HOÀNG THỊ XUẨN HOA (Chủ biên) HOÀNG HẢI ANH — ĐẶNG MINH ANH — BÙI THỊ ÁNH DƯƠNG HOÀNG THỊ HỒNG HẢI — CẤN THUỲ LINH

Bài táp TRÁC NGHIỆM Tiếng Anh

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THEO CHƯƠNG TRÌNH VÀ SÁCH GIÁO KHOA MỚI

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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.

B. w <u>o</u> rk	C. more	D. divorce				
B. talk <u>ed</u>	C. reached	D. loved				
B. help	C. tennis	D. tell				
B. m <u>u</u> m	C. contribute	D. v <u>u</u> lnerable				
B. shar <u>ed</u>	C. call <u>ed</u>	D. visit <u>ed</u>				
B. spl <u>i</u> t	C. ch <u>i</u> ldren	D. finance				
B. cl <u>ea</u> n	C. each	D. l <u>ea</u> d				
B. challenge	C. career	D. happy				
B. <u>a</u> like	C. tradition	D. equ <u>a</u> l				
B. grateful	C. educate	D. grandparents				
Part II. VOCABULARY						
ARY						
	indicate the correct ar	nswer to each of the following				
e letter A, B, C or D to	now because she's					
e letter A, B, C or D to	now because she's C. arranging	meal. D. keeping				
with us to see a movie B. making	now because she's C. arranging	meal. D. keeping				
with us to see a movie B. making or cooking dinner as m	now because she's C. arranging by mother usually work C. later	meal. D. keeping ss D. late				
with us to see a movie B. making or cooking dinner as m B. early	c now because she's C. arranging by mother usually work C. later my parents are away or	meal. D. keeping ss D. late				
with us to see a movie B. making or cooking dinner as m B. early younger sisters when	C. arranging y mother usually work C. later my parents are away of C. look for	meal. D. keeping S D. late on business. D. take charge of				
with us to see a movie B. making or cooking dinner as m B. early younger sisters when B. take care o	C. arranging y mother usually work C. later my parents are away of C. look for	meal. D. keeping S D. late on business. D. take charge of				
	B. talked B. help B. mum B. shared B. split B. clean B. challenge B. alike	B. talked C. reached B. help C. tennis C. contribute C. called C. called C. children C. children C. career C. career C. career C. career C. career				

	A. strong	B. hard	C. heavy	D. huge
16. My to finis		the yesterday bu	t I forgot about it since	I had much homework
	A. wash-up	B. laundry	C. childcare	D. exercises
17	the rubbish in the ea	arly morning is a part of	of my daily routine.	
	A. Taking out	B. Coming out	C. Pulling out	D. Bringing out
18. My house.	y wife is going on her b	ousiness next week so	I have to most of	the chores around the
	A. distribute	B. hold	C. take	D. handle
19. Mr	. Hoang found it diffic	ult to be in charge of the	ne household	
	A. financial	B. financially	C. finances	D. financier
20	is a person who wo	rks at home and takes o	care of the house and fa	amily.
	A. Breadwinner	B. Homemaker	C. Servant	D. Houseman
21. Wł	hen his wife gave birth	to a baby boy, Mr. Na	m became the sole	_ .
	A. housemaid	B. housekeeper	C. father	D. breadwinner
22. My	y mother and I often go	to the supermarket to	shop for at week	ends.
	A. cook	B. groceries	C. heavy lifting	D. the chores
23. Af	ter eating dinner, I hav	e to do the and th	en do my homework e	every day.
	A. washing-up	B. wash-up	C. washing-ups	D. washings-up
	er husband is very kind ner.	. He always cares	her and never puts all	of the housework
	A. about - in	B. for - in	C. about - on	D. with - on
25. To	Hoa, her father is the	greatest person in the v	vorld and he always se	ts a good for her.
	A. role	B. behaviour	C. example	D. action
26. We	e take in doing th	e washing-up, cleaning	the floor and watering	g the flowers.
	A. turn	B. out	C. around	D. turns

27. Most people will receive	benefits v	when sharing the housewo	ork in their family.
A. enormously	B. enormity	C. enormous	D. strong
28. Like his mother, Viet is a	child who	o can talk openly to anyo	ne.
A. social	B. sociable	C. generous	D. critical
29. After marriage, Mrs. Hoa	always keeps g	good with her moth	er-in-law.
A. association	B. relation	C. friendship D	. relationship
30. In many countries, divorce	ces to rise	because of long-standing	g conflicts.
A. tend	B. have	C. aim D	. encourage
Exercise 3. Mark the letter A underlined word(s) in each of		, ,	OSEST in meaning to the
31. We always <u>split</u> the house the washing-up.	ework equally -	my mom cooks, my dad	cleans the house and I do
A. join	B. break	C. share	D. pick up
32. Parents are recommended	l to <u>collaborate</u>	with teachers in education	ng children.
A. part	B. cooperate	C. separate	D. disagree
33. Newborn infants are more	e <u>vulnerable</u> to	illness than others.	
A. easily hurt	B. strong	C. safe	D. hard to affect
34. We're surprised to hear the was a child.	nat his musical	talent was <u>nurtured</u> by the	eir loving parents when he
A. abandoned	B. limited	C. fostered	D. restricted
35. In spite of poverty, we ma	anage to <u>raise</u> o	ur children properly.	
A. give up	B. go up	C. make up	D. bring up
36. She decided to find a job housekeeper.	to <u>earn</u> money	instead of just living at h	nome and being a
A. lend	B. make	C. borrow	D. raise
37. It is advisable that everyo	one in family sh	ares the household duties	<u>3</u> .
A. views	B. ideas	C. jobs	D. chores

38. In	the 20th century, most	of the traditional attitu	des to remarriage are c	hanging.			
	A. conventional	B. contemporary	C.latest	D. new			
	39. After consideration, teaching is still a <u>career</u> worth pursuing as I prefer to become a teacher ike my mother and my father.						
	A. work B. unemployment C. occupation D. professor						
40. Th	e government needs to	seek a solution to prev	vent domestic violence	as soon as possible.			
	A. recreation	B. remedy	C. keyword	D. technique			
	ise 4. Mark the letter A lined word(s) in each o		` ′	TE in meaning to the			
41. Fro	om my point of view, p en.	arental <u>divorce</u> can cau	use lasting negative con	nsequences for			
	A. beginning of a mar	riage	B. the situation of not	marrying			
	C.single person		D. ending of a marriage				
42. It i	s important to create a	daily routine so as to i	mprove your work-life	balance today.			
	A. a situation in which	h two or more things a	re not treated the same				
	B. a state that things a	are of equal weight or f	Force				
	C. a state that things a	are of importance					
	D. a situation that thir	ngs change frequently i	n amount				
43. In their w	my view, husbands shovives.	ould contribute to the h	ousehold duties in orde	er to <u>reduce</u> burden on			
	A. minimise	B. lower	C. decrease	D. increase			
44. We	e try to create an atmos	phere of comfort and s	ecurity for our children	n.			
	A. safety	B. harmony	C. danger	D. shelter			
45. My relax.	y husband <u>willingly</u> he	lps me do the chores at	weekends so that I can	n have more time to			
	A. eagerly	B. reluctantly	C. agreeably	D. readily			

46. In my family, my mother for <u>mending</u> things, especially	=	ng and shopping, my f	ather has responsibility
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 hig	thly critical of his recent	nt disobedience.	
A. disapproving	B. favourable	C. crucial D. unc	omplimentary
49. Ms. Lan taught her childr	en to keep their rooms	neat and tidy when the	ey were four.
A. ordered and untidy	,	B. messy and arrange	d
C. messy and dirty	I	D. clean and undusted	d
50. Setting and clearing the ta to 10-years-old children.	able, making bed and to	aking out the trash are	suitable chores for 8-
A. inappropriate	B. proper	C. acceptable	D. Reasonable
Part III. GRAMMAR			
Exercise 5. Mark the letter A questions.	l, B, C or D to indicate	e the correct answer to	each of the following
51. Hoang his email for	ır times a week in orde	er not to miss anything	important.
A. checks	B. will check	C. is checking	D. check
52. Nowadays, peoples	ocial networks with m	ore and more caution.	
A. uses	B. are using	C. used	D. use
53. At the moment, my sister	her homework, i	my brother game	S.
A. is making - is playing makes - is playing	B. is doing - is	s playing C. doe	s - plays D.
54. It's 7.00 p.m. now and we	e meal together. V	We usually dinner	r at that time.
A. have - eat are eating	B. have - are eating	C. are having	- eat D. are having -

yesterday.	ery day but today I	to school by bus because it	was stolen
A. rode - went am going	B. ride - am going	C. ride - go	D. is riding -
56. That Hoa in class at	fects other students are	ound.	
A. always talk talking	B. is always talking	C. always talks	D. always
57. Hoang and Phong fo	ootball as they're havin	g class now.	
A. don't play playing	B. are playing	C. doesn't play	D. aren't
58. Hoa usually charge	of doing the washing-u	p 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 meetin	g 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 sup	ermarket every Sunday	for shopping.	
A. goes	B. go	C. is going	D. are going
63. Look! Minh on stag	e. She looks so beautif	ul.	
A. sings	B. are singing	C. is singing	D. sang
64. Bich sometimes chi	cken noodle soup for b	reakfast.	
A. are having	B. is having	C. have	D. has
65. Who the guitar in the	nat room, Hoa?		
A. playing	B. is playing	C. play	D. plays
66. Jenny often jeans ar	nd T-shirt at school but	she a gorgeous dress too	lay.

	B. is wearing - we	ears C. wear - is wearing	D. wears -
wears		•••	
67. First thing in the morning	g, I a cup of m	ıılk tea.	
A. has	B. am having	C. have	D. will have
68. Ms. Kim very well	when she's under p	oressure.	
A. not work	B. don't work	C. isn't working	D. doesn't work
69. I'm sorry, Lan is busy no	ow. She her do	cument on the second flo	or.
A. are checking	B. check	C. checks	D. is checking
70. Hurry up, Linh. Other fr	iends for us.		
A. are waiting	B. waits	C. wait	D. is waiting
Exercise 6. Mark the letter in each of the following que		icate the underlined part	that needs correction
71. I <u>look for</u> Daniel. He <u>isn</u>	't in the company.		
A B C	D		
72. Mommy, someone are ca	alling me from unkn	nown number. I won't ans	wer it.
A B	C	D	
73. My alarm <u>rings</u> at 6 o'cle	ock <u>every</u> morning.	Therefore, I always went	to school on time.
A	В	C D	
74. What <u>are</u> you <u>search for</u> ,	Lan? You look so r	nervous.	
A B C	D		
75. We can't play golf. It rai	ns outside.		
A B	C D		
76. Bats usually sleep during	the day <u>and</u> they p	lay and <u>eating</u> at night.	
A B	С	D	
77. She <u>suggests</u> that <u>a</u> coffe	e <u>is tasting</u> good aft	er a meal.	

	A	В		C I)					
78. I <u>an</u>	<u>n not</u> min	ıd <u>if</u> you <u>t</u>	<u>urn on</u> tl	ne <u>air-co</u>	nditione	<u>er</u> .				
	A	В	C		D					
79. <u>Qui</u>	et, my ba	ıby <u>sleeps</u>	. <u>Don't</u>	wake he	r <u>up</u> .					
A		В	C		D					
80. Bac	h <u>is funn</u>	y right no	<u>w</u> . He <u>k</u>	eep telli	ng me jo	okes.				
	A B	3 C		D						
81. Hov	w much <u>i</u> s	s she <u>earn</u>	a montl	n? - <u>Abo</u>	<u>ut</u> 100 <u>d</u>	ollars.				
	I	А В		C	1,	D				
82. We	will hold	l a party <u>to</u>	omorrov	v. <u>Let's</u> c	decorate	the roo	m.			
	A		В	C	D					
83. The	worksho	op <u>is</u> so <u>in</u>	teresting	g that we	aren't v	vanting	to leav	<u>ve</u> now.		
		A	В		C		D			
84. I'm	going to	take part	in the n	ight pror	n <u>next w</u>	<u>veek</u> . It	will be	the annual eve	ent <u>of</u> my sc	hool.
		A			В		\mathbf{C}		D	
85. <u>Is</u> y	our frien	d <u>come</u> to	pick yo	u <u>up</u> ? - 1	No, he <u>is</u>	<u>sn't</u> .				
A		В		C		D				
86. Son	ne people	e enjoy wa	ntching b	olockbus	ster films	s <u>but</u> so	me pec	ple <u>aren't</u> .		
		A	В			C		D		
87. <u>Wh</u>	at's the n	natter <u>witl</u>	<u>ı</u> you? V	Vhy are	you <u>cry</u> ?	,				
	A	В		C	D					
88. Ms.	Lien <u>is</u> s	so kind <u>th</u>	at she <u>is</u>	donating	g thousa	nds of p	ounds	to charity twice	e <u>yearly</u> .	
	A	В		\mathbf{C}					D	

89. He <u>isn</u>	<u>ı't speaking</u> Eı	nglish very <u>y</u>	well because	he has bee	on learning for 5 months.
	A		В	C	D
90. Ngoc	is <u>always</u> very	busy. She i	s practises v	iolin <u>regula</u>	<u>arly</u> .
	A	В	C	D	
Part IV. S	SPEAKING				
	7. Mark the le exchanges.	tter A, B, C	or D to indi	cate the co	rrect response to each of the
91. "How	fashionable a	pair of train	ners you have	e!" - "	_
A.	Do you want	to know wh	ere I bought	them?	B. Thanks for your compliment.
C.	I know it's fa	shionable.			D. Yes, of course.
92. "What	t can I do for y	/ou?" - "	,,, 		
A.	No need to he	elp.			B. Thank you.
C.	Thanks, I'm j	ust looking.			D. Sorry for not buying anything.
93. "How	was the game	show last n	ight?" - "	···	
A.	It showed at 8	8 o'clock.			
B.	Just talking a	bout it.			
C.	I think it was	n't a good ga	ame.		
D.	Great. I gaine	ed more kno	wledge abou	t biology.	
94. "What	t did the meeti	ng discuss?	I didn't atter	nd it becaus	se of traffic jam." - ""
A.	I didn't, eithe	r <mark>.</mark>		B. Tha	nt was great.
C.	You missed th	ne meeting.		D. I'm	sorry, I can't.
95. "I've o	called many tir	mes but the	plumber hası	n't come ye	et." - ""
A.	Wait a minute	e, please.			
B.	We do apolog	gise for this	matter. We'll	fix it soon	
C.	He's maybe b	usy now.			

D. The problem has been fix	ed already.
96. "Would you like to have a picni	c with us on the weekend?" - ""
A. Yes, I'd love to. B. You my pleasure.	a're welcome. C. Of course not. D. It's
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, y	rellow 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 assig	gnment?" - ""
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 di	splay, 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	ne Western world.
B. Because it is soft and beau	ıtiful.
C. Westlife is a pop band.	
D. Since the 1950s, pop has	had some new elements.
102. "What's your neighbourhood li	ke?" - ""
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 Tct holiday already	" "

A. How tim	e flies!	B. Thanks a million.		
C. Don't ma	ike me laugh!	D. No such luck!		
104. "You can borro	ow my book." - '	. ,,		
A. There's n	othing to it!	B. You can such that ag	ain!	
C. No way!		D. Thanks tons.		
105. "Excuse me. C	Could you tell me	e the way to Central Station	on?" - ""	
A. Sure. Jus	t go along this st	reet. B. Oh no. This	way will take us nowhere	2 .
C. There is a	no way you can	do it. D. That's it! Tha	anks for your instruction!	!
Part V. READING				
		sage and mark the letter f the numbered blanks.	A, B, C, or D to indicate	the correct
households, (106) _ people (107) total housework, when they were asknown the shousework should (not work outside the their husbands did to the shouseholds).	the fact that between 18 and 6 hile the women (affected by (109) ked what they the (110) share home were satisfied (111) Received the (111)	al share of household cho many more women now 55, men said they contrib 108) their share to the woman was wo ought was a fair division d equally between male a isfied to perform 80 per contessed to perform 80 per contess	have jobs. In a survey of uted an average of 37 per be nearly double that, at orking or not. of labour, women with joint female partners. Woment - the majority of hour flevels increase beyond	f 1,256 r cent of the 70 per cent. obs felt that nen who did sework - if
week, but for men (unbalanced, (115) _ inequality and (116)	amou the man's sl	I to increase her household to increase her household to increases much less that the actual number of the actual number of the actual housework as	the division of labour beathan the woman's. It is the following hours. Which leads to (comes ne 117)
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 hale 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.

e time to ime with

Linda: I want to retire as soon as possible. I ha play with them. They will become mature very me. I can't stand the thought.	
119. The reason Lorna looks forward to her ret	cirement is because
A. her husband has already retired	B. she likes doing gardening
C. she hates travelling abroad	D. she likes to learn English

house.	•	s born the following year.	B. He wants his	family to live in a big
	C. He wants t	to retire soon.	D. He wants to	earn more money.
121. V	Vho does NOT	want to retire shortly?		
	A. Linda	B. Sue	C. Roger	D. Lorna
121. R	Roger			
next y	•	enough time with his fami	ily already B. will a	sk his boss for retirement
	C. has never l	been to Paris before	D. doesn	't want to go to Paris
122. T	he word "matu	are" in the passage is close	est in meaning to	÷
	A. old	B. grown-up	C. childish	D. young

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

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 _____. C. good habits A. children B. teachers D. parents I28. 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 w hole society falls down. B. A family member will be unhappy to fry his best.

C. Hinnly 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. breath	B. h <u>ea</u> d	C. health	D. h <u>ea</u> rt
3. A. among	B. belong	C. b <u>o</u> dy	D. strong
4. A. approa <u>ch</u>	B. children	C. chocolate	D. stoma <u>ch</u>
5. A. intest <u>i</u> ne	B. m <u>i</u> nd	C. sp <u>i</u> ne	D. rel <u>i</u> able

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. pultry	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. VOCABUL	ARY		
Exercise 3. Mark the questions.	e letter A, B, C, or D to	o indicate the correct a	inswer to each of the following
11. The controller of move, talk and feel en		ystem. Led by the brain	n and nerves, it allows us to
A. circulatory	B. digestive	C. nervous	D. respiratory
12 system of th	e body lets us break d	lown the food we eat ar	nd turn it into energy.
A. Circulatory	B. Digestive	C. Nervous	D. Respiratory
13. Skeletal system o organs.	f the body is made up	of our It support	s our body and protects our
A. bones	B. museles	C. nerves	D. vessels
14. In under a minute your body.	, your can pump	blood to bring oxygen	and nutrients to every cell in
A. brain	B. heart	C. lungs	D. vessels
15. The human carbon dioxide.	system is a series of o	rgans responsible for to	aking in oxygen and expelling
A. circulatory	B. digestive	C. nervous	D. respiratory
16. A healthy belives.	etween work and play	ensures that everyone	has a chance to enjoy their
A. balance	B. control	C. equality	D. share
17. He likes to a	a nap for an hour when	n he arrives home from	work.
A. do	B. get	C. make	D. take

18. I've been a night owl _	up late for years, h	itting the sheets anytim	ne between 12 and 3 a.m		
A. finishing	B. getting	C. staying	D. waking		
19. It's not too late toimmediately start living a h		ing, drinking, overeating	ng, etc.) and		
A. get rid	B. give on	C. kick	D. remember		
20. If people breathe in dee	eply, their can exp	oand to twice their norn	nal 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 a	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 th	e backbone. It is				
A. brain	B. leg	C. pump	D. spine		
24. Ailments are caused by	a/an of yin and y	ang.			
A. abnormal	B. imbalance	C. unequal	D. unfairness		
25. Yoga increases endurar	ice, and flexibility	y.			
A. blood	B. powerful	C. strength	D. strong		
26. Food and drinks which	strongly the body	y 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 needles accurately.	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 the	his time that acupunctu	re can treat cancer itse	lf.	
A. clue	B. data	C. proof	D. sign	
31. Acupuncture can treat fro	om simple to complicat	ted 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 <u>ease</u> na	usea and vomiting cau	sed by chemotherapy.		
A. increase	B. prevent	C. reduce	D. spoil	
34. Are there any <u>alternatives</u>	s that might provide be	etter options for gay pe	ople?	
A. choices	B. decisions	C. judgements	D. votes	
35. The old blood cells are be	roken down by the sple	een and <u>eliminated</u> fror	n the body.	
A. cut out	B. exhaled	C. removed	D. held	
36. Humans will enjoy longe do.	er life expectancy when	they are more conscio	ous of what they eat and	
A. aware of	B. capable of	C. responsible for	D. suitable for	
37. Together, all of these trea immune system.	atments are supposed to	o cleanse your body an	d <u>stimulate</u> your	
A. encourage	B. generate	C. increase	D. expand	
38. The most common side e	effects with acupunctur	e are soreness, slight b	leeding and discomfort.	
A. direct	B. indirect	C. original	D. unwanted	
39. Consuming nuts can book	st your heart health and	d lifespan.		
A. Eating	B. Ingesting	C. Inhaling	D. Swallowing	
40. Doing exercise regularly helps <u>prevent</u> diseases like heart disease, stroke and type 2 diabetes.				

