. Ecotourism is making animals bolder and become less cautious about other animals.
- A. careful B. careless C. reckless D. foolish
41. If animals become less careful about other animals, they are at risk of being attacked by their natural predators.
- A. helped B. harmed C. protected D. saved
42. Ecotourism is a unique way for travellers to engage in sustainable tourism while vacationing.
- A. disconnect B. promise to marry C. join D. catch

Exercise 4. 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.

43. The United Nations has declared the celebration of the International Day of Ecotourism, to promote sustainable practices in this growing industry.
- A. favour B. raise C. boost D. delay
44. In order for ecotourism to be categorized as successful, it must involve local populations in the program.
- A. exclude B. comprise C. engage D. relate
43. Venice has suggested imposing a tax on all visitors to help pay for restoration of the ancient buildings.
- A. introducing B. removing C. levying D. lessening
46. There are 1.6 billion tourists roaming the world, and the impact of tourism can be devastating.
- A. disastrous B. nondestructive C. ruinous D. devastative
47. "Green" tourists or "eco-tourists" are upset by the effects of mass tourism.

A. tense

B. troubled

C. nervous

D. relaxed

48. How many people can visit the Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador without affecting the ecological balance?

A. keeping intact

B. influencing

C. troubling

D. causing

disturbance

49. It may become necessary for the United Nations to work out international agreements and strict environmental controls on the tourist industry.

A. tight

B. loose

C. exact

D. accurate

50. Researchers believe tourists disrupt animals in their natural habitat.

A. disturb

B. confuse

C. organize

D. mix up

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

51. If businesses want to protect the environment, they will aid the local community and educating travellers.

A

B

C

D

52. Nowadays, many of us tried to live in a way that will damage the environment as little as possible.

A

B

C

D

53. Ecotourism must benefits the local people and involve the local community.

A

B

C

D

54. Ecotourism must be sustainable, that is make a profit without destroy natural resources.

A

B

C

D

55. Ecotourism must provide an experiences that tourists want to pay for.

A

B

C

D

56. In a true ecotourism project, a nature reserve allows a small number of tourists to visiting its rare animals

A

B

and uses the money that is generated to continue with important.

C

D

57. The local people have jobs in the nature reserve as guides and wardens and also has a voice in how the

A

B

C

D

project develops.

58. Tourists stay in local houses with local people, not in special built hotels.

A

B

C

D

59. Tourists experience the local culture and do not take precious energy and water away from the locally

A

B

C

D

population.

60. Tourists travel by foot, by boat, bicycle or elephant so that there is no pollution.

A

B

C

D

61. Ecotourism brings tourists a specially experience that they will remember all of their lives.

A

B

C

D

62. This type of tourism can only involve small number of people so it can be expensive.

A

B

C

D

63. Tourists can apply to the principles of ecotourism wherever they go for their holiday.

A

B

C

D

64. Tourists should learn about the place that they going to visit.

A

B

C

D

65. Have respect for local culture by wearing clothes that will not offend local people and ask them for

A

B

C

permission before you take a photograph.

D

66. Remember the phrase "Leave nothing behind you except footprints and taking nothing away except

A

B

C

D

photographs".

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

67. If you buy souvenirs made from endangered animals or plants, you ____ contribute to making them become extinct.

A. would

B. might

C. could

D. are

68. You ____ help the local people if you buy local products whenever possible and pay a fair price for what you buy.

A. could

B. would

C. wouldn't

D. will

69. If you want to help, remember ____ or use other non-polluting forms of transport whenever you can.

A. to walk

B. walk

C. walking

D. walked

70. Eco-tourists should be flexible and keep a sense of humour when ____ things wrong.

A. went

B. goes

C. go

D. going

71. Don't be afraid ____ the holiday company about what they do that is 'eco'.

A. about asking

B. to asking

C. asking

D. to ask

72. "Eco" is very fashionable today and a lot of holidays that ____ as ecotourism are not much better than traditional tourism.

A. advertise

B. are advertised

C. are advertising

D. advertising

83. Ecotourism may become popular as people look for ways to get really close ____ exotic wildlife while keeping a clear conscience.

