

UNIT 1**HOME LIFE****Pronunciation:** /s/, /z /, /iz/**Revision: Tenses****VOCABULARY:**

1. shift	[ʃɪft]	(n)	ca (làm việc)
→ to work <u>on</u> a night/ day shift			làm ca đêm/ ngày
2. biologist	[baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst]	(n)	nhà sinh vật học
→ biology	[baɪ'ɒlədʒi]	(n)	sinh vật học
→ biological	[,baɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl]	(a)	(thuộc) sinh vật học
→ biologically		(adv)	
3. lab	[læb]	(n)	phòng thí nghiệm
= laboratory			
4. project	['prɒdʒekt]	(n)	đề án, dự án; kế hoạch
		(v)	đặt kế hoạch
5. general	['dʒenərəl]	(a)	
→ generally		(adv)	nhìn chung, nói chung
6. believe	[bi'li:v]	(v)	tin tưởng
→ to believe <u>in</u> sb/sth			tin vào ai/điều gì
→ belief	[bi'li:f]	(n)	niềm tin
→ believable		(a)	có thể tin được ≠ unbelievable
7. to join hands			cùng nhau
to join sb <u>in</u> doing sth			cùng làm gì với ai
8. caring		(a)	chu đáo, quan tâm tới người khác
9. responsible	[rɪ'spɒnsəbl]	(a)	chịu trách nhiệm
→ to be responsible <u>for</u> sb/sth			

→responsibility	[ri,sponsə'biləti]	(n)	trách nhiệm
→ to take/ have/ assume responsibility <u>for</u> sb/ sth			
10.to run the household			chăm sóc gia đình
11.to make sure			chắc chắn, đảm bảo
12.to leave somewhere <u>for</u> somewhere			rời..... đến.....
→ to leave home for school			đi học
13. rush	[rʌʃ]	(v)	vội vàng = hurry
→ to rush <u>to</u>			vội chạy đến
14.willing	['wiliŋ]	(a)	sẵn sàng, sẵn lòng
→willingness		(n)	sự sẵn sàng
→to be willing to do sth			sẵn sàng, sẵn lòng làm gì
15.attempt to do sth	[ə'tempt]	(v)	cố gắng
		(n)	sự cố gắng
16.pressure	['preʃə(r)]	(n)	áp lực
		(v)	gây áp lực=pressurize
→to be <u>under</u> a lot of study pressure			bị nhiều áp lực từ việc học
17.household chore		(n)	việc nhà
18.mischievous	['mistʃivəs]	(a)	trịch nghiệm
→ mischievousness		(n)	sự trịch nghiệm
19.obedient	[ə'bi:diənt]	(a)	ngoan ngoãn, biết vâng lời
→ obey		(v)	vâng lời
→obedience		(n)	sự vâng lời
20.close-knit		(a)	khăng khít, gắn bó
21.support	[sə'pɔ:t]	(v)	ủng hộ
		(n)	sự ủng hộ
→ supportive (<u>of</u>)	[sə'pɔ:tiv]	(a)	ủng hộ
22.share	[ʃeə]	(v)	chia sẻ
→ to share something <u>among</u> / <u>between</u> somebody			chia cái gì đó cho những người khác

Ex: to share the sweets among the children: chia(đều) kẹo cho bọn trẻ con

→to share something with somebod: có hoặc dùng cái gì với người khác; có chung cái gì

Ex :Let's share the last cake : chúng ta hãy chia nhau cái bánh cuối cùng

Ex: to share a bed, room, house : dùng chung một giường, ở chung một phòng, ở chung một nhà

23.to come up			xảy ra, nảy sinh
24.frank	[fræŋk]	(a)	thẳng thắn
→ to be frank <u>with</u> somebody <u>about</u> something			
→ frankly		(adv)	một cách thẳng thắn
25.solve	[sɒlv]	(v)	giải quyết
→ solution (<u>to</u>)	[sə'lu:ʃn]	(n)	giải pháp, sự giải quyết
→solvable	['sɒlvəbl]	(a)	có thể giải quyết được
≠unsolvable			
26.secure	[si'kjuə]	(a)	an tâm ≠ in secure
→ security	[si'kjuərəti]	(n)	sự an tâm, an toàn
27.base	[beis]	(n)	nền tảng
→ to base <u>on</u>			dựa trên
28.confidence	['kɒnfɪdəns]	(n)	sự tin tưởng
→ to have confidence <u>in</u> sb			
→ confident (<u>of</u>)		(a)	tin tưởng
29. personal	['pɜ:sənl]	(a)	cá nhân, riêng tư
30. secret (<u>of</u>)	['si:krit]	(n)	điều bí mật
		(a)	bí mật
→ to keep something secret <u>from</u> sb			giấu ai chuyện gì
31. decide (on sth)	[di'said]	(v)	quyết định
→decision	[di'siʒn]	(n)	sự quyết định
→decisive	[di'saisiv]	(a)	quyết định, kiên quyết
→to make a decision (on sth) = to decide (on sth)			
32. member	['membə]	(n)	thành viên