A. avoid	B. cure	C. forbid	D. reduce		
41. Tomato juice <u>contains</u> 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 posses	sses an enormous, asto	nishing, and persistent	capacity to heal itself.		
A. cure	B. generate	C. Protect	D. remove		
Exercise 5. Mark the letter underlined word(s) in each		, ,	SITE in meaning to the		
43. The human respiratory expelling carbon dioxide.	system is a series of or	gans responsible for ta	king in oxygen and		
A. breathing out	B. dismissing	C. exhaling	D. inhaling		
44. Turmeric can help in bo	osting immune system	and fight off free radi	cal attacks in the system		
A. destroying	B. enhancing	C. weakening	D. stopping		
45. Although there are unar	nswered questions, acu	puncture appears to wo	<u>ork</u> .		
A. be incorrect	B. be ineffective	C. be uncertain	D. be unhelpful		
46. Apart from being used a benefits.	as an ingredient in cool	king, turmeric also <u>pro</u>	motes many health		
A. contributes to	B. discourages	C. stimulates	D. weakens		
47. Originally, there were 3 nowadays.	65 acupoints, but now	this has <u>increased</u> to m	nore than 2000		
A. reduced	B. stabled	C. transferred	D. turned into		
48. Acupuncture is conside	red to be very <u>safe</u> who	en enough precautions	are taken.		
A. comfortable	B. dangerous	C. Sore	D. unhealthy		
49. <u>Compound</u> exercises ca	n increase strength and	d size far effectively th	an isolation exercises.		
A. Light	B. Heavy	C. Mixed	D. Single		
50 Care is also needed so t	hat inner body parts (h	ungs heart liver etc.) a	are not touched by the		

needles.

A. external	B. foreign	C. superficial	D. visible
Part III. GRAMMAR			
Exercise 6. Mark the letter A questions.	A, B, C, or D to indicat	te the correct answer t	to each of the following
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 cloud	ds!" - "Yes, it in s	some minutes."	
A. will rain	B. is going to rain	C. are going to rain	D. is raining
53. It's very hot the wi	indow. please?		
A. Are you opening open	B. Are you going to o	open C. Will you o	pen D. Won't you
54. Although I have taken so	me aspirin, the headac	he 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 me	eting D. will meet
56. Wait! I you to the s	tation.		
A. am driving	B. drive C. is g	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	k one day.		
A. am visiting	B. am going to visit	C. visit	D. will visit
59. What time tomorro	w?		
A. are you going to le	eave B. do you leav	ve C. will vou le	ave 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	. 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 bou	ight a train ticket.		
	A. visit	B. am going to visit	C. visited	D. will visit	
63. Do	on'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 j	plate should consist of	vegetables and fruit.		
	A. is suggested	B. is suggesting	C. suggesting	D. suggests	
65. Fo	ods into energy i	n 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			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 writ	e	B. Did that book write	ten	
	C. Was that book wri	ting	D. Was that book writ	tten	
68. Ac		aditional Chinese medi	cine(TCM) and in	n China for thousands	
	A. has been used	B. has using	C. has used	D. has been using	
69. Mı	r. Snow that cour	se since 1985.			
	A. hasn't taught	B. haven't taught	C. have been taught	D. taught	
70. Th	e acupuncturist decide	s which and how many	y needles will		
	A. be use	B. be used	C. Use	D. used	
71. Th	the student the student	dent 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	nospital in an ambulan	ice.	
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 a therapy.	cupuncture does not re	educe nausea and vomit	ing caused by radiation
A. are shown	B. were shown	C. have shown	D. have been shown
76. Acupuncture may not	if you have low wh	nite blood cell counts or	low platelet counts.
A. recommend	B. recommended	C. is recommended	D. be recommended
Exercise 7. Mark the letter in each of the following que		ate the underlined part	that needs correction
77. Despite of its general sat	<u>sety</u> , acupuncture <u>isn't</u>	for everyone.	
A B	C	D	
78. Look at the dark clouds.	I'm sure it will rain so	oon.	
A B	C D		
79. Acupuncture is one of the	e <u>oldest</u> medical <u>treat</u>	ment in the world.	
A	В	D	
80. Many accidents is cause	d <u>by</u> careless <u>driving</u> .		
A B	C D		
81. She <u>was gave a</u> box <u>full</u>	of chocolate.		
A B C	D		
82. Measles are an infectiou	s disease that causes for	ever and small red spots	3.
A B C	D		

83. Alternative therapies administered by	often dismiss by	orthodox medici	ne <u>because</u> the	ey are <u>sometimes</u>	<u> </u>
	A		В		C
people with no formal m	nedical training.				
D					
84. The practice of acup the world around	uncture <u>is rooted</u> in	n the idea of <u>pro</u>	moting harmo	ony <u>among</u> huma	n and
	A		В	C	
them.					
D					
85. Human infants <u>born</u> <u>develops</u> .	with about 270 bo	nes, <u>some ot wh</u>	ich fuse togeth	her as their body	
A		В	C		D
86. More research is need pain, anxiety or	ded to find out if a	cupuncture <u>is h</u>	elped with oth	er side effects <u>su</u>	ch as
A	В		\mathbf{C}		D
shortness of breath.					
87. A man with advance death with	d prostate cancer <u>i</u>	s believed to cur	red after docto	ors <u>shocked</u> his tu	ımour <u>to</u>
		A B		C	
D					
huge amounts of testoste	erone.				
88. Norovirus <u>is a comm</u> more prevalent in	non stomach bug. I	t <u>also called</u> the	Winter Vomit	ing Bug <u>because</u>	it is
A		В		C	
D					
winter.					

of a sudden <u>do</u>			
A C		В	
vigorous-intensity aerobic a	ctivity, <u>like</u> shovel	lling snow.	
	D		
90. Although the research is cancer and lung	s not yet final, som	e findings <u>suggest</u> that you	r risk of endometrial
		A	
cancer <u>may be lower</u> if you <u>active</u> .	get regular physica	al activity is compared to p	eople who are not
В		\mathbf{C}	D
Part IV. SPEAKING			
Exercise 8. Mark the letter following exchanges.	A. 8, C. or D to in	dicate the correct respons	e to each of the
91. Doctor: "Good morning	. What can I do for	r you?	
Patient: "Good morning	·		
A. I am fine. Thank	you. E	3. I feel very bored.	
C. I have got a bad of	cough.	O. I want to know it, too.	
92. "Do you know an apple like cancer?" - "Wow!		a keep fit, build healthy bor	nes and prevent disease
A. I would love to.	E	B. It's a good idea.	
C. That's incredible.	Γ	O. You must like apple.	
93. Doctor: "How long has	your headache bee	en going on?"	
Patient: ""			
A. After midnight.	B. For a week.	C. Last month.	D. Three times a day
94. Doctor: "Can 1 listen to	your chest?"		

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

Pa	atient: ""							
	A. All up to you.	B. My pleasur	e.	C. No, thanks.		D. Of course		
95. Pa	atient: "Will I get better	soon?"						
D	Doctor: " Take these tablets and it should clear up in a few days."							
	A. Don't worry.	B. 1 am sorry.		C. No way.		D. Not at all		
96. Pa	atient: "Please tell me h	ow shall 1 take	this me	edicine?"				
D	octor: ""							
	A. Take it home with	you.	B. Tak	e it back to me.				
	C. Take it twice per c	lay.	D. Tak	te as much as yo	ou can.			
97. Pa	atient: "Is the surgery a	major one?"						
D	octor: ""							
	A. Why not?	B. It's OK.		C. Yes, it is.		D. I am not sure.		
98. Pa	atient: ""							
D	octor: "Yes. But don't v	vorry. You'll be	given p	painkillers."				
	A. Will I get better soon? B. Will I be checked for temperature?							
	C. Will it be painful a	afterwards?	D. Wil	I there be any s	ide effe	cts?		
99. Pa	atient: "How much shal	ll I pay you, doo	etor?"					
D	octor: ""							
time.	A. Don't mention it.	B. It's	my plea	asure.	C. £35	. D. Take your		
100. '	'How arc you coming t	o the dentist tor	norrow	?"-""				
	A. At 8 o'clock.	B. By bus or c	ear.	C. Just in time		D. Nearly 20 minutes		
101. '	'Do you think you'll ge	t better?""	,, -					
	A. I know so.	B. I think not.		C. Well, I hope	e so.	D. Yes, that's right.		
102. '	'I don't think we should	d exercise late a	t night.'	' - '''				

A. So do I.	B. I thi	ink 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 seared 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 o	lid the pain star	rt?'						
Claire: ""	Claire: ""							
A. About 2 we	eeks ago.	B. Every mor	rning C. For a mon	th D. From me				
105. Doctor: "Here is	your medical c	certificate!"						
Patient: ""								
A. Thank you.	B. Wh	at'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 HE	CALTH					
Most people would agree with the definition of good health as being a state (106) you are fiee 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				

А. д	good	B. quick	C. short	D. simple			
120. The author says that when people consult a doctor,							
A. t	A. they always believe that their situation is serious						
B. tl	B. they are interested in knowing what they should do						
C. th	hey only want to k	now what is wrong wi	th them				
D. ti	hey usually have a	family member with	them				
121. The word "absorb" in the passage is closest in meaning to							
A. d	ligest	B. inhale	C. swallow	D. take in			
122. The author suggests recording the consultant in order to							
A. p	A. play it to your family members to get their opinions						
B. r	B. refer to it later to better understand your condition						
C. r	eplay it to write do	own any important info	ormation				
D. v	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 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.

autom	automatically become twice as fit.						
123. V	23. 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. V	What is true about the e	exercise bikes?					
	A. Exercise bikes do	not help you get fit.					
	B. It is more costly th	nan most other sports.					
	C. Many people prefe	er it to gentle jogging.					
	D. Most people don't	use it for very long.					
125. Т	The word "determined	" in the passage proba	bly means				
	A. confident	B. decisive	C. flexible	D. positive			
126. <i>A</i>	26. 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 t	imes when you are jog	ging				
	D. spend time and me	oney on fashionable ite	ems				
127. The word " injury " in the passage is closest in meaning to							
	A. bleeding	B. breaking	C. shocking	D. suffering			
128. I	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. T	129. The word " gently " in the passage is opposite in meaning to						
	A. abruptly	B. effectively		C. rapidly	D. smoothly		
130. T	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 f	irst		D. exercise for a long time			
Part V	I. WRITING						
	ise 12. Mark the letter of the following questi		o indica	ate the sentence that is	closest in meaning to		
131. T	his surprises me.						
	A. I am surprised by	this.	B. I wa	as surprised by this.			
	C. I will be surprised	by this.	D. I we	ould have been surprise	ed by this.		
132. T	hey were interviewing	her for the job.					
	A. She has been inter	viewed for the	job.	B. She was being inte	rviewed for the job.		
	C. She was interview	ed for the job.		D. She was interviewi	ing for the job.		
133. T	hey may forget the pas	ssword.					
	A. The password may	y 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 h	nave done the as	ssignme	ent.			
	A. The assignment sh	nould be done by	y the stu	udents.			
	B. The assignment sh	ould had been	done by	the students.			
	C. The assignment sh	ould 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. bann <u>ed</u>	B. clear <u>ed</u>	C. kiss <u>ed</u>	D. rais <u>ed</u>
2. A. recognised	B. stringed	C. conquered	D. watched
3. A. lik <u>ed</u>	B. back <u>ed</u>	C. encouraged	D. revers <u>ed</u>
4. A. enjoy <u>ed</u>	B. finished	C. suffer <u>ed</u>	D. agre <u>ed</u>
5. A. perform <u>ed</u>	B. released	C. received	D. ador <u>ed</u>
6. A. artists	B. singers	C. listeners	D. drum <u>s</u>

7. A. poet <u>s</u>	B. flutes	C. organs	D. in	strument <u>s</u>
8. A. melodies	B. festivals	C. guitars	D. co	ontest <u>s</u>
9. A. clip <u>s</u>	B. recordings	C. views	D. m	anner <u>s</u>
10. A. writer <u>s</u>	B. laughs	C. loves	D. av	ward <u>s</u>
Part II. VOCABULA	ARY			
Exercise 2. Mark the questions.	letter A, B, C or D	to indicate the	correct answer	to each of the following
11. We're best friends	s as we have a	interest in mus	ic.	
A. passion	B. passions	ately C. p	passionless	D. passionate
12. My teacher assign	ned us a writing tasl	c about of	our favorite sing	gers.
A. biology	B. biograp	hy C. b	piodiversity	D. biochemist
13. We find out that b	eat box hasv	ery popular rece	ently.	
A. came	B. turned	C. t	pecome	D. became
14. Lina, the alb week. I'm looking for			city, will be uplo	aded on the website next
A. debut	B. only	C. t	est-selling	D. individual
15. The cheered	loudly when the si	ngers came out	on the stage.	
A. audience	B. spectato	or C. p	oublic	D. watcher
16. Our performance	was to be the	best one in this	competition last	t night.
A. cheered	B. appeare	d C. j	udged	D. seen
17. The local celebriti	ies joined hands to	a fund-rai	sing campaign fo	or charity.
A. solve	B. conserv	e C. c	come up	D. launch
18. He practically front of a live audience		led stand-up co	medy in which a	a comedian performs in
A. realised	B. invented	d C. d	listributed	D. thought
19. No longer did Pok	xémon Go become	the widespread	in Viet Na	m.

A. effect	B. phenomenon	C. invention	D. news			
20. That the young talented p	pianist won the Pulitzer	Prizes has attracted _	attention.			
A. worldwide	B. scientific	C. undue	D. careful			
21. I like the cover of the	hese songs more than t	he originals.				
A. songs	B. lyrics	C. rhythm	D. versions			
22. Vietnamese music i and others.	is extremely diverse, in	icluding <i>Quan Ho, Dan</i>	n Ca, Ca Tru, Chau Van			
A. country	B. folk	C. traditional	D. gospel			
23. After many weeks, his so country.	olo album a profo	und influence on the y	outh all over the			
A. remains	B. maintains	C. becomes	D. persuades			
24. They had a global h	nit with their album cor	ncept about "The dark	side of the Moon".			
A. top	B. song	C. smash	D. popular			
25. I passionately love the sh	now "Familiar Faces" a	nd this is the 4 th	I've seen.			
A. show	B. chapter	C. season	D. episode			
26. The "Marching song" wa	as adopted as the nation	nal of Viet Nam i	n 1945.			
A. anthem	B. song	C. flag	D. identity			
27. Chopin was considered to	o 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 i	n this music competition	on.			
A. control	B. conquer	C. calm	D. lose			
30. The best singer wer	nt 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 <u>super star</u>	performing on stage v	vas my burning desire v	when I was a teenager.
A. well-known par composer	B. famous	singer C. good wri	ter D. famous
32. We were surprised to Vietnamese football team.		fans packed into the st	adium to support
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 differentiate yourself from	-	you need to have a unic	que selling point, a way to
A. genius	B. infamous	C. renowned	D. new
35. He's planning to relea	se his new solo single	album about New Year.	
A. put out	B. set free	C. imprison	D. come out
36. This game show has a	ttracted many participa	ants since it was aired in	n 2015.
A. breathed	B. impacted	C. introduced	D. broadcasted
37. In the last quarter of the of contracts with celebrities		nent company had a big	success in signing a lot
A. bargains	B. agreements	C. arrangements	D. profits
38. "Cindy", which origin	ated in North Californ	ia, is a popular America	n folk song.
A. came from	B. finished	C. made	D. recognized
39. Mozart was a child pro	odigy that he compose	d music at the age of fo	ur.
A. dunce	B. brain	C. genius	D. intelligence
40. We're seeking for the	talented musician to jo	oin our entertainment co	mpany.
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 <u>incredible</u> that his new song leads the Billboard hot 100 chart only in 3 days.								
A. beyond be	elief B. believabl	e C. implausib	le D. unbelievable					
42. She was given a	prize for her achieven	nent in classical and tra	ditional music.					
A. success	B. feat	C. failure	D. accomplishment					
43. To have chance	43. To have chance to enter the final round, you have to <u>eliminate</u> lots of competitors.							
A. retain	B. remove	C. restrict	D. reject					
		ntions hit the right note in and the wheel harp.	in 2013 with the 3D-printed					
A. growth	B. modernn	isation C. revolution	D. stagnation					
45. Hector Berlioz v	vas one of the most pro	ominent composers of t	he Romantic period.					
A. classical	B. unknown	C. prolific	D. modern					
46. After a very sho	rt time, this kind of m	usic becomes wildly po	pular among the youth.					
A. appealing	B. attractive	C. unknown	D. common					
47. Luu Huu Phuoc	is extremely well-kno	wn for his patriotic war	time songs.					
A. fight time	B. peacetime	e C. battle time	D. tranquil time					
48. The new star alv	vays appears with a lo	vely affected smile on h	ner lips, but no one realizes it.					
A. natural	B. artificial	C. dishonest	D. charming					
49. We absolutely <u>a</u>	dore his music because	e of sweet melodies and	meaningful lyrics.					
A. favour	B. hate	C. love	D. prefer					
50. She finds hersel	f more confident after	standing on stage many	times.					
A. independe	ent B. assured	C. brave	D. fearful					
Port III CDAMMAD								

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 joke	es.				
A. laughing	B. to laugh	C. laugh	D. laughed			
53. I'd like all of you to	enjoy my party on thi	s Friday.				
A. to invite	B. inviting	C. invite	D. not invite			
54. We expect Linh to t	he airport late as the pl	lane 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 v	would rather to H	oi 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 wit	th your friends as it is	very dangerous in the e	evening.			
A. went	B. go	C. going	D. to go			
59. My parents let my sister _	camping with her	friends in the mountain	n.			
A. not go	B. going	C. go	D. to go			
60. We intend him the t	ruth for fear that he'll	fly into a fit of madnes	S.			
A. to tell	B. telling	C. not tell	D. not to tell			
61. My family really loves Ja	panese food, we	order it twice a week.				
A. yet	B. so	C. but	D. nor			
62. These games are challeng	ging, it's not easy	to spend little time pla	lying them.			
A. so	B. and	C. for	D. or			
63. Smoking is extremely det	trimental to health,	_ many people continu	ue to smoke anyway.			