- A. at B. in C. to D. with

84. Gorillas and penguins are among the species most susceptible ____ ecotourism because they have a strong tendency to relax in the presence of humans.

- A. to B. in C. by D. with

85. As animals ____ to feeling comfortable with humans, they may become bolder.

- A. will get used B. get used C. got used D. could get used

86. Professor Blumstein says that ecotourism is similar ____ domesticating or urbanizing the animals.

- A. with B. as C. to D. like

87. Animals' regular interactions with people may lead ____ a kind of taming.

- A. up B. in C. for D. to

88. Domesticated animals are less responsive ____ stimulated predatory attacks.

- A. to B. with C. on D. at

89. Animals will take more time to flee from danger if they ____ in cities and are bolder.

- A. will B. live C. would live D. could live

90. Ecotourism in distant and remote spots around the planet is getting more popular ____ tourists and tour guides.

- A. to B. on C. with D. between

Part IV. SPEAKING

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

Two friends Nam and Lan are talking about the topic of ecotourism.

91. Nam: "How important is tourism to our country?"

Lan: " ____ "

- A. More and more companies are advertising about ecotourism.

B. It really helps to create more jobs for a lot of people.

C. Tourism is also an industry.

D. It is hard to develop without learning about tourism.

92. Lan: "Would you like to work in tourism?"

Nam: " ____ "

A. The number of tourists to our country is increasing.

B. Everyone wants to be employed.

C. It's always been my dream to work as a tour guide.

D. Being a tour guide, you can lead an interesting life.

93. Nam: "What do you think tourism will be like in the future?"

Lan: " ____ "

A. I guess there will be various forms of tourism.

B. I've always interested in tourism industry.

C. It's not easy to find a job in tourism these days.

D. More females than males work in tourism industry.

94. Lan: "What do you think of the idea of space tourism?"

Nam: " ____ "

A. I'm thinking about ecotourism benefits.

B. Space exploration has brought numerous changes.

C. Rich people tend to spend more money on travelling.

D. It might be a profitable industry in the future.

95. Nam: "Do you think ecotourism is a good idea?"

Lan: " ____ "

A. Certainly. A lot of people may benefit from this kind of tourism.

B. Ecotourism is getting more and more popular.

C. Ecotourism is a hot topic these days.

D. Business people need a good idea to start up.

96. Nam: "Do you think tourism helps people in the world understand each other?"

Lan: "____"

A. It is important for people in the world to understand each other.

B. Wars may end when people understand each other.

C. People need sympathy to understand each other.

D. Definitely. Tourism helps people to get to know more about different cultures.

97. Nam: "Is tourism something that only rich people can take part in?"

Lan: "____"

A. Rich people tend to spend luxurious holidays.

B. Not really. So many cheap holidays are being offered these days.

C. Cheap holidays give you a chance to travel to more places.

D. Places of attractions are always full of visitors.

98. Nam: "What factors affect tourism?"

Lan: "____"

A. Economic factors are always decisive ones.

B. A strong tourism industry brings the country numerous advantages.

C. It is influenced by so many things, such as weather, people, and administrative policies.

D. People need to be professionally trained to work in tourism industry.

99. Nam: "Do you think tourism is bad for the planet?"

Lan: "____"

A. To some extent, yes, especially when tourists travel by plane.

B. People need to live in a green planet.

- C. A lot of people want to travel around the planet.
- D. We should protect our planet from bad tourism.

100. Nam: "What do you think about tourists in our country?"

Lan: "_____"

- A. There are tourists coming from other countries as well.
- B. Our country is a favourite destination for many tourists.
- C. The numbers of visitors to our country is increasing.
- D. Well, most of them behave appropriately, but some are still very rude.

101. Lan: "How has tourism changed over the past few decades?"

Nam: "_____"

- A. Tourism is also considered as an industry.
- B. In general, people without skills are at risk of being unemployed.
- C. There have been new types of tourism, and tourists have become more responsible.
- D. Ecotourism is not always beneficial to the local people.