33. flight	[flait]	(n)	chuyến bay
→ fly	[flai]	(v)	bay, đi máy bay
34. reserved	[ri'zə:vɔ]	(a)	đã dành trước, dành riêng
→ reserved seat :			chỗ dành riêng
35. rarely	['reəli]	(adv)	hiếm khi
36. leftover	['leftəʊvə]	(n)	phần còn lại
→ leftovers	['leftəʊvəz]	(n)	thức ăn thừa
37. spread out		(v)	trải ra, căng ra
38. allow	[ə'lau]	(v)	cho phép = permit [pə'mit]
→ to allow doing sth/ to allow sb to do sth			
→ to permit doing sth/ to permit sb to do sth			
39. to talk <u>on</u> the phone			gọi điện thoại
40. great grandfather		(n)	ông cố, ông cụ
41. message	['mesɪdʒ]	(n)	thông điệp, thông báo
42. exam result		(n)	kết quả thi

TEST 1

PHONETIC:

Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- A. fathersu B. sometimesu C. hoursu D. parentsu
- A. weekendsu B. cooksu C. hurriesu D. alwaysu
- A. determinedu B. excitedu C. judgedu D. seemedu
- A. busesu B. changesu C. lorriesu D. bushesu
- A. fossilu B. sessionu C. discussu D. progressu

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- A. children B. possible C. household D. attempt
- A. confidence B. secondary C. solution D. family
- A. confidence B. supportive C. solution D. obedience
- A. whenever B. mischievous C. hospital D. separate

10. A. introduce B. delegate C. marvelous D. currency

VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES:

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

11. I _____ this flat with two other people.

- A. share B. cost C. pay D. live

12. John is a _____ and loving father.

- A. working B. suffering C. caring D. tolerable

13. He is at university by day so he can only work on the night _____ at the factory for tuition fees.

- A. shift B. job C. work D. career

14. After work, Mai rushed to the _____ for something to prepare for lunch.

- A. house B. market C. office D. garment's

15. My mother has vegetarian _____ once a month.

- A. cook B. plates C. menu D. dishes

16. Each of us must take _____ for our own actions

- A. probability B. ability C. possibility D. responsibility

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

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

18. According to the boss, John is the most _____ for the position of executive secretary

- A. supportive B. caring C. suitable D. comfortable

19. She got up late and **rushed** to the bus stop

- A. came into B. went leisurely C. went quickly D. dropped by

20. The _____ of plants and animals in nature is related to climate.

- A. distributive B. distribution C. distributing D. distribution

21. Children will develop better if we are _____ parents.

- A. supported B. supportive C. supporting D. support

22. There are always some _____ boys in a class.

- A. mischief B. mischievousness C. mischievous D. mischievously

23. _____ warn the local people about the air pollution

-
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Environmentalists | B. Environmentally |
| C. Environment | D. Environmental |
24. After having thought for many hours, he came up with a _____ conclusion.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. satisfactory | B. satisfaction | C. satisfying | D. satisfied |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
25. There is a dramatic increase in the number of people who go down with _____ diseases
- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| A. breathe | B. respiration | C. respiratory | D. breath |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
26. The flavour of the dish is _____ by the chef's decoration.
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. complement | B. complemented | C. complementing | D. omplementary |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
27. He has acted _____ obedience _____ the law.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| A. in / to | B. at / to | C. in / of | D. under / to |
|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
28. Every morning I leave home _____ school at 6.
- | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| A. to | B. for | C. back | D. in |
|-------|--------|---------|-------|
29. My mother is very busy _____ housework.
- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|-------|
| A. for | B. about | C. with | D. in |
|--------|----------|---------|-------|
30. After school I always help my mother _____ the housework.
- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| A. for | B. on | C. over | D. with |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|
31. He was strongly supportive _____ my career.
- | | | | |
|-------|--------|----------|---------|
| A. of | B. for | C. about | D. with |
|-------|--------|----------|---------|
32. With a greatly increased workload, everyone is _____ - pressure now
- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| A. under | B. on | C. behind | D. at |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
33. Would you mind _____ my baby while I am going to the supermarket for something necessary.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. taking after | B. to look after | C. to care for | D. looking after |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
34. Many problems have _____ since the beginning of the school year.
- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. brought up | B. come up | C. brought out | D. come out |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
35. I _____ off my mask until the garbage truck passed through.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|
| A. hadn't taken | B. haven't taken | C. took | D. wasn't taken |
|-----------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|
36. Can I have another book? I _____ this one.
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------|-------------|
| A. am reading | B. have read | C. read | D. had read |
|---------------|--------------|---------|-------------|
37. This tooth is decaying. I think it should be _____.
-