A. nor	B. so	C. yet	D. then			
64. We were lost in the forest	t, luckily my frien	nd 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 decay	ed, he refused to	see the dentist.				
A. and	B. so	C. or	D. but			
67. Anna thinks she ought to dream job.	go to the university, _	she wants to ge	t qualifications for her			
A. and	B. yet	C. for	D. so			
68. He invested a lot of mone	ey in this business,	it went bankrupt i	n a very short time.			
A. but	B. and	C. for	D. nor			
69. The students didn't revise were.	e for their exams,	did they realise how	w important the exams			
A. nor	B. but	C. so	D. for			
70. Peter wonders he should with his friends.	stay home and watch T	ΓV, he should g	go out and have dinner			
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 <u>plans study</u> abroad next year <u>according to</u> her parent's <u>advice</u> .						
A B	C	D				
72. <u>Don't forget calling</u> me as soon as you <u>arrive</u> here.						
A B C	D					
73. Lan <u>should</u> seriously con	sider to become a sing	er. She's <u>a</u> great <u>tale</u>	<u>ent</u> .			
Α	В	С)			

74. <u>The</u> te	acher <u>does</u> 1	<u>n't let</u> her s	tudents <u>r</u>	<u>iot use</u> t	hei	r mobile	phone	s <u>ın</u> clas	SS.	
A		В		C				D		
75. We ho	pe <u>having</u> a	chance to	study to	gether <u>a</u>	<u>t</u> <u>th</u>	e same	univers	ity in th	e future.	
	A		В	(С	D				
76. This st	ory <u>with</u> tr	agic ending	g <u>made</u> n	ne <u>cryin</u>	g.					
	A	В	C	D						
77. After a two-hour discussion, we decided to expanding the car market in America.										
	A		В	3	C			D		
78. <u>Every</u>	78. Everyone in this company would like to promoted to a higher position.									
A			В	C	D					
79. You'd	better spen	d too much	money	on shop	pin	g or you	u <u>won't</u>	have an	ny <u>left</u> .	
	A			В			C		D	
80. I <u>used</u>	<u>to</u> learn <u>fix</u>	ing electric	al device	es arour	ıd r	ny hous	e when	I was <u>a</u>	t high sch	iool.
A]	3					C	Ι)	
81. The do	octors look	ed at the tes	st result,	but they	de	cided to	operat	e on the	patient.	
				A		В	C	D		
82. Hoa <u>fl</u>	<u>ew to</u> Paris	to visit her	grandm	a, <u>so to</u>	see	Eiffel	Tower.			
	A	В		$C \mid 1$	D					
83. Lan st	udied <u>hard</u>	for the fina	l test, <u>bu</u>	t she <u>pa</u>	sse	d with f	lying co	olours.		
	A		В		C	D				
84. She's <u>counting</u> her calories, <u>so</u> she really wants <u>to eat dessert</u> after meals										
	A		В			C	D			
85. There was <u>no</u> food <u>in</u> the fridge, nor <u>they didn't</u> have money <u>to go</u> to the market.										
	A	В		\mathbf{C}				D		
86. <u>Dogs</u> are loyal pets, <u>for</u> they will never <u>make</u> you <u>feeling</u> betrayed.										

A	1	В		(D		
87. We	went to the	ne Korean	restaurant, s	so we <u>f</u>	ound out	it was <u>close</u>	<u>d</u> early.	
	A		1	В	C	D		
88. <u>Do</u>	n't forget	your passp	ort, <u>and</u> you	ı'll hav	e trouble	checking in	1.	
A	В		\mathbf{C}			D		
89. We	also have	to do our	assignment,	and w	e'll <u>be</u> pu	unished.		
	A	В		C	D			
90. Joh	ın <u>picked r</u>	<u>ne up at</u> n	ny house, <u>bu</u>	<u>t</u> we w	ent out <u>f</u> o	or a walk.		
	A	В	C			D		
Part I	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. "W	hen will tl	he confere	ence finish?"	- "	···			
	A. No, it	won't.		Ī	B. Maybe	e 10:00 a.m.		
	C. It finis	hed at 9:3	0 a.m.	Ι	O. Yes, it	's very intere	esting.	
92. "W	hat was yo	our major	at university	·?" - "_	···			
	A. Econo	mics.		I	3. Unive	rsity of Cam	bridge.	
	C. It's up	to my dec	ision.	I	O. I'll cho	oose Physics		
93. "Pa	ardon me,	where can	I find the re	estroon	n?" - "	,, 		
	A. I want	to find th	e restroom.	I	B. Here y	ou are.		
	C. It has o	only one.		I	O. One fl	ight up, to th	ne left of the	shoe department.
94. "Ex	xcuse me,	I would li	ke to book tv	wo dou	ıble room	ıs." - "	,	
	A. You need to fill out this application form.							
	B. Thank	you for b	ooking.					
	C. Sorry,	we only h	ave one doul	ble roo	m left.			

D. The rooms have been cleaned alr	ready.
95. "Thank you for your birthday gift, I rea	lly 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 off	ice supply store.
97. "Why don't you go shopping with me tl	nis 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, ha	ven'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 supe	ermarket?" – ""
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?	2" _ ""

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 mueh.
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 word or phrase that best fits each of the nu	l mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct mbered blanks.
•	At that time 'rhythm and blues' music was very (106) aixture (107) black religious music and jazz. It and simple, fast music.
	-
	ecome old-fashioned. Many of the songs had begun hat a new eroup from England became popular: The
their own style, with more (114) meloc (115) as the Indian sitar. Groups like the style of popular music. By the (117	g American style songs, but they soon developed dies. They also introduced different instruments, The Beatles had a very important influence (116) 1970s, rock 'n' roll had developed into a new the amplified guitars and drums of rock 'n' roll. Rock

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 communit	ty leader.			
120. W	V hen looking Anna pla	aying piano, Wo	olfgang Amade	eus Mozart		
	A. composed music		B. imitated he	er		
	C. introduced music t	o her	D. played vio	lin		
121. T	he word "devoted" in	the passage is o	closest in mean	ing to		
	A. inconstant	B. strict	C. con	nmitted	D. only	
122. N	Iozart's father					
	A. created lessons wh	nich were not fu	ın	B. required only perfe	ection	
	C. did not ask for wor	rk morality		D. was his early tutor		
123. T	23. The word "outstanding" in the passage is closest in meaning to					
	A. ordinary	B. normal	C. ave	rage	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. To	oday, to record songs,	it takes				
	A. longer than it used	l to do	B. sho	rter than it used to do		
	C. only one or two da	ays	D. the	same amount of time	as the 1960s	
125. To	oday's record procedu	re results in	·			
	A. different sounds o	f recorded song	s and Ii	vc-performed songs		
	B. the mixture betwe	en CDs and live	concer	t		
	C. some special effects on songs					
	D. differences in voices and instruments played					
126. W	hich of the following	is NOT true ab	out the	new computer progra	mme?	
	A. It is predicted to c	hange the music	c future			
	B. It can imitate sing	ers' voices.				
	C. It can sing only or	ne recorded song	g of the	singer.		
	D. The singer does no	ot necessarily p	resent to	really sing.		
127. Tł	ne word "it" in the pas	ssage refers to _	·			
	A. music	B. a lyric		C. a singer	D. a song	
128. Re	ecord companies don'	t always				
	A. suggest the outfits	of the band		B. tell the band wha	t to say	
	C. give the band free	dom to do thing	ŞS	D. decide the songs	the band will play	
129. Tł	ne word "that" in the	passage refers t	0			
	A. soap powder	B. an image		C. the band	D. a eompany	

- 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 I960, 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.

B. second	C. <u>s</u> ervice	D. <u>s</u> ure
B. need <u>y</u>	C. supply	D. country
B. interest <u>ed</u>	C. dedicated	D. excited
B. comm <u>u</u> nity	C. m <u>u</u> tual	D. st <u>u</u> dent
B. school	C. <u>ch</u> ildless	D. tea <u>ch</u> er
	B. need <u>y</u> B. interest <u>ed</u> B. comm <u>u</u> nity	B. needy C. supply B. interested C. dedicated C. mutual

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. volunteer
7. A. ensuring	B. protecting	C. providing	D. widening
8. A. donate	B. apply	C. provide	D. study
9. A. successful	B. announcement	C. ignorant	D. experience

10. A. disadvantaged B. environment		C. advertisement	D. unfortunate		
Part II. VOCABULARY					
Exercise 3. Mark the letter A questions.	A, B, C, or D to i	ndicate the correct a	nswer to each of the following		
11. Luckily, I got some from my class teacher.	advice on how to	o make a presentation	on 'For a better community'		
A. useless	B. useful	C. usefulness	D. uselessness		
12. These children enco	ounter many prob	olems and really need	our help.		
A. disadvantaged	B. advantaged	C. disadvantaş	ge D. advantage		
13. Fundraising for charity is	a thing for	everyone to do to he	lp the community.		
A. meant	B. meaningful	C. meaningles	s D. meaning		
14. They were so about	joining the local	l volunteer group that	they couldn't sleep last night.		
A. excite	B. excitement	C. exciting	D. excited		
15. It is that all the stud	lents in class 10	A choose to do a proje	ect on 'Helping the needy'.		
A. surprising	B. surprised	C. surprise	D. surprisingly		
16. Volunteers become well	of the prob	lems facing the world	1.		
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.					

C. invalid

A. patient

overseas volunteer organisation in Africa.

B. martyr

20. Mr. Chen is more _____ because he has finally agreed to allow his daughter to join an

D. addict

	A. single-minded	B. narrow-mi	inded	
	C. absent-minded	D. open-mino	led	
21. M case.	ost of the students in the	nat special school are r	making good progress,	but Michael is a
	A. hopefully	B. hopeless	C. hopeful	D. hopelessly
22. A	lot of generous busines	ssmen have valua	able contributions to he	elping needy people.
	A. done	B. taken	C. made	D. given
23. Pc	oor students cannot	_ an abundance of pre	esents on their birthday.	
	A. look forward to	B. put up with	h	
	C. come up w ith	D. cut down	on	
	efriending can offer vo		ry to provide support ar	nd friendship to a
	A. up	B. on	C . off	D. through
	olunteer organisations anuge event.	are generally small-sta	ffed, so they need to	lots of volunteers
	A. employ	B. recruit	C. research	D. catch
26. Yo	ou'd better a com	mitment to being a vol	lunteer on a regular bas	sis.
	A. promise	B. do	C. make	D. pull
	ney visit a retirement he diate family.	ome and time do	ing fun activities with	the elderly who lack
	A. spend	B. lose	C. waste	D. consume
	oth community are ive in it.	nd volunteerism are an	investment in our com	munity and the people
	A. life	B. language	C. performance	D. service
	being the CEO of Mathropists.	Microsoft, Bill Gates is	also one of the world'	s greatest
	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 i practice.	n a volunteer project, y	you are able to yo	ur knowledge into		
A. take	B. put	C. bring	D. push		
32. Volunteers can work with childcare centres.	h many children	who were harmed by A	gent Orange in		
A. parentless	B. disabled	C. poor	D. homeless		
33. Both CARE and Oxfam countries their lives.	organisations have pro	grammes to help peopl	e in underdeveloped		
A. make	B. risk	C. improve	D. start		
34. Many international voluments.	nteer organisations are	trying to find a to	the problem of world		
A. way	B. method	C. suggestion	D. solution		
35. For a cleaner and greene care of our environment.	r community, everyone	e should the amou	ınt of trash and take		
A. increase	B. reduce	C. contribute	D. ignore		
36. Thanks to everyone's effectiving in poverty.	orts, we can do to	o make school a meanin	ngful place for students		
A. a great many	B. a little	C. a great deal	D. a few		
37. On the door of the house to all those who cannot		vas born are the words	He opened the door of		
A. knowledge	B. information	C. news	D. material		
38. University students are v	villing to get involved	in helping the old and _	people.		
A. childlike	B. childish	C. children	D. childless		
39. Contact is connecti	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 Char	rity Centre just by chan	<u>ce</u> .			
A. accidentally	B. purposefully	C. easily	D. immediately			
42. Every month, the volun	teer group go to remot	e and mountainous area	as to help those in need.			
A. empty	B. faraway	C. crowded	D. poor			
43. Mother Teresa <u>devoted</u>	herself to caring for th	e sick and the poor.				
A. spent	B. contributed	C. gave up	D. dedicated			
44. Our top <u>priority</u> is to cle	ean and protect the env	ironment in our neighb	ourhood.			
A. hobby	B. job	C. preference	D. idea			
45. Young people are now §	getting more and more	concerned about environment	onmental problems.			
A. worried	B. nervous	C. hopeless	D. uneasy			
Exercise 5. Mark the letter underlined word(s) in each		` *	SITE in meaning to the			
46. Many people who do vo	olunteer work think the	ey are more fortunate th	an others.			
A. lucky	B. blessed	C. unlucky	D. uncomfortable			
47. <u>Public</u> service announce health or safety matters.	ement is a special adve	rtisement for the comm	nunity, normally about			
A. Open	B. Private	C. Secret	D. Popular			
48. Economically disadvantaged students often <u>drop out of</u> 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, <u>energetic</u> , 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 <u>similar</u> passion.						

A. alike

B. identical

C. common

D. distinct

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 6.	Mark the lette	er A, B, C, or	D to indicate th	e correct d	inswer to ed	ach of the f	ollowing
questions.							

questi	ons.			3		
	1. Last Sunday, our volunteer team a lot of food packages to homeless people in the lood-hit region.					
	A. were bringing	B. brought	C. have brought	D. had brought		
52. I _	Maria for the first	time at the Heart-to-H	eart Charity Office.			
	A. saw	B. was seeing	C. was seen	D. has seen		
53. We	e the roof for Mrs	s. Smith, an elderly chi	ldless woman, when it	with rain.		
	A. were mending - wa	as pouring	B. mended - poured			
	C. mended - was pour	ring	D. were mending - po	oured		
54. W	hen we were on a volu	ntary tour, we to	public places to collect	t rubbish every day.		
	A. were going	B. went	C. have gone	D. had gone		
55. Th	e 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	e in silence when	he suddenly me	to help him.			
	A. were walking - wa	s asking	B. were walking - ask	ced		
	C. walked – asked		D. walked - was askir	ng		
57. I _	my report when m	y boss the hall.				
	A. made - was enterin	ng	B. made - entered			
	C. was making - was	entering	D. was making - ente	red		
58. I _	near the fence who	en suddenly I the	voices.			
	A. stood – heard		B. stood - was hearing	g		
	C. was standing – hea	ard	D. was standing - was	s 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 suc	ddenly 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 w	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	s 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 vesterday. 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 a	t 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	ne 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 homewo	ork.
A. was breaking - was doing	B. was breaking - did
C. broke – did	D. broke - was doing
75. It to rain while we home from	m school.
A. started - were walking	B. was starting - were walking

	C. started - walked	D. was starting - walked		
76. Wh	nen I went to get the tickets, 1 rea	lised I any money.		
	A. wasn't having B. didn't l	C. haven't had	D. hadn't had	
77. Wh	nile we in the rain, Sally's m	nother past.		
	A. stood - drove	B. were standing - drove		
	C. were standing - was driving	D. stood - was driving		
78. My trip.	mother old clothes while n	ny father the food packages	for the next voluntary	
	A. was classifying - was preparing	B. was classifying - prepare	d	
	C. classified - was preparing	D. classified - prepared		
79. Ric	chard TV when the phone _	·		
	A. watched - rang	B. watched - was ringing		
	C. was watching – rang	D. was watching - was ring	ng	
80. Wh	age. the disa	abled children, others some	furniture in the	
	A. were teaching - were repairing	g B. taught - repaired		
	C. were teaching – repaired	D. taught - were repairing		
	se 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or large of the following questions.	D to indicate the underlined par	t that needs correction	
81. A g	group of volunteer students were to rain	mowing the lawn in the home for	the aged while it	
	1	A	В С	
<u>heavily</u>	<u>L</u> .			
D				
82. Wh	nen he still worked <u>for</u> Oxfam, he	was coming up with different id	eas to help <u>needy</u>	
A	В	C	D	

83. The volunteers <u>w</u> delivered	ent to a nearby scl	hool <u>on</u> a Sun	day morning, picked u	p a food package, and
A	Λ	В		C
them to an elderly pe	rson.			
D				
84. <u>The</u> lives of <u>disact</u> peers.	lvantaged students	s are often ver	ry <u>different for</u> those of	f their more wealthy
A	В		C	D
85. There are lots of assisting with	amused ways to ve	olunteer in the	e arts such as teaching,	, designing and
	A	В		C
a variety of arts and o	crafts.			
D				
86. Mahatma Gandhi hero for	fought against the	e rights of poo	or people and women i	n India and became <u>a</u>
	A		В	C
millions of people.				
D				
87. In her lifetime, A immunisation and	udrey Hepburn als	so paid a visit	to Viet Nam to bring a	awareness of
			A	В
sets up clean water pr	_			
C	D			
88. While he and his	wile Ali first wen	t to Africa, th	ey <u>worked</u> in a refugee	e camp for a month.
A		В	С	D

but her country band U2 wrote th	e song <i>Walk On</i> to nonou	<u>r</u> this <u>a</u>	amazed wor	nan, wn
A	В		\mathbf{C}	
D				
before everything.				
90. He <u>worked</u> in a big bank in London whe <u>in</u> Volunteer	en suddenly he decided <u>to</u>	leave	this city to	take par
A		В	C	D
Bolivia.				
Part IV. SPEAKING				
Exercise 8. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to following exchanges.	indicate the correct resp	onse t	o each of th	he
91. "Why don't we visit the Happy Mind Cl	narity Centre this weeken	d?" – '	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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 S	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	n, 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 d	isadvantaged children he	re!" - '	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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 so	me useful experience for	our fu	ture job." –	

A. Tha	t's also what I think.	B. I'm sorry, but I have to agree
C. I do	n't think so, either.	D. That's unbelievable!
96. "Let's oper	a small craft store to raise m	oney for the poor villagers!" - ""
A. Tha	t's a good idea!	B. Thanks, I can manage
C. No p	problem.	D. That's the way it is.
97. "What a m	eaningful thing you've done for	or your less fortunate friends, my son!" - ""
A. Tha	nks for taking care of me, Mo	m.
B. Wha	at a wonderful gift you've mad	le for me.
C . I do	on't really care. I must go now	· ·
D. Tha	nk you, Mom. That's just a bi	t I can do for them.
98. "New Year	is coming. I'll repaint the hou	use 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 cam	e up with this wonderful ideas	?" - ""
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	n we do for a better communit	ty?" - ""
A. To e	ensure healthy lifestyles.	
B. Why	not protect public facilities s	uch as kindergartens or parks?
C. I hat	te collecting rubbish in public	places.
D. Doi:	ng charity work is a must for e	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 H	Ioa Binh Orphanage?" – "

	A. Yes, I am.	B. No, I'm not.
	C. English, of course.	D. I'll choose literature.
103. "0	Can I join your volunteer group this s	ummer?" - ""
	A. Yes, of course.	B. No, not at all.
	C. No, I think so.	D. Yes, you are.
104. "I	Do you mind if I have a look at your p	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 liv	ves 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 medica 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 studen
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. W hat is the result of Eukhtuul's operat	ion?
A. After some time she will see as w	rell as before.
B. Before she recovers, she needs an	other operation.
C. She can see better but can never h	nave normal eyes.
D. She can't see perfectly again.	
110. What is the writer's main purpose in wi	riting 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
Evavoisa 10 Pand the following passage as	ad mark the letter A. R. C. or D. to indicate the

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 proverty 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 lor the homeless. Yet, as I've watched her grow over these past four years. I still wonder which of us has benefited more?