102. Lan: "Are you a good ambassador for our country's tourism industry?"

Nam: "_____"

- A. Tourism industry really needs good ambassadors.
- B. I hope so. I've always tried to get more people to know about tourist destinations in our country.
- C. A number of people have been chosen as tourism ambassadors.
- D. Tourism ambassadors really need to be good at communication skills.

103. Lan: "Which places in our country do visitors enjoy visiting the most?"

Nam: "_____"

- A. It depends. Foreign visitors often like places such as Sa Pa or Ha Long Bay.
- B. Our country is famous for many tourist attractions and friendly people.

- C. Not all visitors are well-informed about places of attraction.
- D. Tourism industry needs to work harder to boost the tourist destinations.

104. Nam: "What are some of the benefits of going away on holiday?"

Lan: "_____"

- A. Going away on holiday is getting more and more popular.
- B. Ecotourism brings a number of benefits to the local people.
- C. It is always expensive if people go to a place of tourist attractions.
- D. We may broaden our horizons and experience new cultures.

105. Lan: "Do you always like to go to the same place for your holiday?"

Nam: "_____"

- A. It is strange that some people go to the same place again and again.
- B. I don't think so. I always like to experience different places.
- C. Preference for certain places is still common among a number of tourists.
- D. Different places have different attractions.

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Ecotourism is booming and many tour operators say this is helpful to nature. Every year, millions of people visit protected (106) _____ areas to observe rare species. However, a new report casts doubt (107) _____ this form of tourism. The report, (108) _____ in the journal "Trends in Ecology and Evolution", suggests that ecotourism damages more than (109) _____ nature. Researchers believe tourists disrupt animals in their natural (110) _____. They point to a recent (111) _____ in Costa Rica where turtles had problems laying their eggs because of the many tourists who had gathered (112) _____ the beach to watch them.

The report says that ecotourism is (113) _____ animals bolder. A human presence makes animals tamer and less (114) _____ about other animals. This could put them at (115) _____ of being attacked by their natural predators, so more of them will be killed. The report says that when animals interact with humans, "they may let (116) _____ their guard". The report also says it is essential, "to develop a more comprehensive understanding of how different species in different

situations (117) _____ to human visitation, and under what precise conditions human exposure might put them at risk".

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 106. A. nature | B. natural | C. naturally | D. naturism |
| 107. A. about | B. for | C. with | D. on |
| 108. A. publicized | B. publicizing | C. published | D. publishing |
| 109. A. helps | B. help | C. helpful | D. helpless |
| 110. A. habitable | B. habitation | C. habit | D. habitat |
| 111. A. even | B. event | C. eventful | D. eventual |
| 112. A. over | B. in | C. on | D. to |
| 113. A. making | B. changing | C. adapting | D. altering |
| 114. A. cautiously | B. cautiousness | C. caution | D. cautious |
| 115. A. chance | B. risk | C. work | D. once |
| 116. A. up | B. in | C. down | D. on |
| 117. A. respond | B. response | C. responsive | D. respondent |

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Tourism will always have an impact on the places visited. Sometimes the impact is good, but often **it** is negative. For example, if lots of people visit one place, then this can damage the environment. The question is - how can we minimize the problems without preventing people from travelling and visiting places?

The main aim of ecotourism is to reduce the negative impact that tourism has on the environment and local people. The idea is to encourage tourists to think about what they do when they visit a place.

It's great to talk about protecting the environment, but how do you actually do this? There are a number of key points. Tourists shouldn't drop litter, they should stay on the paths, they shouldn't interfere with wildlife and they should respect local customs and traditions.

Some people see ecotourism as a contradiction. They say that any tourism needs infrastructure - roads, airports and hotels. The more tourists that visit a place, the more of these are needed and, by building more of these, you can't **avoid** damaging the environment.

But, of course, things aren't so black and white. Living in a place of natural beauty doesn't mean that you shouldn't benefit from things like better roads. As long as the improvements benefit the local people and not just the tourists, and the local communities are consulted on plans and changes, then is there really a problem?

In 2002 the United Nations celebrated the "International Year of Ecotourism". Over the past twenty years, more and more people have started taking eco-holidays. In countries such as Ecuador, Nepal, Costa Rica and Kenya, ecotourism represents a significant proportion of the tourist industry.

118. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. A brief introduction about ecotourism
- B. Some Dos for ecotourists
- C. Some Don'ts for ecotourists
- D. Benefits and drawbacks of ecotourism

119. In paragraph 1, the word "it" refers to ____.

- A. tourism
- B. environment
- C. impact
- D. damage

120. According to the passage, what does the ecotourism aim at?

- A. stopping ecotourism altogether
- B. reducing the tourism problems
- C. preventing tourists from travelling
- D. finding a new form of tourism

121. According to the passage, which of the following is not mentioned as an activity to protect the environment?

- A. not littering
- B. not interfering with wildlife
- C. respecting local customs and traditions
- D. not hunting animals for food

122. In paragraph 4, the word "avoid" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. present
- B. pretend
- C. prevent
- D. protest

123. Which of the following is TRUE about the author's opinion?

- A. Building extra infrastructure in ecotourism areas must be prohibited.
- B. New infrastructure could be accepted as long as it also helps local people.
- C. Tourists are consulted about the plans to build new infrastructure.
- D. Governments are consulted about the plans to build new infrastructure,

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Ecotourism is a unique way for travellers to engage in sustainable tourism while vacationing. Throughout the years, specific "Eco" organizations, including Eco-resorts, wurs, and Non-Governmental Organizations, have developed across the globe. This specific type of tourism is now increasingly becoming one of the more popular, with growth rates increasing every year. The United Nations, aware of the fact that tourism could be one of the most **detrimental** activities if not planned in accordance with the threshold imposed by nature, has declared the celebration of the International Day of Ecotourism, to promote sustainable practices in this growing industry.

Recently, The Division for Sustainable Development, Small Island Developing States Unit, decided that in preparation for the International Day of Ecotourism, it would be beneficial to identify successful practices of ecotourism on small islands. In order for ecotourism to be **categorized** as successful, it must meet the following criteria: it must combine natural and cultural tourism; it must involve local populations in the program, including providing educational resources to the local community; it must identity, manage, and conserve the natural and cultural environment, as well as the resources on the island; it must generate practices that will lead to the future sustainability of the island. If these criteria are followed by an organization, it deserves to be recognized as successful.

In order to locate these certain organizations, the SIDS Unit started a thoughtful internet search for ecotourism organizations. The focus was on four different categories: Eco-resorts and hotels, Eco-tours, Non-Governmental Organizations involved in ecotourism, and Government Codes of Conduct and Guidelines regarding ecotourism for travellers. Once an Internet-site that filled the criteria was located, further contact with the organizations was initiated, enabling us to obtain further information directly from the source. Many of the organizations were delighted to correspond with us and are eager to show all that **their** organization has achieved.

The stories presented come from across the globe and vary in success levels. While all of the organizations engage in practicing ecotourism, some focus in different areas than others. This is due to a various number of reasons, including the size of an organization, length of time the organization has been in existence, amount of funding available, and economic/political situations occurring on the island. However, it is important to recognize that although some ecotourism organizations are more developed than others, the ultimate goal of sustainable development, conservation and education through ecotourism remains consistent.

124. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Ecotourism and its related issues

B. Sustainable development

C. Environment pollution and its causes

D. Job opportunities for local people

125. In paragraph 1, the word "**detrimental**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. constructive **B. destructive** C. supportive D. beneficial

126. Why has the United Nations declared the celebration of the International Day of Ecotourism?

- A. to raise people's awareness about ecotourism
B. to encourage more people to experience ecotourism
C. to boost sustainable practices in ecotourism
D. to stop ecotourism services completely

127. In paragraph 2, the word "**categorized**" is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. prioritized B. typified C. examined **D. classified**

128. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a criterion for successful ecotourism?

- A. combination of natural and cultural tourism
B. local populations' involvement in the program
C. conservation of the natural and cultural environment
D. improvement in the infrastructure for more tourist attraction

129. In paragraph 3, the word "**their**" refers to ____.

- A. organisations'** B. travellers' C. hotels' D. guidelines'

130. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for the differences in organizations' focuses?