B Volunteer Opportunities

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

A A Lesson in Carino

11. 11 Desson in Caring	B. Volumeer opportunities
C. An International Voluntary Organisation	D. A Beautiful Sunday
112. The phrase "delighted at" in the passage is cl	oset 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	e 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 ov er four years old now.
114. After reading the newspaper article about volu	unteers 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 r	refers to		
A. the writer and his daughte	B. the wi	riter and the elderly po	erson
C. the volunteers	D. the w	riter, his daughter and	the elderly
person			
116. The word " depressing " in the	passage is closest in mean	ing to	
A. in poor condition small	B. good condition	C. big	D.
117. How did the writer feel after th	ne visit to the elderly wom	an that Sunday?	
A. He felt relaxed.	B. He fel	t sorry for her.	
C. He felt happy.	D. He fe	lt disappointed.	
118. What do the writer and his dau	ghter often do now?		
A. They serve meals to need	ly people, but do not colle	ct clothes for the hom	neless.
B. They collect clothes for the	he homeless but don't serv	ve meals to needy peo	ple.
C. They both serve meals to	needy people and collect	clothes for the homel	ess.
D. They neither serve meals	to needy people nor colle	ect clothes for the hom	neless.
Exercise 11. Read the following pa correct word or phrase that best fit	•		cate the
A YEAR V	VITH OVERSEAS VOL	UNTEERS	
I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV isolated village in Chad, about 500 isolated village in Chad, about	kilometres from the capital sconditions were much has there. The people were all	al N'Djamena. Coming arder than I had expect ways very friendly an	g from a (119) eted. But after
One of my jobs was to supply the vithe women used to spend a long time. So I contacted the organisation and pipes were not really perfect, they s	ne every day (122) he arranged to have some pij	eavy pots backwards pes delivered. (123)_	and forwards.
All in all, I think my time with OV worth doing and I would recommen 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 leade	ers; do it alone, person to person."	
			- Mother Teresa	
congregation of wo	omen dedicated to (12	5) the poor. Cons	s of Charity, a Roman Catholic sidered one of the greatest d as Saint Teresa of Calcutta in	
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

1. A. cos<u>t</u>ly

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.

C. por<u>t</u>able

D. smartphone

B. fastener

2. A. determ <u>i</u> ne	B. prof <u>i</u> le	C. sc <u>i</u> ence	D. versat <u>i</u> le	
3. A. b <u>e</u> nefit	B. generous	C. inventor	D. vid <u>e</u> o	
4. A. f <u>a</u> bric	B. iminate	C. laptop	D. patent	
5. A. company	B. compose	C. comprise	D. computer	
		indicate the word tha h of the following ques	t differs from the other three stions.	
6. A. hot tea	B. phone call	C. soft ware	D. tall boy	
7. A. bus stop	B. cell phone	C. light bulb	D. white board	
8. A. flying car	B. mother tongue	C. online game	D. pencil case	
9. A. fire fighter	B. heart attack	C. self interest	D. train station	
10. A. credit card	B. football match	C. living room	D. swimming pool	
Part II. VOCABUL	ARY			
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	y a pair of earbuds as the	hey are small, light, an	d	
A. chargeable	B. economical	C. portable	D. transferable	
14. Washing machine or vacu	uum cleaner can help y	ou to time while	doing housework.	
A. kill	B. save	C. spend	D. waste	
15. Velcro has gradually become	ome a familiar fo	r shoes, jackets, and ev	en spacesuits.	
A. button	B. fastener	C. locker	D. zipper	
16. Most smartphones now _	flash player as we	ll as voice and video c	alls.	
A. display	B. offer	C. provide	D. support	
17. Many students prefer	assignments on their	r laptops to writing trac	ditionally.	
A. reading	B. searching	C. sending	D. typing	
18. Mobile devices such as la	aptops or digital camer	as can be charged by _	·	
A. solar charges	B. solar-charges	C. solar chargers	D. solar-chargers	
19. We can surf the to s	search for news, watch	films, or download mu	ısic.	
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 Chaip	attana Aerator obtaine	d Thai for his rai	n-making techniques.
A. certificates	B. charters	C. licenses	D. patents
25. Paddle-wheel machine he	elps to clean the waster	water before it for	r farming.
A. rearranging	B. recycling	C. reducing	D. reusing
26. You can get access computers, mobile phones, a		e of devices such as des	sktop or laptop
A. for	B. in	C. of	D. to
27. Thomas Edison, Benjami	n Franklin, James Wat	t are among of the grea	atest of all time.
A. inventions	B. inventiveness	C. inventors	D. invents
28 noodles are a prec	ooked and usually drie	d block invented by Ja	panese.
A. Instantaneous	B. Instance	C. Instant	D. Instantly
29. It is definitely true that na	ature has inspired	inventions and techno	ologies.
A. numbers	B. numeral	C. numerical	D. numerous
30. Smartphones are used no	t only for communicat	ion but also for inform	ation and
A. entertain	B. entertainer	C. entertaining	D. entertainment
31. People often use the natu	ral world as inspiration	n to design and invent	new
A. producers	B. produces	C. productions	D. products
32. Internet and social netwo	rks help us easily inter	act people all ove	er the world.
A. in	B. of	C. on	D. with
33. Users can look loca	tions as well as directi	ons to different places	on Google Maps.
A. down	B. for	C. in	D. up
34. The two fabrics of Velcro on the other.	stick together thanks	the hooks on the	surface and the loops
A. by	B. for	C. of	D. to
35. If you get a laptop as a re	ward, what w ill you u	se it?	
A. by	B. for	C. to	D. with

36. Scientists have invented questions posed in natural la	-	computer systems	of answering	
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 films.	e economical than a film	m camera since you do	n't have to buy rolls of	
A. better	B. cheaper	C. safer	D. stronger	
38. You can use earbuds to nobody is <u>disturbed</u> .	listen to music or your	listening everywhere, e	even in public place, as	
A. annoyed	B. connected	C. imitated	D. interacted	
39. You can use a USB stick to <u>transport</u> files from one computer to another.				
A. delete	B. display	C. transfer	D. store	
40. Smartphones are very <u>very very to the pictures</u> , or listening to must	_	many things like makir	ng phone calls, taking	
A. capable	B. flexible	C. helpful	D. interesting	
41. Apple iPad has <u>remaine</u>	d the single most popul	ar tablet PC ever since	2010.	
A. became	B. continued	C. existed	D. stopped	
42. A 3-D printer can produ	ice solid objects similar	to the <u>originals</u> .		
A. images	B. models	C. papers	D. pictures	
43. There are many traffic j	ams during rush hour.			
A. congestion	B. riders	C. road signs	D. transportation	
44. When <u>collapsing</u> 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 cost	ly for him to even have	e a normal one.			
A. economical	B. expensive	C. priceless	D. valuable		
47. Many people are afraid t	hat computers with sup	oerhuman <u>intelligence</u> v	will destroy humanity.		
A. awareness	B. perception	C. stupidity	D. wisdom		
48. Speakers are too <u>bulky</u> .	You cannot put them in	your bag or your pock	et.		
A. giant	B. heavy	C. large	D. tiny		
49. A digital camera is <u>convergence</u> photos to a computer.	enient as it is quick to v	view and delete as well	as easy to transfer		
A. harmful	B. inexpensive	C. uninteresting	D. useless		
50. Even the best invention is people cannot afford it.	50. Even the best invention may have <u>drawbacks</u> . 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 questions.	A, B, C, or D to indicat	te the correct to each o	of the following		
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	e truth now.				
A. not to tell	B. tell	C. telling	D. to tell		
53. It's important too n	nuch about your failure				
A. not to worry	B. not worry	C. not worrying to	D. don't worry		
54. Don't forget your h	nomework before comin	ng to class.			
A. doing	B. having done	C. to be done	D. to do		
55. Did you remember	Mr. Green my message	e?			
A. be given	B. giving	C. have given	D. to give		

56. 3-D printing comp	lex tools and compone	nts.	
A. is used for produc	ce	B. is used to produce	
C. uses for producin	g	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	r music and video).	
A. having played	B. play	C. playing	D. to play
59. My father uses a calcula	tor 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 You	Tube videos to study h	ow a dish or mak	te a cake.
A. cook	B. cooking	C. to cook	D. to cooking
62. We can use USB in	nformation.		
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 a	re 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 Par	ris		
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 pl	none. Someone it	-	
A. has steal	B. has stole	C. has stolen	D. have stole

68. Brian to the travel	agents and he hasn't co	ome 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 N	Iew York?			
A. Are	B. Do	C. Have	D. Were	
71. My parents us mar	ny times.			
A. has visited	B. have visited	C. visit	D. will visit	
72. Walter my headph	ones 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 "T	itanic" three times.			
A. has seen	B. have seen	C. is seeing	D. sees	
75. How long your bes	st friend?			
A. did you know	B. do you know	C. have you known	D. are you knowing	
76. YouTube to become	ne the world most popu	lar video-sharing webs	ite since 2005.	
A. has grown	B. have grown	C. grew	D. grows	
77. J.K. Rowling's "Harry P	otter" books in m	any countries.		
A. has been publishe	ed	B. have been publish	ed	
C. was published		D. were published		
78. "Would you like a coffe	e?" - "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 biodies	el <u>oil proje</u>	ct was firs	<u>t to introd</u>	<u>uce</u> in 2001	l.		
A	В	C	D				
80. The Tesla Coil is u	ised for cre	ate extrem	nely powe	rful <u>electric</u>	al fields.		
	A F	B C		D			
81. IBM is an artificia natural	l <u>intelligen</u>	<u>ce</u> comput	er system	and is used	l to answer	ring questions	posed in
	A			В	\mathbf{C}	1	D
language.							
82. Life without comp	uters <u>has s</u>	eemed sim	ply impos	ssible now.			
A		В	C 1	D			
83. Kodak Company g	oroduced m	any OLEI	O <u>equippe</u>	d products,	which are	being used to	<u>power</u>
	A		В			C	D
generation of ultra-thir	n television	ns, since 19	987.				
84. Vaccination has be	en used fo	r <u>a long tir</u>	ne for pre	vent diseas	es.		
A	В	C	İ	D			
85. The boat rudder whuge ships as	as invented	l to <u>steer</u> la	arge ships	, which <u>ena</u>	<u>bled</u> the C	hinese <u>for bui</u>	lding
	A	В		(C	Ι)
early as 200 AD.							
86. Many young peop	le now <u>use</u>	computers	s for <u>playi</u>	ng games <u>r</u>	ather than	study.	
	A		В		C	D	
87. You can use a table	et <u>to</u> listeni	ng <u>to</u> mus	ic, <u>surfing</u>	web or cha	atting with	friends.	
	A	В	C	,	D		
88. Since the Internet	was first cı	eated in th	<u>ne 1960s</u> , i	it <u>changed</u> p	people's liv	ves <u>a lot</u> .	
	A		В	C		D	

89. Scientists <u>have researched</u> <u>since</u> years <u>into</u> ways <u>of curing</u> cancer patients.						
	A	В	C	D		
90. Many teenagers no	90. Many teenagers <u>now prefer chatting on</u> the computer <u>to meet face to face</u> .					
	A	В		C D)	
Part IV. SPEAKING						
Exercise 8. Mark the following exchanges.	letter A,	B, C, or D 1	to indicat	e the correct respo	onse to each of the	
91. "Good luck with th	ne exam,	Minh!" - "_	, Dac			
A. By no mean	s E	B. I wish so		C. Never mind	D. Thank you	
92. "Dad. I've passed	the Engli	sh test." - "	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
A. Good job!	E	B. Good test	:!	C. Good luck!	D. Good way!	
93. "I think I will choo	se a new	laptop rath	ner than a	smartphone." - "	,Phong!"	
A. Congratulat choice	ion E	B. I hope so		C. What a pity	D. What a wise	
94. "Do you know that	t many ir	ventions w	ere inspir	ed by the natural w	world?" - ""	
A. Of course. Y	You're riş	ght.	B. The	re is no hope about	t it.	
C. Well, that so	ounds inte	eresting.	D. Yes	I couldn't agree m	nore.	
95. "Do you think new	inventio	ons always i	make peo	ple rich?" – "	· ·	
A. I agree.	F	B. I don't thi	ink so.	C. It sounds great.	D. no, not much	
96. "I have never been	to Amer	rica" - "	"			
A. Me either.	E	B. Me neithe	er. C. I so	D.	Me too.	
97. "Can I take away y	our dish	?" - "Wait a	minute.	,, 		
A. I can't finisl	1. E	3. I don't fir	nish.	C. I have to finish	D. I haven't finish	ied.
98. "Do you need any	help, Ka	te?" - "	,, _			
A. I haven't go	t a clue.		B. No,	thanks, I can mana	age.	
C. That's all fo	r now.		D. Tha	t's fine by me.		

99. "It's very generous of yo	u to offer to pay!" -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
A. I'm glad you like	it. B. 7	Γhanks a million.	
C. That was the least	I could do. D.	You can say that again.	
100. "Has an announcement	been made about the	e eight o'clock flight to I	Paris ?" – ""
A. I don't think that.	B. Not yet.	C. Sorry I don't.	D. Yes, it was.
101. "I love studying science	e as it allows me to a	answer questions about n	atural 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	e science club for 3 i	months." - ""	
A. So have I.	B. So have me.	C. I have so.	D. So I have.
103. "What do you think of y	our 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 can	nera?" - ""		
A. I'm sorry, I can't.	Let's go now.	B. I'm sorry. I'm hor	me late.
C. Sure. I'd love to. S	Sure.	D. But please be care	eful with it.
105. "Ted's broken his leg, so	he won't be able to	o 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 word or phrase that best fits	01 0		D to indicate the correct
	MOBILE	PHONES	
When Scotsman Alexander Communication. (107) fallows as clearly as if they we invention for taking photogratalking. Over the last two decombile phone.	the first time, people were in the same room aphs, (109) the	e could talk to each other m. Nowadays, though, we Internet or watching vid	over great distances e (108) usc Bell's leo clips rather than
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 devic	e is the size of a postag	ge stamp, and it costs j	ust 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. T	hey have to send healtl	n tests to labs and wait	weeks for results. But		
this little piece of paper coul	d change that. It (113)	tiny holes that ar	re filled with chemicals.		
These chemicals are able (11	(4) health problem	ns. A person places a s	single (115) of		
blood on the paper. The cher	nicals in the paper char	nge (116) the blo	od and indicate (117)		
or not the person has an	n illness.				
111. A. build	B. keep	C. start	D. save		
III. A. bullu	В. кеер	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. W	which of the following	is NOT true about Cerv	villa's invention?		
	A. It happens at atmos	spheric temperature.			
	B. It imitates somethi	ng in nature.			
	C. It requires no elect	ricity.			
	D. It uses enzymes to	break down water.			
120. T	he word "it" in the pas	sage refers to			
	A. enzyme	B. molybdenum	C. petrol	D. water	
121. T	121. The word "vanished" in the passage is opposite in meaning to				
	A. appeared	B. produced	C. introduced	D. invented	
122. It	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 pass	sage, the original drink	made people feel good b	ecause it contained	
A. coca leaves	B. cola nuts	C. secret ingredients	D. sugar	
125. It is stated in the pass	age that Candler was in	nterested in the product b	ecause he thought	
A. he could develo	p the original formula	by adding soda		
	and quickly became a i			
C. it was an useful	medicine which made	people feel good		
D. Pemberton's me	edicine was very famou	s and successful		
126. The word "licence" is	n the passage is closest	in meaning to		

A. certificate	B. permission	C. cha	ırter	D ticket
127. The word "distinctive	" in the passage is op	posite in r	neaning to	
A. normal	B. original	C. ugl	y	D unique
128. When were the Coca-C	Cola's bottle shape an	d logo des	signed accordin	g to the passage?
A. in 1886	B. in 1916	C. in 1	1930	D. in 1986
129. The word "eliminated	" in the passage prob	ably mean	ıs	
A. banned	B. destroyed	C. era	sed	D. excluded
130. According to the passa	ge, what is NOT true	about the	formula of Co	ca-Cola ?
A. It is probably the	world's most pricele	ss secret.		
B. It was really inve	ented by the druggist.	Asa Cand	ler.	
C. Its exact ingredie	nts are well known to	many pe	ople.	
D. Its ingredient wa	s changed from cocai	ne to caffe	eine.	
Part VI. WRITING				
Exercise 13. Mark the lette each of the following quest		licate the	sentence that is	s closest in meaning to
131. This is the first time To	om went abroad.			
A. Tom ever has go	ne abroad before.	B. Tor	n has ever gone	e abroad before.
C. Tom has never go	one abroad before.	D. To	m never has goi	ne abroad before.
132. She started using this v	washing machine last	year.		
A. She has used this machine since a year.	washing machine for	r a year.	B. She has use	ed this washing
C. She used this was since a year.	shing machine for a y	ear.	D. She used the	his washing machine
133. The last time she sent	me an email was 5 m	onths ago.		
A. She has already since 5 months.	sent me an email for 5	months.	B. She has ne	ver sent me an email

- 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, 1 cannot afford it.
 - B. Because Apple MacBook is portable and versatile, I cannot afforsd 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. women	B. follow	C. concentrate	D. project
2. A. <u>a</u> ddress	B. <u>a</u> llow	C. traffic	D. rur <u>a</u> l
3. A. m <u>i</u> nimum	B. <u>i</u> nfluence	C. el <u>i</u> minate	D. b <u>i</u> as
4. A. prevent	B. education	C. dependent	D. <u>e</u> liminate
5. A. en <u>c</u> ourage	B. contribute	C. deli <u>c</u> ious	D. college
		o indicate the word tha h of the following ques	t differs from the other three stions.
6. A. career	B. gender	C. equal	D. bias
7. A. enrol	B. rural	C. allow	D. prefer
8. A. abandon	B. dependent	C. preference	D. exhausted
9. A. unequal	B. enrolment	C. encourage	D. minimum
10. A. physically	B. equality	C. remarkably	D. discriminate
Part II. VOCABUL	ARY		
Exercise 3. Mark the		, ,	CLOSEST in meaning to the
Exercise 3. Mark the underlined word(s) is	letter A, B, C, or D to	g questions.	CLOSEST in meaning to the
Exercise 3. Mark the underlined word(s) is	letter A, B, C, or D to each of the following	g questions.	CLOSEST in meaning to the D. enlisted
Exercise 3. Mark the underlined word(s) is 11. This year, more g A. avoided	n each of the following irls enrolled on courses B. inserted	g questions. s in art and design.	D. enlisted
Exercise 3. Mark the underlined word(s) is 11. This year, more g A. avoided	n each of the following irls enrolled on courses B. inserted	g questions. s in art and design. C. erased e forced to do most of t	D. enlisted
Exercise 3. Mark the underlined word(s) is 11. This year, more g A. avoided 12. In some rural area A. invited	e letter A, B, C, or D to m each of the following irls enrolled on courses B. inserted as, women and girls are	g questions. s in art and design. C. erased e forced to do most of the C. made	D. enlisted the housework.
Exercise 3. Mark the underlined word(s) is 11. This year, more g A. avoided 12. In some rural area A. invited	B. encouraged	g questions. s in art and design. C. erased e forced to do most of the C. made	D. enlisted the housework.
Exercise 3. Mark the underlined word(s) is 11. This year, more g A. avoided 12. In some rural area A. invited 13. Our government b A. cause	B. encouraged B. remove	g questions. s in art and design. C. erased e forced to do most of the control	D. enlisted the housework. D. contributed D. allow
Exercise 3. Mark the underlined word(s) is 11. This year, more g A. avoided 12. In some rural area A. invited 13. Our government b A. cause	B. encouraged B. remove	g questions. s in art and design. C. erased e forced to do most of the control	D. enlisted the housework. D. contributed D. allow
Exercise 3. Mark the underlined word(s) is 11. This year, more g A. avoided 12. In some rural area A. invited 13. Our government b A. cause 14. We never allow as A. approve	B. encouraged nas done a lot to elimin B. remove ny kind of discrimination	g questions. Is in art and design. C. erased It is forced to do most of the control of the co	D. enlisted the housework. D. contributed D. allow
Exercise 3. Mark the underlined word(s) is 11. This year, more g A. avoided 12. In some rural area A. invited 13. Our government b A. cause 14. We never allow as A. approve	B. encouraged has done a lot to elimin B. remove B. inscriminati B. deny	g questions. Is in art and design. C. erased It is forced to do most of the control of the co	D. enlisted the housework. D. contributed D. allow

	A. bias	B. equity	C. fairness	D. similarity
17. B	oth male and female st	udents in my class <u>perf</u>	form very well.	
	A. assign	B. work	C. communicate	D. entertain
18. M	any people in our cour	ntry still think married	women shouldn't <u>purs</u> i	ue a career.
	A. attempt	B. attach	C. achieve	D. want
19. M	ost employers <u>prefer</u> n	nale workers to female	ones.	
	A. want	B. compliment	C. care about	D. favour
20. Sł	ne failed to get into me	dical 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. G	ender discrimination ha	as become a hot subjec	et of conversations amo	ong school students.
	A. topic	B. study	C. fact	D. case
23. Tl	ne government took big	g steps to prevent gend	er inequality.	
	A. increase	B. avoid	C. promote .	D. cause
24. Tl	nose people who have	enough <u>courage</u> and w	ill are likely to be succ	essful.
	A. energy	B. motivation	C. bravery	D. desire
25. N	owadays, many women	n <u>are aware of</u> gender p	preferences in favour of	f boys.
	A. fail	B. ignore	C. deny	D. acknowledge
26. W	ith great effort, she pas	ssed the driving test at	the first attempt.	
	A. succeeded in	B. failed	C. enrolled	D. deferred
	emale firefighters are sepeople.	ometimes the targets of	f laughter and anger fro	om the coworkers and
	A. reasons	B. sources	C. directions	D. victims
28. M	any women had to pay	a heavy price to win e	equality.	

	A. achieve	B. lose	C. attempt	D. respect	
29. 7	Traditional women are o	ften passive and depen	dent on their husbands		
	A. free	B. reliant	C. adhered	D. strong	
30. V	Women will be exhauste	d 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. N	Men should share house	hold chores with wome	en in their families.		
	A. cover	B. finish	C. take	D. split	
32. 7	The Government has rai	sed the national minim	um <u>wage</u> .		
	A. bonus	B. expense	C. waste	D. pay	
33. 7	They were qualified for	the job, but they were	not recruited.		
	A. competitive	B. selected	C. competent	D. applied	
34. V	34. Wage discrimination <u>affects</u> women negatively.				
	A. motivates	B. influences	C. encourages	D. affords	
35. I	How are governments ac	ddressing the problem	of inequality in wages?		
	A. focusing on	B. raising	C. creating	D. ignoring	
36. N	Many countries now allo	ow and encourage wom	nen to join the army and	d the police forces.	
	A. permit	B. force	C. make	D. prevent	
37. V	We should encourage wo	omen to join more soci	al activities.		
	A. prevent	B. stimulate	C. permit	D. forbid	
38. V	38. Working mothers <u>contribute</u> to household income.				
	A. reduce	B. take	C. add	D. double	
39. I	Family values are likely	to pass down from ger	neration to generation.		
	A. put down	B. cut down	C. go down	D. hand down	
40. V	Women's salaries are bed	coming important to th	eir household <u>budgets</u> .		
	A. funds	B. costs	C. expenses	D. fees	

41. Experiences at work he	elp women to widen the	eir knowledge.	
A. eliminate	B. broaden	C. restrict	D. spoil
42. If women have to do to	oo much housework, th	ey cannot concentrate o	r work effectively.
A. learn	B. distract	C. focus	D. ignore
Exercise 4. Mark the letter underlined word(s) in each			SITE in meaning to the
43. The gender gap in prim	nary education has been	eliminated.	
A. variety	B. inconsistency	C. difference	D. similarity
44. The United Kingdom h	as made a <u>remarkable</u>	progress in gender equa	lity.
A. insignificant	B. impressive	C. notable	D. famous
45. Men and women equal	ly gain first class degre	ees.	
A. acquire	B. lose	C. achieve	D. Obtain
46. The United Kingdom s	till faces challenges in	gender <u>equality</u> .	
A. fairness	B. inequality	C. evenness	D. equilibrium
47. Much has to be done to	achieve gender equali	ty in employment oppor	rtunities.
A. attain	B. obtain	C. reach	D. abandon
48. People have eliminated	poverty and hunger in	many parts of the worl	d.
A. created	B. eradicated	C. phased out	D. wiped out
49. Both genders should be	e provided with equal r	ights to education, empl	loyment and healthcare
A. deprived of	B. furnished with	C. equipped with	D. supplied with
50. We should not allow ar	ny kind of <u>discriminatio</u>	on against women and g	irls.
A. inequality	B. hatred	C. unbiased feeling	D. intolerance
Part III. GRAMMAR			
Evaraisa 5 Mark the letter	u A R C ou D to indic	eata tha undarlinad nam	t that woods convection

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 $\underline{\text{think}}$ that $\underline{\text{marriage}}$ women shouldn't $\underline{\text{pursue a career}}$.

	A	В	C			D		
52.	We <u>must stop</u> of	discriminati	on on people	coming	from th	ie <u>rural ai</u>	rea.	
	A	В		C		D		
53.	My brother is g	good with c	ooking and <u>h</u>	e can co	ok <u>very</u>	delicious	s food.	
		A		В	C		D	
54.	I guess they ma	ay be kept l	nome <u>doing h</u>	ousewoi	<u>k</u> and lo	ook after	their childr	en.
	A	В		\mathbf{C}			D	
55.	Women in rura	<u>l areas</u> mig	ht <u>be forced</u> to	<u>o work</u> l	ooth at l	nome <u>but</u>	on the field	ds.
	A		В	C			D	
56.	Some people th	<u>nink</u> that gi	rls <u>shouldn't l</u>	<u>oe</u> allow	ed to go	oing to ur	niversity.	
	A		В		C		D	
	Gender discrin	nination sho	ould be <u>elimin</u>	nated for	create	equal opp	oortunities <u>i</u>	in education for
	A			В				С
D				_				-
58.	More girls sho	uld being c	hosen <u>to repre</u>	esent us	in the S	chool Yo	outh Union.	
	A	В	C		D			
59.	Both women a	nd men sho	uld be given	equal <u>ri</u> g	ghts for	education	n and emplo	oyment.
	A	В	C		D			
60.	This discrimina	ation agains	st women and	girls <u>m</u>	ust be al	bolishing	·	
	A		В		C	D		
61.	Efforts should	<u>be make</u> to	offer all child	dren equ	al <u>acces</u>	ss to educ	eation.	
	A	В	C			D		
62.	It is clear that g	gender diffe	erences canno	t preven	<u>t</u> a pers	on <u>to pur</u>	sue a job.	
	A	В		C			D	

	Traditional <u>won</u> oands and	<u>nen were</u> mair	nly <u>respon</u>	sible to	loing house	work <u>and l</u>	ooking after the	<u>eir</u>
		A		В			C	D
chil	dren.							
64.	Doing housewo	rk every day i	s <u>really</u> bo	oring and	tired.			
	A	В	C		D			
65.	In the past, won	nen was often	passive an	nd depen	dent on the	<u>ir husbands</u>	<u>3</u> .	
	A	В		C		D		
66.	Women usually	get less pay a	s men for	doing the	e same job.			
	A	В	C		D			
	rcise 6. Mark ti stions.	he letter A, B,	C, or D to	o indicat	e the correc	ct answer t	o each of the f	ollowing
67.	It is important	that men shou	ıld share h	ouseholo	d tasks	_ their wive	es.	
	A. to	В.	with		C. for		D. against	
68.	Women are mor	e hard-worki	ng than me	en althou	gh they are	physically	weaker.	
	A. more	В. а	as		C. so		D. Ø	
69.	Women are like	ly to become	trouble-ma	akers	they are	too talkativ	re.	
	A. in order	В. :	so		C. because		D. thus	
70.	Some people ter	nd to wrongly	believe th	nat men a	re not as go	ood cl	nildren as wom	en.
	A. with	В. а	as		C. at		D. on	
71.	Not many peopl	le are aware _	male	preferenc	ce in this co	mpany.		
	A. for	В.	on		C. about		D of	
72.	I don't think mo	thers should b	e discoura	aged	_ outside th	ne home.		
	A. to work	В. :	from work	ring	C. to work	ing	D. Working	
73.	More and more	girls apply	males'	jobs the	se days.			
	A. by	B.f	or		C. about		D. to	

74. Working mothers can in	nspire their kids tl	neir hard work and dev	otion.		
A. with	B. about	C. at	D. for		
75. Now I wish I could	_ a medical career to b	ecome a doctor.			
A. pursuing	B. be pursuing	C. be pursued	D. pursue		
76. Educated women are be	ecoming less dependent	t their husbands'	decisions.		
A. about	B.of	C.on	D. for		
77. This policewoman is fa	mous her courage	e and strong will.			
A. with	B. for	C. on	D. about		
78. I am thinking bec	oming a childcare work	ker because I love child	lren.		
A. of	B. with	C. for	D. on		
79. A lot of things need to healthcare.	be done gender ed	quality in education, en	nployment and		
A. promoting	B. in promoting	C. for promoting	D. to promote		
80. Nowadays, a number o	f parents still have pref	erence for boys g	irls.		
A. rather	B. than	C. over	D. instead		
81. Women's salaries are g	etting more important _	their household in	come.		
A. at	B. to	C. in	D. within		
82. I think everybody shou	ld be provided eq	ual access to health ser	vices.		
A. with	B. on	C. for	D. to		
83. Gender discrimination	must in order to c	reate a better society.			
A. eliminate	B. be eliminating	C. be eliminated	D. eliminated		
84. This company can	for wage discrimination	on among workers of d	lifferent 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 preferen	ice.
A. pursued	B. pursue	C. to pursue	D. from pursuing
87. Domestic violence	_women and girls must	t be wiped out at any c	ost.
A. on	B.at	C.for	D. against
88. Having good education	enables womene	equality.	
A. to achieve	B. achieve	C. to achieving	D. Achteved
89. We all need to cooperat	te to fight racism	and gender discriminate	tion.
A. for	B. against	C. in	D. about
90. The women in this com	pany have been demand	ding equal pay eq	ual work.
A. against	B. on	C. for	D. with
Part IV. SPEAKING			
Exercise 7. Mark the letter following exchanges.	A, B, C, or D to indica	ite the correct respons	e to each of the
Two friends Nam and La	n are talking about the	e topic of gender equa	lity.
91. Nam: "Do you think the do?"	at there are any jobs wh	ich only men or only v	vomen can or should
Lan: ""			
A. Men are better a	t certain jobs than wom	en.	
B. I agree. This real	lly depends on their phy	vsical strengths and pre	ferences.
C. Women and men	should cooperate with	each other.	
D. Men are often fa	voured in certain jobs.		
92. Lan: "Would you rather	work for a male or fen	nale boss?"	
Nam: ""			
A. I've been self-en	nployed for five years.	B. I don't like worki	ng under time pressure
C. I prefer a male b	oss.	D. I can't stand the v	vomen gossips.
93. Nam: "Would you rathe	er have a male or a fema	ale secretary?"	

	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. La	in: "How do the roles of men and women differ in your family?"
Na	am: ""
	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. Na	am: "Which gender, do you think, works harder: male or female?
La	ın: ""
	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. Na	am: "Which gender spends most of the time shopping?"
La	ın: ""
	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.

Lan: "____"

A. Men sometimes ask strangers for directions as v	vell.
B. Women are because their sense of space and dire	ections 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 p	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. positions.	D. Women also want to climb to top
99. Nam: "Which gender tends to live longer?"	
Lan: ""	
A. Women tend to live 5 years longer than men. life.	B. Women like a peaceful and quiet
C. Men want to live an active life. longer.	D. Both men and women tend to live
100. Nam: "As women live longer than men, should they i	retire later?"
Lan: ""	
A. When women are retired, they want to enjoy life	e.
B. When men are retired, they still want to continu	e working.
C. The government is still discussing the retiremen	t age.
D. I don't think so. Physically, they are weaker and	they need to retire earlie
101. Lan: "What behaviours are only seen as appropriate f	for women?
Nam: ""	
A. Women are getting more and more independent	
B. In some places, women still suffer gender discri	mination.
C. I don't really know. Maybe gossiping and crying	g 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 Politica 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.				
suffragettes (112) were arrested and London. They br) themselve d spent weeks in g oke shop window	s to the fence outs jail. In 1912, hund as and even threw	and sometimes violent. In 1908, two ide the Prime Minister's front door! They reds of women (113) the streets of Stones (114) the Prime Minister's or this and similar actions over the years.	
Women contribut	ted so much to th	e war effort as nur	(116) for the women's movement. ses', factory workers, and at other jobs that b. Women were (117) given that right in	
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 tor 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. T	hey decided that Derel	k would look after thei	r son because they	_·
	A. couldn't afford to	put their child in care	for long periods each d	ay
	B. didn't want to put	their child in care for	long periods each day	
	C. thought childcare	was not safe enough fo	or their children	
	D. worried about their	r son's health problem	as .	
122. Ir	n paragraph 2, the word	d "reversal" is closest	in meaning to	
	A. stability	B. modification	C. rehearsal	D. switch
123. One reason tor 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 num	ber of highly-educated	d women who are work	ing

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.

D. the fluctuation in the number of highly-educated women who are working

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 wante 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

reaso	n, Barry's deception wa voman in Britain to qua	as successful. By the ti	ime it wa	as discovered the	
124. V	What is the main idea of	of the passage?			
	A. Gender discrimin	ation among doctors in	n Londoı	1	
	B. James Barry prete	ended to be a man to b	ecome a	doctor	
	C. James Barry and l	ner career overseas			
	D. Punishment for Ja	ames Barry's deception	n		
125. I	n paragraph 1, the wor	d " remarkable " is clo	osest in r	neaning to	
	A. noticeable	B. commented	C. rew	varding	D. focused
126. /	According to the passage	ge, all of the following	g 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. I	n paragraph 2, the wor	d " objected " is closes	st in mea	ning to	
	A. shared	B. agreed	C. pro	tected	D. protested
128. /	According to the passage	ge, which of the follow	wing is T	RUE about Jar	nes Barry?
	A. She could control	her temper perfectly.		B. She lost he	er temper easily.
	C. She never lost her	temper.		D. She was c	alm and well-behaved.

129. A	according to the passage, which of the following	ing is TRUE about Jan	nes Barry?
slowly	A. She performed her operations quickly.	B. She perform	med her operations
much.	C. She performed her operations carelessly.	D. Her patient	ts did not like her very
130. Ir	n paragraph 4, the word "it" refers to		
	A. Barry's choice B. Barry's career	C. Barry's deception	D. Barry's reputation
Part V	/I. WRITING		
	ise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate of the following questions.	ate the sentence that is	closest in meaning to
131. T	The government should create more job opportunity	tunities for women in 1	rural areas.
	A. Women in rural areas should create more	jobs for the governme	ent.
areas.	B. More job opportunities should be created	for the government by	the women in rural
	C. More job opportunities should be created	for women in rural are	eas by the government.
	D. Rural areas should be created more job of	pportunities by womer	in the government.
132. W	We all object to wage discrimination.		
discrin	A. We all support wage discrimination.	B. We all protest again	nst wage
	C. We all struggle for wage discrimination.	D. Wage discrimination	on is what we fight for.
133. H	lealth care insurance should be provided for e	everyone.	
	A. All people should have access to health c	are insurance.	
	B. Health care insurance should be free for e	everyone.	
	C. Everyone should have free access to heal	th care insurance.	
	D. Only a limited number of people can acco	ess free health care ins	urance.
134. Ir	n some rural areas, parents still prefer their so	ns 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, patents 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 I 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 attects 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 affect 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. br <u>i</u> degroom	C. or <u>ig</u> inate	D. superstition
4. A. <u>c</u> ountry	B. contrast	C. <u>c</u> ulture	D. <u>c</u> eremony
5. A. <u>goo</u> d	B. m <u>oo</u> n	C. gr <u>oo</u> m	D. f <u>oo</u> d

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 wedding gifts.	e's mother may invite the	wedding guests to l	ner house to off all the	
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 wedding.	and engagement ceremor	nies took place one o	or two years before the	
A. propose	B. proposing	C. proposal	D. proposed	
15. Superstitions ar	n important part in the liv	es of many people i	n Viet Nam.	
A. take	B. act	C. occupy	D. play	
16. Viet Nam has kept a	variety of superstitious _	about daily active	vities.	
A. believe	B. believing	C. beliefs	D. believable	
17. Traditionally, most V New Year.	ietnamese people never _	the floor during	g the first three days of the	
A. sweep	B. paint	C. polish	D. resurface	
18. Viet Nam is a country	y situated in Asia, where	many mysteries and	l legends	
A. origin	B. originate	C. original	D. originally	
19. The British usually p forks and spoons properl		table manners and a	re expected to use knives,	
A. money	B. care	C. attention	D. compliment	
20. In the U.S, children choice.	can choose their own part	ners even if their pa	rents object their	
A. to	B. for	C. against	D. with	
21. In the UK, 18-year-o adult world.	lds tend to receive a silve	er key as a present to	their entry into the	