- A. How big the organization is.
B. How long the organization has been in existence
C. How much money is available to the organization.
D. How much the organization is supported.

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. Eco-travellers have to prevent or minimize any negative impacts on the environment.

- A. Eco-travellers are not required to protect the environment.
- B. Eco-travellers are encouraged not to have any negative impacts on the environment.
- C. It is eco-travellers' responsibility to prevent or minimize any negative impacts on the environment.
- D. Eco-travellers have never had any negative impacts on the environment.

132. Our aim is to provide tourists with the principles of ecotourism throughout their trip.

- A. Tourists provide us with the principles of ecotourism throughout their trip.
- B. We aim at providing the principles of ecotourism for tourists throughout their trip.
- C. We provide ourselves with the principles of ecotourism through our trip.
- D. We need more information about the principles of ecotourism for our trip.

133. You should choose your travel provider on the basis of their eco principles and practices before you go.

- A. You are advised to choose your travel provider on the basis of their eco principles and practices before your departure.
- B. You are obliged to choose your travel provider on the basis of their eco principles and practices before your departure.
- C. You are required to choose your travel provider on the basis of their eco principles and practices before your departure.
- D. You have to choose your travel provider on the basis of their eco principles and practices before your departure.

134. It is necessary for you to educate yourself about the destination you are visiting by reading guidebooks and travel articles.

- A. You don't have to educate yourself about the destination you are visiting by reading guidebooks and travel articles.
- B. You aren't required to educate yourself about the destination you are visiting by reading guidebooks and travel articles.
- C. You should educate yourself about the destination you are visiting by reading guidebooks and travel articles.

D. You may object to educating yourself about the destination you are visiting by reading guidebooks and travel articles.

135. It is compulsory for the tourists to learn about the vital eco-systems before arriving.

A. Tourists are free to learn about the vital eco-systems before arriving.

B. It is optional for tourists to learn about the vital eco-systems before arriving.

C. Tourists are not required to learn about the vital eco-systems before arriving.

D. Tourists are required to learn about the vital eco-systems before arriving.

Exercise 12. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

136. You can't remove any products from the nature. It is illegal.

A. You can't remove any products from the nature, so it is illegal.

B. Because you can't remove any products from the nature, it is illegal.

C. You can't remove any products from the nature because it is illegal.

D. You can't remove any products from the nature unless it is illegal.

137. You should try to limit the use of natural resources. They are running out in many tourist destinations.

A. You should try to limit the use of natural resources unless they are running out in many tourist destinations.

B. Because you try to limit the use of natural resources, they are running out in many tourist destinations.

C. You should try to limit the use of natural resources, so they are running out in many tourist destinations.

D. Natural resources are running out in many tourist destinations, so you should try to limit their use.

138. We don't allow the local people to hunt endangered species for our consumption. They will become extinct sooner.

A. We don't allow the local people to hunt endangered species for our consumption, so they will become extinct sooner.

B. If we allowed the local people to hunt endangered species for our consumption, they would become extinct sooner.

C. We don't allow the local people to hunt endangered species for our consumption unless they will become extinct sooner.

D. They will become extinct sooner if we don't allow the local people to hunt endangered species for our consumption.

139. You stay in locally owned accommodation and buy products from local people. You will support local community.

A. You will support local community if you stay in locally owned accommodation and buy products from local people.

B. You will support local community unless you stay in locally owned accommodation and buy products from local people.

C. You stay in locally owned accommodation and buy products from local people because you will support local community.

D. You stay in locally owned accommodation and buy products from local people only if you will support local community.

140. Living areas are damaged or destroyed. They might not be available to future generations.

A. Living areas are damaged or destroyed because they might not be available to future generations.

B. Living areas are damaged or destroyed, but they might be available to future destroyed.

C. Living areas might not be available to future generations if they are damaged or destroyed.

D. Living areas might not be available to future generations unless they are damaged or destroyed.