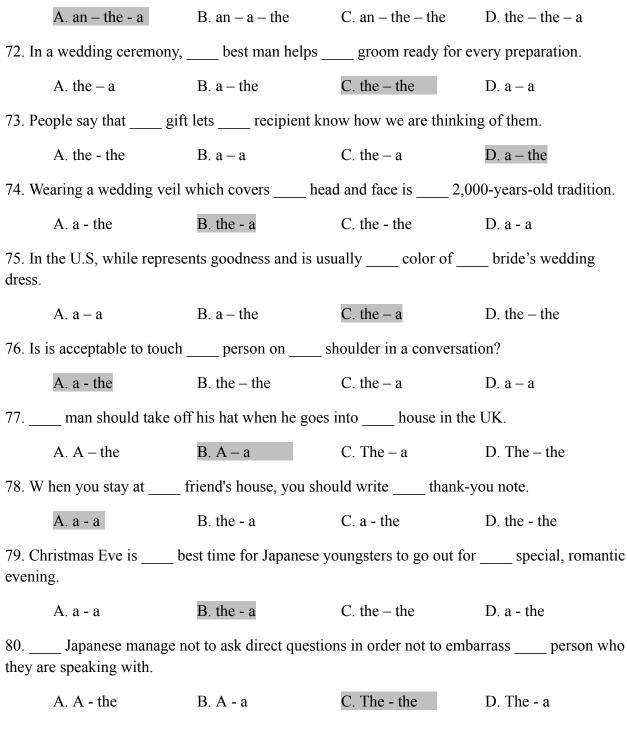
A. symbol	B. symbolic	C. symbolize	D. symbolist		
22. In Australia, on Mother's Day, the second Sunday in May, children prepare and their mothers 'breakfast in bed'.					
A. cook	B. serve	C. display	D. present		
	23. People in Mexico Mother's Day on May 10 by giving their mothers handmade gifts, flowers, clothing and household appliances.				
A. open	B. memorize	C. celebrate	D. perform		
24. In Viet Nam, you should you have been invited by the		s house on the lst day o	f the New Year unless		
A. show up	B. get up	C. put up	D. go up		
25. The newly-weds will fly	to Venice to spend their	ir tomorrow.			
A. vacation	B. honeymoon	C. holiday	D. marriage		
26. After the wedding ceremo	ony 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 of food.	y informal at home, so	they often their h	nands to eat some kinds		
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 to the person who has	• •	en an umbrella in the h	ouse,which will bring	
A. loss	B. misfortune	C. success	D. truth	
33. Superstition suggests th	at you'll get seven year	rs of bad luck if you	a mirror.	
A. break	B. buy	C. borrow	D. see	
34. In the UK, seven is usua	ally regarded the	luckiest number while	thirteen is the opposite.	
A. as	B. like	C. with	D. for	
35. Polite behavior in one c	ountry, however, may l	be in another par	t of the world.	
A. formal	B. informal	C. impolite	D. appropriate	
36. In Germany, it is import	tant 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 politene	ss helps you avoid a lo	t 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 eng	gaged to is your			
A. fiancé	B. bridesmaid	C. match-maker	D. fiancée	
40. At the church ceremony	, the couple have to ma	ake their wedding	<u>-</u>	
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 Germ	an boyfriend next June	2 .	
A. get married	B. say goodbye	C. get together	D. fall in love	
42. In some Asian countries as a wedding <u>present</u> .	s like Viet Nam or Chir	na, money is given to the	ne newly-married couple	
A. gift	B. donation	C. souvenir	D. contribution	

43. In Viet Nam, it is customary to choose a <u>favourable</u> day for occasions such as wedding, funerals, or house-moving days.				
A. suitable	B. favourite	C. beautiful	D. whole	
44. Americans value freedor	n and do not like to be	dependent on other pe	ople.	
A. addicted	B. supportive	C. reliant	D. responsible	
45. In most American famili parts of the world.	es, parents have less <u>ir</u>	afluence on their childr	en than those in other	
A. power	B. effect	C. attention	D. care	
Exercise 5. Mark the letter a underlined word(s) in each		* *	SITE in meaning to the	
46. Being practical, America	ns avoid taking jobs w	which are beyond their	ability.	
A. out of	B. far from	C. within	D. inside	
47. In many countries, it is <u>customary</u> for the bride to throw her bouquet of flowers into a crowd of well-wishers.				
A. uncommon	B. inadvisable	C. usual	D. normal	
48. To an American, success	is the result of hard w	ork and self-reliance.		
A. devotion	B. industry	C. laziness	D. enthusiasm	
49. Success has always mean	nt providing their fami	lies with a decent stand	dard of living.	
A. high	B. good	C. acceptable	D. low	
50. Stores everywhere compete to sell their <u>distinctive</u> versions of Christmas cake before the holiday.				
A. different	B. various	C. similar	D special	
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. These days, in India, there are married couples who live on their own than before.				
A. more	B. many	C. less	D. little	

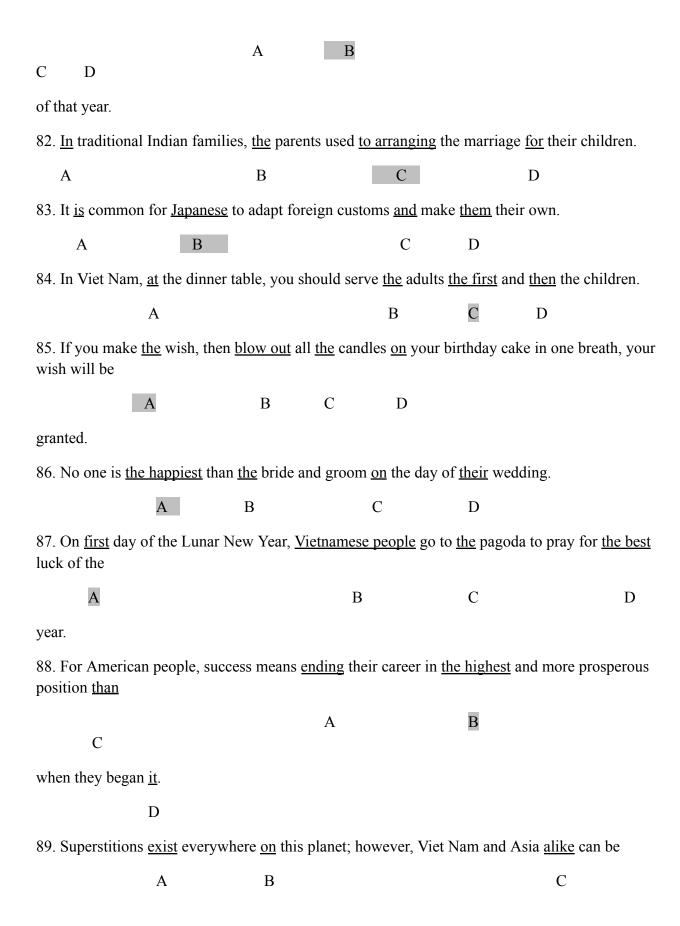
52. In some countries in the Management America in a conversation.	Middle East, pe	ople stand	_ to each other	than those in 1	North
A. most closely	B. more closel	y C. clo	ser	D. closest	
53. Wedding ceremonies are	now than	they used to b	e in the past.		
A. less complicated complicated	B. the most co	mplicated	C. as complica	ated D. the	e least
54. It's much to celebra	te a small and c	ozy wedding t	o save money.		
A. best	B. better	C. the	best	D. the better	
55. In some Asian families, psome American families.	parents tend to h	ave far c	control over their	r children than	n those in
A. the most	B. the more	C. mo	re	D. most	
56. This is wedding par	ty I've ever atte	ended.			
A. the more memorable most memorable	ble B. mor	e memorable	C. the most mo	emorable	D.
57. Chocolates and flowers a	re by far p	presents for mo	others on Mothe	r's Day in the	UK.
A. more popular popular	B. the more po	ppular	C. less popula	r D. the	e most
58. Chuseok is one of c nature.	elebrations in t	he Korean cale	endar when Kor	eans give than	ıks to
A. the most important	t	B. the more in	nportant		
C. the less important		D. more impo	ortant		
59. The more polite you appe	ear to be,	your partner v	vill be.		
A. the happiest happily	B. the happier	C. the	most happily	D. the	e more
60. Of the two bridesmaids, I	Lisa turned out	to be			
A. the most charming more charming	g B. the	least charming	C. mor	e charming	D the
61. The Korean are than	n the American	in addressing	their bosses.		

A. more formal	B. formal	C. most formal	D. the most formal
62. There are occasio	ons for giving gifts in n	nodern societies than be	fore.
A. less	B. more	C. the least	D. the most
63. June has become roses, usually bloom.	month for weddings in	n many countries when t	he symbolic flowers,
A. more popular popular	B. less popular	C. the most popular	D. the least
64. Before doing somethin	g important, Vietname	se 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 c	cake on Mother's Day.
A. happier happily	B. more happily	C. the happiest	D. the most
66. People in Western Christinas.	n countries are often su	urprised to learn that	Japanese celebrate
A. Ø - Ø	B. the - the	C. the - Ø	D. Ø - the
67. In Japan, most im week after Christmas.	portant holiday of	_ season is New Year's	Day, which comes one
A. the - the	B. \emptyset – the	C. the $-\emptyset$	D. the $-a$
68. In India, in the old days or jewellery.	s, girl's family us	sed to give boy's fa	amily a gift like money
A. $a - a$	B. $a - the$	C. the $-a$	D. the $-$ the
69. It is appropriate to brin	g small gift when	n visiting home in	the U.S.
A. the - a	B. $a - a$	C. a – the	D. the – the
70. Traditionally, brid reception.	de and groom go on the	eir honeymoon immedia	tely after wedding
A. a - the	B. the – a	C. the - the	D. a – a
71. Whenever I set out for woman.	examination, I al	lways try to avoid crossi	ng path of



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 <u>borrow</u> money at <u>a</u> beginning of the year, they will have to be <u>in</u> <u>debt</u> for <u>the</u> rest



the more superstitious than other continer	nts.		
D			
90. In Viet Nam, gifts <u>for</u> brides and groot blankets are	oms <u>are</u> usua	ally <u>in pairs;</u> for example, two less	expensive
A	В	C	
more desired than the nicer one.			
D			
Part IV. SPEAKING			
Exercise 8. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D following exchanges.) to indicate	the correct response to each of t	he
91. A: "Have you heard? Martin and Lisa	a have just g	ot engaged!"	
B: ""			
A. Really? That's fantastic!	B. Cong	gratulations!	
C. Let's celebrate!	D. Good	l luck!	
92. A: "Well, Brad Pitt and Angelina Joli	ie have just o	decided to divorce! Don't you kno	w?"
B: ""			
A. I couldn't agree more.	B. Oh, t	hanks!	
C. Really? Are you kidding?	D. No, 1	not right now.	
93. A: "What a beautiful wedding dress y	you are wear	ing today, Daisy!"	
B: ""			
A. I'm sorry to hear that.	B. Than	ks, it's nice of you to say so.	
C. Don't mention it.	D. Than	ks for your gift!	
94. A: "Let's go and cheer for their happi	iness today!'	1	
B: ""			
A. No, thanks. B. Have a g too late.	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 par	ty 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-w	arming party next Saturday."
B: ""	
A. That sounds fun. B. Oh, wh relief!	at a pity! C. That's ridiculous. D. Oh, what a
98. A: "Thank you very much for coming to our	r 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 flo	wers!"
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 hone	eymoon in Jeju Island!"
B: ""	
A. It's fine for me.	B. Qh, thanks. Good luck!
C. Have you decided yet?	D. Oh, really? Have a nice holiday!
101. A: "I love watching Carnival in Rio de Jan	eiro. 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 thing	gs in an open-air mark	et 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 f	irst meet a Turkish?	
B. What gifts should I give to a Turkish?		
C. What should I do when I first meet a Tu	rkish?	
D. What about asking a Turkish about their	age?	
105. A: "Would you like to stay with us and spend	our traditional Tet hol	idays together?"
B: ""		
A. What a nice idea! Thanks. B. Oh, lucky	you C. What a sh	ame, 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? B. thousands of years ago A. a long time 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 C. gift D. culture B. manner

- 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 golf 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, w edding 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?

Weddi	A. Wedding ceremon ng history	B. Wed	lding customs	C. Wedding day	D.	
112. T	he tradition of wearing	g a special dress	only on one's wedding	g day is		
	A. about 150 years ago B. over a century ago					
	C. less than 100 years	s ago	D. less than 200 years	ago		
113. Ir	some cultures, the bri	ide wears a whit	e dress as a traditional	symbol of		
	A. modesty	B. secrecy	C. purity	D. security		
	n some Asian and Midovedding?	dle Eastern.cour	ntries, which colour is	NOT considered to b	e suitable	
	A. red	B. orange	C. white	D. blue		
115. T	he phrase "eternal un	ion " in paragrap	oh 3 is closest in meani	ing to		
	A. never-ending relat	ionship	B. lovely relat	ionship		
	C. temporary relation	ship	D. healthy rela	D. healthy relationship		
116. T	he word " this " in para	graph 4 refers to	which of the following	ng?		
	A. role	B. love	C. June	D. rose		
	ccording to the passag money as a present?	e, in which cou	ntry would the weddin	g guests give the brid	de and	
	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 dres	ss to wear only once.		
marry.	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

(119) are will you should be away that is so different are (122) in a sometimes make it you do and might country that are per (124) a larger	to where we grew up that we many different ways. Custom t difficult to get on with local object to things you say. You	place. (120), the shock is the feeling e are not sure (121) as and traditions can be people who might a might be banned from example, in Singa sh. Eventually, though	mere's one potential problem we get from living in a place to deal with it. Societies be very different and that can not approve (123) things om doing things in another pore people can be forced to gh, most people who live	
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	
	the following passage and best fits each of the number		, C, or D to indicate the	
	COMMON S	UPERSTITIONS		
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 w edding 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. VOCABUL	ARY		
Exercise 2. Mark the questions.	e letter A, B, C, or D	to indicate the correct	t answer to each of the following
11. Personal de	evices are useful for l	earning.	
A. electric	B. electrica	C. electroni	c D. electronical
12. They're excellen calculations.	t learning You	can store information,	take notes, write essays and do
A. equipmen	B. tools	C. gadgets	D. techniques
13. In English class	yesterday, we had a d	iscussion differen	nt cultures.
A. around	B. about	C. for	D. from
14. Mrs Dawson said	d 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 ar	e not ready for it.
A. take	B. have	C. mind	D. see
16. If the examiner c	ean't sense of yo	our writing, you'll get a	a low mark.
A. take	B. bring	C. make	D. understand
17. I would prefer to work.	go to university and	do a in Internation	onal Studies, rather than start
A. certificate	B. result	C. degree	D. qualification
18. My dad wants m	e to go university. bu	t I'm in minds ab	out 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	a can't get into the Inte	ernet unless your comp	outer has a(an)		
	A. access	B. terminal	C. web page	D. modem	
21. Mai it.	ny people only use the	eir computer as a	All they do is to write	letters and reports on	
	A. word processor	B. template	C. document	D. spreadsheet	
	e World Wide Web is rations to ordinary peop	nade up of millions of ole like you and me.	created by anybo	ody from multi-media	
	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	
	en I first started learninge", "thank you" was	ng English ten years ag just about it!	go, I could hardly	a word - "hello",	
	A. speak	B. talk	C. say	D. tell	
25. I w	ent to classes two ever	nings a week and I was	surprised at how quick	kly 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	
	ou're not sure what so ary for help.	mething means, i	n your dictionary or us	se your electronic	
	A. check up	B. look up	C. translate	D. interpret	

29. Whenever you hear a n	ew word that you thi	nk 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 Fin	rst Certificate Exam	three times.	
A. study	B. take	C. make	D. do
31. I'm for my Englis	h 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 washi	ng basket D.	stick his neck out	
33. Sally always hands in he children hate her. She's suc		e and buys the teacher s	mall presents. The other
A. teacher's toy	B. teacher's jewel	C. teacher's pet	D. teacher's sweet
34. Electronic devices are land cause permanent dama		d from electronics	could harm your body
A. wave	B. radiation	C. radiator	D. emission
35. Like children elsewher	e, children in the US	have greatly benefited _	modern technology
A. of	B. from	C. in	D. with
Exercise 3. Mark the letter underlined word(s) in each			SEST in meaning to the
36. You can download free devices. Then you can liste	•	, ,	
A. affordable	B. available	C. feasible	D. carriable
37. Personal electronic dev schools.	rices which distract s	tudents from their classy	work are banned in most
A. forbid	B. prohibit	C. divert	D. neglect
38. <u>Permanent</u> damage to c devices.	children's body may b	be caused by frequent co	ntact with electronic

A. Immediate	B. Long-lasting	C. Short-term	D. Serious	
39. If your smartphone rings	in class, it will be v	ery annoying and disrupt	tive.	
A. interruptive	B. supportive	C. discouraging	D. confusing	
40. For very young children,	electronic devices r	nay help <u>promote</u> listenii	ng and speaking skills.	
A. advertise	B. popularize	C. discourage	D. improve	
41. Students who have access hours reading and watching,		-		
A. fascinating	B. tempting	C. unsuitable	D. illegal	
42. People whose work involute headaches.	lves using a compute	er for most of the day ma	y suffer from chronic	
A. suggests	B. includes	C. means	D. contains	
43. One advantage of learning papers and textbooks with the		at students no longer hav	re to carry the weight of	
A. online	B. electric	C. computer-based	D. modernized	
44. An interactive whiteboar stimulating way.	d is an electronic de	vice that helps students l	earn English in a more	
A. interest-arousing	В. р	performance-enhancing		
C. communication-pr	romoting D. p	proficiency-raising		
45. This new invention is use them with opportunities to co			tudents and provide	
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 <u>compulsory</u> 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 pa	y enough <u>attention</u> i	n class? What have I bee	en talking about?	
A. neglect	B. care	C. notice	D. consideration	

downloaded into your <u>personal</u> electronic devices.					
A. individual	B. public	C. private	D. possessive		
49. Being able to use computers and the Internet can lead to an <u>improved</u> quality of life.					
A increased	B. enhanced	C. promoted	D. deteriorated		
50. It seems unthinkable	today not to provide c	hildren with a decent e	ducation.		
A. sufficient	B. adequate	C. deficient	D. proper		
Part III. GRAMMAR					
Exercise 5. Mark the lett questions.	ter A, B, C, or D to ind	dicate the correct answ	ver to each of the following		
51. "Who's that over ther	e?" - "Oh, it's our new	teacher, just star	ted work today."		
A. that	B. who he	C. which he	D. who		
52. "Which CD did you g to hear."	get Marcus in the end?	" – "I got him the one	said he really wanted		
A. that	B. who he	C. whose	D. which he		
53. "Who did you send a name begins with "B".		- "I'm not telling you, b	out it was someone		
A. which	B. who her	C. whose	D. whose her		
54. "Have you seen Jason	n 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 an think.	d tablets are the moder	rn devices have cl	hanged the way we			
A. what	B. Ø	C. whose	D. that			
60. Students use smartphone	es to record their phone	e calls, they later	share with the class.			
A. Ø	B. that	C. which	D. whose			
61. A tablet is perfect for pe	ople work is to d	raw and write.				
A. who	B. Ø	C. which	D. whose			
62. You can access the Interunderstand the material and			_ can help you			
A. what	B. that	C. Ø	D. who			
63. There are sites you	can record your own	voice and listen to your	rself.			
A. where	B. when	C. that	D. which			
64. My teacher, has be devices in her teaching.	en teaching for 25 year	rs, finds it hard to make	e use of electronic			
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 whitebox most of them love.	ard involves students d	irectly in work in front	of the board,			
A. that	B. Ø	C. which	D. whose			
67. Qualifications are exam	results prove you	n have reached a certain	n level.			
A. which	B. Ø	C. that	D. Both A and C			

68. In the USA, a public schoattend.	ool is a state school,	is run by the govern	nment and is free to	
A. that	B. which	C. who	D. Ø	
69. This is the book in	Foster describes his ex	perience 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	e concert to John,	then sold it to Nick.		
A. which	B. he	C. who	D. whom	
72. "Which cinema did you g	go to?" – "The one they	don't sell any popcorr	n!"	
A. which	B. where	C. whom	D. who	
73. That's the actor auto	ograph I got last year.			
A. whose	B. who	C. who's	D. whom	
74. The book she's mos	t famous is Dance of the	he Dinosaur.		
A. in that	B. to whom	C. for which	D. that	
75. Student social life revolv opposite the library.	es around the Student	Union, is the larg	e yellow building	
A.Ø	B. which	C. that	D. it	
76. Mr Forbes teaches a class	s for students nati	ve language is not Eng	glish.	
A. which	B. who	C. whose	D. those who	
77. I have just found the boo	k			
A. you were looking	for	B. which you were lo	oking	
C. for that you were l	ooking	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 o	lo not have the best pro	ospects.	

A. whose	B. who	C. Ø		D. All are correct	
80. I live in a dormitory	residents come fr	om many countrie	es.		
A. where	B. which	C. in where		D. whose	
Exercise 6. Mark the letter in each of the following qu		icate the underlir	ied part t	hat needs correction	
81. Before I <u>came</u> to Englar is English.	nd, I <u>hadn't had</u> the c	opportunity to spe	ak to peo	ple <u>their</u> native tongue	
A	В		C	D	
82. No one has said anythin	g <u>would</u> persuade m	ne <u>to change</u> my n	nind.		
A B	C	D			
83. The woman <u>sitting</u> on the	ne red chair <u>is</u> the pe	erson <u>to who</u> you <u>i</u>	must give	this envelope.	
A	В	C	D		
84. <u>There are</u> some teachers of hi-tech	s in our school <u>try</u> <u>to</u>	improve the qual	lity of tea	ching by making use	
A	В	C		D	
devices.					
85. Modern children, who l find the	ives have become m	ore and more dep	endent <u>or</u>	<u>1</u> electronic devices,	
A		В	(
traditional way of teaching very <u>dull and boring</u> .					
	D				
86. Smartphones and <u>tablets which</u> can be <u>used as</u> effective <u>learning tools</u> for children.					
A	В		D		
87. What <u>is</u> the name of <u>the girl that her</u> mobile phone <u>was stolen?</u>					
A	В С	D			
88. A tablet is a mobile con	nputer <u>is</u> also <u>useful</u>	for language lear	ning.		

	A	В	\mathbf{C}	D				
89. <u>Tł</u> <u>study</u> .		o <u>improve</u> thei	r English car	n download	free <u>digital</u>	lessons from	n the Internet <u>to</u>	
D	A	В			C			
90. <u>M</u>	r Peterson	who has worke	ed for the sar	me school <u>a</u>	<u>ll his life, is</u>	retiring next	t month.	
	A	В			C	D		
Part l	IV. SPEAK	ING						
	ise 7. Marl ving exchai	k the letter A, . nges.	B, C, or D to	o indicate th	ne correct re	esponse to ea	ach of the	
91. "_	"_"It	t means go ver	y quickly."					
	A. How c	an you explain	n "rush"?	B.	How do yo	u spell "rush	"?	
	C. What o	does "rush" me	ean?	D.	What is the	e equivalent o	of "rush"?	
92. "_	"-"Fo	or" answers the	question "H	How long" a	nd "Since"	answers the	question "When	n".
	A. What a	are the meanin	gs of "for" a	and "since"?)			
	B. What's	s the difference	e between "fo	for" and "sin	ice"?			
	C. How to	o see the differ	ence betwee	en "for" and	"since"?			
	D. How s	imilar are "for	" and "since	?"?				
93. "S	So, Sven, yo	ou've been lear	ning English	n for ten yea	ars. That's a	long time."-		
speak		o what? I want	to keep lear	rning until I	can hold a	conversation	like a native	
	B. It's nor native spe	-	iness! I want	t to keep lea	rning until	I can hold a c	conversation lik	e a
speak		ose it is, but I	want to keep	learning ur	ntil I can ho	ld a conversa	ntion like a nativ	ve
	D. Well, la native s		f first. I wan	nt to keep le	arning until	I can hold a	conversation li	ke
94. "	" - "I th	nink vou must	have the wro	ong number	There's no	one of that n	name here "	

	A. Could I speak to Donald, please?	B. H ₁ , who is that?
	C. Hello. Is Martin speaking, please?	D. A and C are correct.
95. "D	o 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	I.
	C. It's my pleasure. The phone's in the hall.	
	D. Never mind. The phone's in the hall.	
96. "S	hall I ring you later?" – ""	
	A. No, you won't. Have you got my mobile	number?
	B. Yes, you will. Have you got my mobile n	umber?
	C. Yes, but I may be out. Have you got my r	nobile number?
	D. No, I won't be home. Have you got my m	nobile number?
97. "_	" - "No, it's all repeats again. Why can't the	ney make some new programs for a change?"
	A. Is there anything worth watching on the	elly 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 lecture	s."
	A. Do you like lectures?	
	B. Which do you prefer: listening to lecture	s 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. "_ them."	" - "No, I don't live in an English-speaking	country, so it's difficult for me to meet

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 I	English? B. How do you learn English?			
C. Is English important in your cour	try? 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 night.			
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 l	uck! C.Oh, lucky you. D. Oh, luckily.			
104,"" – "I'm afraid not. Can you expl	ain 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, plea	aser" – ""			
A. No way, It cost a fortune!	B. I'm so sorry, I'm using it mysell.			
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 w**ritten 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.

style for the particular task	you are doing.					
118. Which of the followin	g is probably NOT pre	ferred by a visual lea	arner?			
A. reading aloud	B. sources v	vith illustrations				
C. sources with vide	eos D. making n	otes				
119. What does the word "i	t" 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 i	n meaning to				
A. picturesque	B. written	C. illustrative	D. seeable			
121. Which of the followin	g statement is TRUE?					
A. Auditory learner	A. Auditory learners hate taking notes.					
B. Auditory learner	B. Auditory learners prefer listening to speaking.					
C. Most people are	auditory learners.					
D. When learning s	omething by heart, an	auditory learner pref	ers reading it out loud.			
122. The word "auditory"	in paragraph 2 can be	best replaced by				
A. discussive	B. noisy	C. audible	D. recordable			
Evanaisa 10 Dand the follo	wing passage and ma	uk the letter 1 R C	on D to indicate the			

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 realis	tic work target		
	B. By planning and c	onsidering your learning	ng style	
	C. By revising your v	vork on a regular basis		
	D. By taking into acc	ount six important area	as	
124. V	Why is it a good idea to	tell other people abou	t your work plan?	
	A. They can help you	develop a detailed tar	get.	
	B. They will be very	helpful with your plan		
		you do not stick to you	ur plan, which motivate	es you to reach the
arget.				
	D. They will know ho	ow to help you avoid for	ailing.	
125. V	Which of the following	words is closest in me	aning to the word "vag	gue " in paragraph 2?
	A. unrealistic	B. inefficient	C. unclear	D. impractical
126. T	iming includes all of the	ne following EXCEPT	.	
	A. you must be able t	o think clearly at the c	hosen time to study	
	B. the best time to stu	ıdy is 7 p.m		
	C. the time to study s	hould be made a routin	ne	
	D. don't delay getting	started		
127. H	Iow can a complicated	piece of work be made	e easier?	
	A. Try to sit down an	d make a start anyway		
	B. Make a list of que	stions beforehand.		
	C. Divide the large ta	sk into manageable sn	naller segments.	
	D. Manage the tasks	one by one.		
128. T	he word "daunting" in	n paragraph 5 is closes	t in meaning to which	of the following?
	A. frightening	B. demanding	C. challenging	D. discouraging
129. V	What is NOT the benefi	t of keeping good clas	s 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, wa	te is a much bigger problem than ordinary household waste.			
A. industrial	B. business	C. working	D. manufacturing	
12. Do you know what CFO	C?			
A. sets in	B. does up	C. stands for	D. gets down	
13. There's been a in	Germany and a village	was completely destro	yed.	
A. flood	B. drizzle	C. shower	D. smog	
14. Dinosaurs have been	for millions of year	rs.		
A. endangered	B. extinct	C. threatened	D. disappeared	
15. As town grow, they tend	d to destroy the surrou	nding areas.		
A. urban	B. commercial	C. land	D. rural	
16. During the last hundred	years we have done g	reat to the enviror	nment.	
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 fi will reduce greenhouse gas		can Government for del	aying measures which	
A. exhaust fumes	B. smokes	C. wastes	D. emissions	
19. The government is intro	oducing strict new rule	s on the dumping of	by industry.	
A. pesticides	B. exhaust fumes.	C. toxic waste	D. emissions	
20. Farmers contribute to ensoil for years.	nvironmental damage	by spraying with _	, which stay in the	
A. agriculture – pes	ticides	B. agriculture - fertil	izers	
C. crops – fertilizers		D. crops - pesticides		
21. The gradual rise in the l	Earth's temperature is l	known as		

A. greenhouse effect	B. global warming	C. ozone layer	D. acid rain	
22. The that are product reach carth.	eed by factories and cars are	e allowing more	from the sun to	
A. gases – radiation radiation	B. gases - light	C. gas – light	D. gas -	
23. As the Earth gets hotter, oceans will rise.	the Arctic and Antarctic	will slowly mel	t and the level of the	
A. snowballs	B. avalanches	C. ice caps	D. icebergs	
24. There will be, too.	Some areas will become we	etter while others w	vill become much drier	
A. weather changes climate changes	B. weather forecas	sts C. clim	natic changes D.	
25. Thousands of acres of fo being destroyed.	rest are being cut down eve	ery year and the	of many animals are	
A. natural resources surroundings	B. natural habitats	C. ways of life	D. living	
26. Many of the world's larg	est cities are and som	e are permanently of	covered by a	
A. heavily polluted - polluted cloud B. heavy pollution - polluted cloud				
C. heavy pollution -	cloud of pollution D.	heavily polluted - c	cloud of pollution	
27. Make sure your car runs	on unleaded petrol and you	ir home uses source	es of energy.	
A. recycling	B. reused C.	renewable	D. recyclable	
28. Scientists have found ho	les in the, particularly	over Antarctica.		
A. ice caps	B. polar ice C.	ozone layer	D. greenhouse	
29. Greenpeace is an interna environment.	tional group that protests ag	gainst anything whi	ich is a to the	
A. threat	B. threaten C.	threatening	D. threatener	
30. If government don't	global warming, more nat	ural disasters will o	occur.	
A. achieve	B. promote C.	discourage	D. prevent	

hundred years or so, and the	•	•	•		
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 turn to desert.	ne next few decades ma	any species will	die as once fertile areas		
A. off	B. out	C. up	D. down		
34. Most of the air pollution aircraft and rockets.	results the burning	ng of fossil fuels	s, motor vehicles, factories,		
A. in	B. to	C. on	D. from		
35. Environmental pollution as soon as possible.	is becoming ans	erious problem	that needs to be taken care of		
A. increasingly	B. increasing	C. increase	D. increased		
Exercise 3. Mark the letter A underlined word(s) in each of		` ´	CLOSEST in meaning to the		
36. We are facing <u>severe</u> env are working hard to reduce it	-	espite the fact the	nat many world organizations		
A. heavy	B. destructive	C. harmful	D. serious		
37. Water pollution is a resul chemicals in rivers, which m			ents, pesticides, oil, and other		
A. substances	B. stuffs	C. contaminan	D. wastes		
38. Stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and build a future in which humans <u>live in harmony with</u> nature.					
A. coexist peacefully with	with B. fall in love	with C. agre	ee with D. cooperate		
39. WWF was set up in 1961 biological <u>diversity</u> .	and had its operations	s in areas such a	s the preservation of		

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 <u>marine life</u> .					
A. sea plants creatures	B. sea mammals	C. water life	D. sea		
41. In 1986, the organization operated under the <u>original</u> n	_	· ·	nture. However, it has		
A. old	B. former	C. first	D. ancient		
42. Some of WWF's missions renewable natural resources,		-	sity, ensuring the use of		
A. jobs	B. careers	C. tasks	D. actions		
43. Air pollution is a <u>consequ</u> rockets.	nence of fossil fuel bur	ning by motor vehicles	s, factories, aircraft and		
A. product	B. example	C. harm	D. result		
44. The natural environment through many decades.	has been seriously infl	uenced and <u>degraded</u> t	by human activities		
A. worsened	B. damaged	C. destroyed	D. reduced		
45. Global warming is the greenhouse effect.	adual increase of temp	erature on the Earth's s	urface due to		
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. <u>Fresh</u> 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 en	nvironment from pollu	tion is to reduce waste	ful consumption.		
A. costly	B. excessive	C. safe	D. economical		
48. If you follow at least one of the tips, you can be <u>proud</u> 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 lac	ck of <u>fertile</u> land to gro	w enough food for an i	ncreasing population.
A. arid	B. rich	C. unclean	D. deserted
50. Global warming may lea	d to many negative cha	anges, including harshe	r weather conditions.
A. more unbearable scrious	B. milder	C. more extrer	me D. more
Part III. GRAMMAR			
Exercise 5. Mark the letter A questions.	A, B, C, or D to indicat	te the correct answer to	o each of the following
51. "I'm a big fan of U23." D	Perek said.		
Derek said he a big	g fan of U23.		
A. was	B. has been	C. were	D. had been
52. "We're watching TV," sai	d the twins.		
The twins said they	TV.		
A. watched watched	B. were watching	C. have been watching	g D. had
53. "You've been annoying n	ne all day!" my mum sa	aid.	
My mum said I her	all day.		
A. annoyed annoying	B. was annoying	C. have been annoying	D. had been
54. "The dog ate my homewo	ork!" said Ivan.		
Ivan said the dog his hon	nework.		
A. was eating	B. has eaten	C.ate D. had	eaten
55. "At one o'clock, I was ha	ving lunch," said Moll	y.	
Molly said she lune	ch at one o'clock.		
A. had been having having	B. has had	C. is having	D. has been

56. "You'll get wet with	out an umbre	ella," Dad said	l.		
Dad said I we	t without an	umbrella.			
A. will be gettin	g	B. got	C. would be	egetting	D. would get
57. "He can juggle five	balls!" said A	Angie.			
Angie said he	five balls.				
A. juggled could juggle		B. had juggl	ed	C. would jug	ggle D.
58. "You must give me	your essays,'	" Mrs Vine sai	d.		
Mrs Vine said we _	give her	our essays.			
A. were having must	to	B. would have	ve to	C. had to	D.
59. "Could you pass me	the salt, ple	ase?" I asked	the man next t	o me.	
Tasked the man nex	ct to me	_ me the salt.			
A. pass	B. if h	e passes	C. to	pass	D. if he would
60. "Would you mind w	aiting for a r	moment?" the	shop assistant	asked the wom	an.
The shop assistant a	asked the wo	oman for	a moment.		
A. to wait waiting	B. wai	iting	C. if she wa	nits D. if	She minds
61. "Please don't leave	your dirty fo	otball boots in	the hall," Mu	m said to Doug	
Mum told Doug	_ dirty footh	oall boots in th	e hall.		
A. that he doesn his	't leave his	B. not to lear	ve his C. n	ot to leave your	D. don't leave
62. "Could you tell us w	here you we	ere at six o'clo	ck?" the police	e officer asked I	Barry.
The police officer a	sked Barry _	had been	at six o'clock.		
A. telling him w	here you		B. where he	e tells him he	
C. to tell him wh	nere vou		D. to tell hi	m where he	

63. "Could I have your e-mail address?" I a	asked Mariella.	
I asked Mariella e -mail address.		
A. to give me her B. give me ye	our C. give me her	D. gave me your
64. "Can I have a new Xbox for my birthda	ny?" I asked my mum.	
I asked my mum a new Xbox for	my birthday.	
A. that she gets me B. get me me	C. to get me	D. if she could have
65. "What's your name?" she asked me.		
She asked me		
A. what your name is C. what my name is	B. what your name was D. what my name	was
66. "Are you a student?" the man asked the	e boy.	
The man wanted to know		
A. if I was a student	B. if the boy was a student	ł
C. if I am a student	D. if the boy is a student	
67. "What school are you going to?" he ask	ted me.	
He wanted to know		
A. what school am I going to	B. what school you are go	ing to
C. what was the school I go to	D. what school I was goin	g to
68. "I won't be home this evening because	I have to work late," Mike sa	aid.
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	g because he had to work lat	e
C. he won't be home this evening be	ecause he has to work late	
D. he wouldn't be home that evenin	g because he had to work lat	e
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 yes	terday
B. he had only had that new bicycle since th	ne day before
C. I had only had this new bicycle since the	day before
D. he's only had that new bicycle since the d	lay 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 c	ars for short distar	nces				
75. "I'll finish it by the end	d of this week," he	e said.				
He promised						
A. he'll finish it by	the end of this we	eek B. he would finish it	by the end of this week			
C. to finish it by th	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	ne tap off before y	ou leave. " Grandma said.				
Grandma reminded m	ne					
A. to turn the tap of	off before I left	B. turn the tap	o off before you left			
C. don't forget to t	urn the tap off bef	Fore I left D. to turn the	tap off before you left			
77. Dorothy asked him	Sarah was his	s sister.				
A. that	B. if	C. what	D. who			
78. Tom and Henry asked	me to go with	<u>_</u> .				
A. him	B. their	C. them	D. they			
79. I asked Marthat	o join the Green C	Club.				
A. whether she is j	planning	B. if she was planning				
C. when was she p	olanning	D. where she was planning				
80. Bob wanted to know v	when					
A. will the exam b	e taken	B. the exam will be taken				
C. would the exam	ı 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 <u>called</u> yesterday and <u>said</u> he <u>needed</u> the report right <u>now</u> .						
A	В С	D				
82. Sally <u>called from</u> Mia	mi and <u>said tha</u> t sł	ne was swimming here.				
A	В	C D				

83. They <u>complained</u> that <u>there isn't</u> any <u>fresh water</u> in <u>the local area</u> .	
A B C D	
84. Rosy <u>said</u> that she <u>will come back there</u> on another project <u>the following</u> year.	
A B C D	
85. Tony <u>promised</u> that he <u>would do his homework today</u> .	
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 <u>asked</u> <u>his students</u> to focus on <u>your</u> topic.	
A B C D	
89. Sally <u>suggested to go</u> to school by bicycle <u>in order to save</u> 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? How do you do?	B. What's every	thing? C. What	do you do?	D.
94. "" - "That's a good id	lea."			
A. What about recyclin	ng water for gardenir	ng? B. Sorry, car	n I say someth	ing?
C. Glad to work with y something.	you.	D. Excuse n	ne, I want to a	dd
95. "Shall I empty the dustbin	?" – ""			
A. Make yourself at ho	ome.	B. Nice to meet you	ι!	
C. It's very nice of you	ı to do so.	D. Long time no see	2 .	
96. "Can I borrow your notes,	please?" – ""			
A. Well done!	B. No, thanks.	C. Yes, sure.	D. Yes, I ca	ın.
97. "Would you like to join th	is Green Project with	ı us?" - ""		
A. Yes, I would	B. Why not?	C. I'd love to	D. It doesn	't matter.
98. "Where should we start wi	ith the project?" – "_	"		
A. I never mind.	B. I'm	glad to hear that.		
C. Oh, that would be g	great. D. W	hat about searching th	e webs?	
99. "Hi, John. Congratulations	s!"-""			
A. I'm sorry.	B. Thank you.	C. My pleasure.	D. You're w	velcome.
100."Excuse me! Where is the	e recycling center?" -	- (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
A. Let me see. there.	B. I'm not sure.	C. Hold on, please.	D. I	It's over
101. Thanks for doing that." -	" "			
A. It's my pleasure you	B. Don't say	that. C. Not at all	. D. I	It's nice of
102. "How long will the meet	ing last?" – ""			
A. Half past ten.	B. Sir	nce early morning.		
C. Once a week, usual	lv. D. Ar	hour or so. I expect.		

A Why is			
71. Willy 15	this recycled wood used?	B. How is	s this recycled wood used?
C. What's t	this recycled wood for?	D. Whose	e is this recycled wood?
104. "" - "It v	was very sunny and hot. V	We had a bit of a he	eatwave.
A. Did you	ı enjoy your holiday?	B. How v	vas the wave?
C. What w	as the weather like there?	D. How v	vas the beach?
105. "Could you d	o me a favor, please?" –	···	
A. Let me	help you.	B. Sure. What ca	n I do for you?
C. No, than	nks. I'm fine.	D. Yes, go ahead	!
Part V. READIN	G		
fits each of the nu		BAL WARMING	
Many scientists (1	06) the blame for re	ecent natural disast	ers on the increase in the world's
Many scientists (1 temperatures and a from the forces of weather events, su around the world t Environmental groamount of carbon	the blame for reare convinced that, more the wind, rain and sun. (ch as hurricanes and drougo (111) bups are putting (112) dioxide which is given (1	ecent natural disast than (107) be 109) to them, aghts, even more (1 on governments 13) by factor	ers on the increase in the world's afore, the Earth is at (108) global warming is making extreme
Many scientists (1 temperatures and a from the forces of weather events, su around the world t Environmental groamount of carbon attacking the problems around solar	the blame for reare convinced that, more the wind, rain and sun. (ch as hurricanes and drougo (111) bups are putting (112) dioxide which is given (1 lems at its source. They are	ecent natural disast than (107) be 109) to them, aghts, even more (100) on governments on governments by factor are in (114) of the factor	ers on the increase in the world's efore, the Earth is at (108) global warming is making extreme at 10) and causing sea levels all to take actions to reduce the ries and power plants, thus
Many scientists (1 temperatures and a from the forces of weather events, su around the world t Environmental groamount of carbon attacking the problems around the solar (115) Some scientists, (1 gasses into the atm	the blame for reare convinced that, more the wind, rain and sun. (ch as hurricanes and drougo (111) bups are putting (112) dioxide which is given (1 lems at its source. They are, wind and wave energy (116), believe that every convergence of the sum of the s	ecent natural disast than (107) be 109) to them, aghts, even more (100) on governments [13) by factor are in (114) of devices, which couven if we stopped rould have to wait (114) of the couvenity	ers on the increase in the world's afore, the Earth is at (108) global warming is making extremed 110) and causing sea levels all to take actions to reduce the ries and power plants, thus f more money being spent on
Many scientists (1 temperatures and a from the forces of weather events, su around the world to Environmental groamount of carbon attacking the problems are action in the solar (115) Some scientists, (1 gasses into the atm the results. Global	the blame for reare convinced that, more the wind, rain and sun. (ch as hurricanes and drougo (111) bups are putting (112) dioxide which is given (1 lems at its source. They are, wind and wave energy of the composition of the co	ecent natural disast than (107) be 109) to them, aghts, even more (100) on governments [13) by factor are in (114) of devices, which couven if we stopped rould have to wait (114) of the couvenity	ers on the increase in the world's afore, the Earth is at (108) global warming is making extreme [10) and causing sea levels all to take actions to reduce the ries and power plants, thus f more money being spent on ald then replace existing power releasing carbon dioxide and other
Many scientists (1 temperatures and a from the forces of weather events, su around the world t Environmental groamount of carbon attacking the problems around the solar (115) Some scientists, (1 gasses into the atm	the blame for reare convinced that, more the wind, rain and sun. (ch as hurricanes and drougo (111) bups are putting (112) dioxide which is given (1 lems at its source. They are, wind and wave energy of the prosphere tomorrow, we warming, it seems, is here	ecent natural disast than (107) be 109) to them, aghts, even more (1 on governments 113) by factor are in (114) of devices, which could have to wait ore to stay.	ers on the increase in the world's efore, the Earth is at (108) global warming is making extreme [10] and causing sea levels all to take actions to reduce the ries and power plants, thus f more money being spent on [1] then replace existing power releasing carbon dioxide and other [117] hundred years to notice

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 con	ntain tiny, complicated	chips.				
119. A	ll of the following are	disposable products, E	EXCEPT				
shavin		els B. paper plate	es C. plastic cup	S D. razors for			
120. T	he word "disposable"	in paragraph 3 is close	est in meaning to				
	A. convenient	B. inexpensive	C. throwaway	D. single-use			
121. W	hy are we hooked on	buying new things?					
	A. We throw the old is	items to make room for	r 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. T	he 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 follow	ving is NOT an exampl	e of carnivores?	
A. shrew	B. lacewings	C. owl	D. aphids
128. What makes the lin	ks in a food chain?		
A. the plants and	the herbivores	B. th	e herbivores and the carnivores
C. the carnivores	and the decomposers	D. th	e plants and the decomposers
129. Which of the follow	ving statements is NOT	true?	
A. Some animals	eat plant-eating anima	ls and also flesh-	eating animals.
B. There are mor	e organism at the base	of a food chain th	an at the top.
C. Green plants of	outnumber carnivores in	n a food chain.	
D. The consumer	rs are at the base of a fo	ood chain.	
130. The word "organis	m" in paragraph 3 is clo	osest in meaning	to
A. plants	B. animals	C. herbivore	D. living things
Part VI. WRITING			
Exercise 11. Mark the le each of the following qu		dicate the senten	ce that is closest in meaning to
131. "We saw a strange i	man in the garden," the	y told their son.	
A. They told their	r son that we had seen	a strange man in t	he garden.
B. They told thei	r son that they had seen	n a strange man in	the garden.
C. They told their	r son that we saw a stra	ange man in the ga	arden.
D. They told their	r son that they saw a st	range man in the	garden.
132. "We're staying in to	onight," said Emily.		
A. Emily said that in tonight	at we were staying in to	onight. B. Er	mily said that they were staying
C. Emily said that in that night.	nt we were staying in th	at night. D. En	mily 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," Bod 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.

		indicate the word who	ose underlined part differs uestions.
1. A. culture	B. p <u>u</u> blic	C. s <u>u</u> stain	D. butterfly
2. A. pollution	B. coral	C. problem	D. ecology
3. A. discount	B. observe	C. <u>s</u> afari	D. scuba-diving
4. A. r <u>e</u> lax	B. departure	C. ben <u>e</u> fit	D. interest
5. A. nature	B. manage	C. balance	D. campfire
		indicate the word tha h of the following ques	t differs from the other three stions.
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
Part II. VOCABUL	ARY		
	e letter A. B. C, or D to n each of the following		CLOSEST in meaning to the
11. You can see differ	rent kinds of <u>rare</u> anim	als in this park.	
A. priceless	B. half-cooke	d C. unlimited	D. limited
12. If you book ticket	ts early, you can get a g	<u>liscount</u> .	
A. award	B. prize	C. deduction	D. bonus
13. A sustainable force protected.	est is a forest where tre	es that are cut are repla	anted and the wildlife is
A. pre-tested	B. preserved	C. reserved	D. protested

14. When you take part in an eco tour, you learn more about the cultural traditions of the local

C. enjoy

D. depart

people and the natural habitat of some rare animals.

B. conduct

A. participate

15. Cuting down trees or hi	unting wild animals m	ay <u>upset</u> the ecological	balance of an area.
A. strengthen	B. motivate	C. comfort	D. disturb
16. Mass tourism may caus	se numerous problems.		
A. bring in	B. bring up	C. bring about	D. bring away
17. I am very much interes	ted in learning more al	oout ecotourism and its	s <u>benefits</u> .
A. problems	B. advantages	C. dangers	D. issues
18. Ecotourism means travelearn about the environment		r ecological interest to	observe wildlife and
A. look at	B. look up	C. look into	D. look down
19. Mass tourism has contr	ibuted to the destruction	on of the environment.	
A. organization	B. structure	C. construction	D. devastation
20. A lot of waste from hot	els and vehicles is also	discharged into the w	rater and air.
A. discussed	B. collected	C. released	D. treated
21. Tourists enjoy the beau	ty of wildlife without	harming it.	
A. fostering	B. damaging	C. protecting	D. preserving
22. To entertain tourists, we and traditions to suit their r	•	sual foods to suit their	tastes or adapt dances
A. satisfy	B. enjoy	C. attract	D. persuade
23. Ecotourism can be bene	eficial 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 touris	sts learn how to protec	the environment.	
A. damage	B. change	C. adapt	D. save
26. Some farmers in the M ecological gardens.	lekong Delta have attra	acted hundreds of fore	ign visitors to their

	A. appealed to	B. refused	C. rejected	D. turned down
27. Oı	ır country's natural and	d cultural potentia	l for ecotourism is w	ell known.
	A. possibility for fail	ure E	B. possibility for victor	ory
	C. possibility for loss	s E	D. possibility for achi	evement
28. Ec	to tours in our country	involve mainly tra	avel to natural places	
	A. primarily	B. basically	C. initially	D. roughly
29. Th	neir activities are not ba	ased on the ecotor	ırism <u>principles</u> .	
	A. principals	B. rules	C. criteria	D. points
30. If	tourists throw rubbish	or break tree bran	ches, they are heavil	y <u>fined</u> .
money	A. advanced	B. compensated	C. penalized in	n money D. awarded in
31. So	ome tourist areas have g	suffered from som	ne environmental dan	nage.
	A. covered	B. finished	C. taken	D. undergone
32. Ec	cotourism activities hav	ve had some negat	rive impacts on the en	nvironment and people in the
	A. influences	B. factors	C. criteria	D. stimuli
33. Th	ne worst impact is the r	massive loss of lar	nd.	
	A. minimal	B. tiny	C. heavy	D. acceptable
	cotourism needs to recr beople.	ruit better educate	d people, so it won't	provide more jobs for the
	A. reduce	B. offer	C. wipe out	D. add
35. If	tourists <u>leave</u> litter afte	er the picnic, they	may cause pollution	
	A. drop	B. depart	C. escape	D. disappear
36. M	aking a campfire <u>requi</u>	res cutting down	trees for firewood.	
	A. demands	B. fosters	C. encourages	D. prevents
37. Ca	ampfires may cause for	est fires if they ar	e <u>unattended</u> .	

A. focused	B. neglected	C. looked after	D. watched
38. Hunting animals may lea	d to their <u>extinction</u> .		
A. reduction	B. imprisonment	C. death	D. survival
39. Ecotourism is <u>booming</u> a	nd tour operators say t	his helps nature.	
A. decreasing	B. declining	C. falling	D. flourishing
40. Ecotourism is making and	imals bolder and becor	me less <u>cautious</u> about	other animals.
A. careful	B. careless	C. reckless	D. foolish
41. If animals become less can natural predators.	areful about other anim	nals, they are at risk of	being <u>attacked</u> by their
A. helped	B. harmed	C. protected	D. saved
42. Ecotourism is a unique w	ray for travellers to eng	gage in sustainable tour	rism while vacationing
A. disconnect	B. promise to marry	C. join	D. catch
Exercise 4. Mark the letter A underlined word(s) in each of		• •	ITE in meaning to the
43. The United Nations has depromote sustainable practices			ay of Ecotourism, to
A. favour	B. raise	C. boost	D. delay
44. In order for ecotourism to the program.	be categorized as suc	cessful, it must involve	e local populations in
A. exclude	B. comprise	C. engage	D. relate
43. Venice has suggested <u>imp</u> buildings.	oosing a tax on all visit	fors to help pay for rest	oration of the ancient
A. introducing	B. removing	C. levying	D. lessening
46. There are 1.6 billion tour devastating.	ists roaming the world	, and the impact of tour	rism can be
A. disastrous	B. nondestructive	C. ruinous	D. devastative
47. "Green" tourists or "eco-t	tourists" are <u>upset</u> by the	he effects of mass touri	sm.

A. tense	B. troubled	C. nervous	D. relaxed
48. How many people can vis the ecological balance?	sit the Galapagos Islar	nds off the coast of Ecu	nador without affecting
A. keeping intact disturbance	B. influencing	C. troubling	D. causing
49. It may become necessary strict environmental controls			onal agreements and
A. tight	B. loose	C. exact	D. accurate
50. Researchers believe touri	sts <u>disrupt</u> animals in	their natural habitat.	
A. disturb	B. confuse	C. organize	D. mix up
Part III. GRAMMAR			
Exercise 5. Mark the letter A in each of the following ques		te the underlined part	that needs correction
51. If <u>businesses want</u> to <u>protection</u> educating travellers.	tect the environment, t	they will aid the local o	community and
A D	В	С	
52. Nowadays, <u>many of us tripossible</u> .	ied to live in a way tha	at will <u>damage the env</u>	ironment as little as
A	В	C	D
53. Ecotourism must benefits	the <u>local people</u> and <u>i</u>	involve the local comn	nunity.
A	В	C D	
54. Ecotourism <u>must be</u> susta	inable, <u>that is make</u> a	profit without destroy	natural resources.
A	В	C	D
55. <u>Ecotourism must</u> provide	an experiences that to	ourists want to pay for.	
A	В	C D	
56. In a true ecotourism proje	ect a nature recerve al	lows a small number o	of tourists to visiting its

rare animals

В		А		
and uses the money that	t is generated to conti	nue with important.		
	C	D		
57. The <u>local people has</u> in <u>how the</u>	<u>ve jobs</u> in the nature r	eserve <u>as guides and</u>	l wardens	and also has a voice
A D		В		C
project develops.				
58. <u>Tourists stay</u> in loca	al houses with local pe	eople, not in special	built hotels	<u>s</u> .
Α	В	C	D	
59. <u>Tourists experience</u> the locally	the <u>local culture</u> and	do not take precious	energy an	d water away from
A D	В	С		
population.				
60. Tourists travel by for	oot, by boat, bicycle o	r elephant <u>so that</u> <u>the</u>	ere is no po	ollution.
A	В	C	D	
61. Ecotourism brings	tourists a specially exp	perience that they wi	<u>ll rememb</u>	er all of their lives.
A	В		C	D
62. This type of tourism	n can <u>only involve</u> sm	all number of people	so it can	<u>be expensive</u> .
A	В	C		D
63. Tourists can apply t	to the principles of eco	otourism wherever th	ney go for	their holiday.
A	В		C	D
64. Tourists should lear	n about the place that	they going to visit.		
A B	С	D		

65. <u>Have respect for local of them for </u>	culture by wearing clot	hes that will not offend	local people and ask
A		В	C
permission before you take	a photograph.		
	D		
66. Remember the phrase "except	Leave <u>nothing behind</u>	you except footprints a	nd taking nothing away
A D	В		C
photographs".			
Exercise 6. Mark the letter questions.	A, B, C, or D to indic	ate the correct answer	to each of the following
67. If you buy souvenirs m making them become extin	=	nimals or plants, you _	contribute to
A. would	B. might	C. could	D. are
68. You help the local price for what you buy.	l people if you buy loca	al products whenever p	ossible and pay a fair
A. could	B. would	C. wouldn't	D. will
69. If you want to help, ren you can.	nember or use oth	ner non-polluting forms	s of transport whenever
A. to walk	B. walk	C. walking	D. walked
70. Eco-tourists should be	flexible and keep a sen	se of humour when	things wrong.
A. went	B. goes	C. go	D. going
71. Don't be afraid the	e holiday company abo	out what they do that is	'eco'.
A. about asking	B. to asking	C. asking	D. to ask
72. "Eco" is very fashional better than traditional touri		olidays that as eco	otourism are not much
A. advertise	B. are advertised	C. are advertising	D. advertising

73. The damage to local groups of tourists.	communities, customs a	nd crafts that results _	the arrival of huge
A. to	B. from	C. in	D. for
74. The travel industry strealistic standards for pla		<u>-</u>	nt agencies to agree
A. upon	B. with	C. at	D. for
75. It may become neces strict environmental cont			rnational agreements and
A. against	B. on	C. with	D. out
76. Ecotourism is define and sustains the well-bei		natural areas that	conserves the environment
A. about	B. in	C. to	D. for
77. Ecotourism is a boom	ning business many	tour operators cite as	s being helpful to nature.
A. who	B. that	C. whose	D. where
78. Every year, millions rare species.	of people descend	protected and pristine	natural areas to observe
A. on	B. at	C. in	D. to
79. A number of reports	have cast doubt the	e value of ecotourism.	
A. with	B. about	C. in	D. on
80. It's hard to deny that worse.	humanity has played a p	retty big role in chang	ging nature the
A. with	B. to	C. for	D. at
81. There will be some u projects properly.	inforeseen consequences	to the environment if	we ecotourism
A. didn't manage	B. don't manage	C. couldn't manag	e D. wouldn't manage
82. If tourists win the tru them to relax with their i	· • • ——	put wild creatures in	danger by encouraging
A. will	B. would	C. could	D. had

83. Ecotourism may becowildlife while keeping a control of the con		ook for ways to get rea	lly close exotic
A. at	B. in	C. to	D. with
84. Gorillas and penguins have a strong tendency to			ecotourism because they
A. to	B. in	C. by	D. with
85. As animals to fe	eling comfortable with	humans, they may bec	ome bolder.
A. will get used	B. get used	C. got used	D. could get used
86. Professor Blumstein s animals.	ays that ecotourism is	similar domestica	ting or urbanizing the
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	y attacks.
A. to	B. with	C. on	D. at
89. Animals will take mo	re time to flee from dar	nger if they in citi	es and are bolder.
A. will	B. live	C. would live	D. could live
90. Ecotourism in distant tourists and tour guides.	and remote spots arour	nd the planet is getting	more popular
A. to	B. on	C. with	D. between
Part IV. SPEAKING			
Exercise 7. Mark the lette following exchanges.	er A, B, C, or D to indi	icate the correct respon	nse to each of the
Two friends Nam and L	an are talking about t	he topic of ecotourism	1.
91. Nam: "How importan	t is tourism to our coun	try?"	
Lan: ""			
A. More and more	companies are adverti	sing about ecotourism.	

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.

B. It really helps to create more jobs for a lot of people.

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.

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 ir 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. A lot of people want to travel around the planet.

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

C. Not all visitors are well-informed about places of attraction.

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		otourists
	C. Some Don'ts for ecotourists ecotoursim		D. Be	D. Benefits and drawbacks of	
119. I	n paragraph 1, the wor	d "it" refers to			
	A. tourism	B. environment	C. im	pact	D. damage
120. <i>A</i>	According to the passag	ge, what does the ecoto	ourism aim at?		
	A. stopping ecotourism altogether		B. reducing the tourism problems		
	C. preventing tourists	s from travelling	D. finding a r	new form of to	ourism
	According to the passag vironment?	ge, which of the follow	ing is not ment	ioned as an ac	etivity to protect
	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. pr	rotest
123. V	Which of the following	is TRUE about the au	thor'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. I	n paragraph 2, the wor	d "categorized " is c	losest in meaning to _		
	A. prioritized	B. typified	C. examined	D. classified	
128. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT metioned as a criterion for successful ecotourism?					
	A. combination of na	ntural and cultural to	urism		
	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. I	n paragraph 3, the wor	d "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.