- A. pulled off B. gotten off C. taken out D. taken off
38. Would you _____ me for the party?
- A. join B. join in C. join with D. join up
39. _____ will help you a lot in your work.
- A. The knowledge that B. This is sound knowledge
C. That the knowledge D. It is sound knowledge that
40. _____, he has worked for this company for ten years.
- A. Since he moved to this city B. Although he moved to this city
C. When having promoting as a manager D. As the best-known car company.
41. Most children enjoy _____ with their parents and siblings.
- A. play B. to play C. playing D. played
42. At this time last night, She _____ and he _____ the newspaper.
- A. is cooking / is reading B. was cooking / was reading
C. has cooked / is reading D. was cooking / read
43. When I got home, I found that water _____ down the kitchen walls
- A. ran B. was running C. has run D. had been running
44. After he _____ his English course, he went to England to continue his study
- A. has finish B. had finished C. was finished D. would finish
45. How _____ since we _____ college?
- A. are you- left B. were you- left
C. have you been- have left D. have you been- left
46. _____ extremely bad weather in the mountains, we're no longer considering our skiing trip.
- A. Due to B. Because C. Since D. Due to the fact that
47. Barbara is motivated to study _____ she knows that a good education can improve her life.
- A. because B. because of C. due to D. owing to
48. He could not play in the game _____ his foot injury.
- A. because B. due to the fact that C. because of D. for
49. I could not eat _____ I was very hungry.

A. even though B. in spite C. despite D. in spite the fact
that

50. _____ he had enough money, he refused to buy a new car.

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

51. _____ her lack of hard work, she was promoted.

A. In spite B. Even though C. In spite of D. Despite of

52. She admitted _____ the money.

A. stolen B. be stealing C. have stolen D. having stolen

53. I think he is not reliable enough _____ our business.

A. to inform B. informing C. to be informed D. being informed

54. The young actress wore dark glasses to avoid _____

A. being recognized B. recognize C. to be recognized D. to recognize

55. I am looking forward to _____ you.

A. seeing B. see C. to see D. saw

56. Don't forget _____ the door before _____ to bed.

A. to lock/ going B. locking/ going C. to lock/ to go D. lock/ going

57. He tried _____ but she refused _____

A. to explain/ listen B. to explain/ to listen
C. explain / listen D. explaining/ listening

Choose one sentence (A, B, C or D) that has the same meaning as the sentence given.

58. I have never eaten this kind of fruit before.

A. This is the first time I have eaten this kind of fruit.

B. This is the last time I have eaten this kind of fruit.

C. I last ate this kind of fruit a long time ago.

D. I have eaten this kind of fruit for a long time.

59. I last met him in 2000.

A. I have ever met him for 2000.

B. I haven't met him since 2000.

C. I didn't meet him for 2000.

D. I haven't met him since in 2000

60. I'm very sorry. It's too late, I have to come back home.

A. It's high time I have to go home

B. It's high time I should go home

C. It's time I go home

D. It's high time I went home

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

61. Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly.

A. honestly

B. constantly

C. loyally

D. unselfishly

62. From the beginning, not so many people realised the danger of the Coronavirus so they did not do much to protect themselves.

A. forgot

B. understood

C. questioned

D. suffered

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

63. Social psychologists have recently noticed strange behavior from people having suffered from terrible shocks

A. rare

B. common

C. negative

D. formal

64. There must be a mutual trust between friends.

A. reliance

B. belief

C. defendant

D. suspicion

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

65. - "I wish I could visit the castle again some day." – " _____ "

A. It's true!

B. You're always welcome!

C. Yes, let's!

D. Yes, not at all

66. "I'm sorry. I've broken your pen." – " _____ , we can buy another one "

A. Never mind

B. You're welcome

C. Yes, please

D. Nothing

Error recognition: Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

67. Since (A) my family moved to (B) this city; my father has worked (C) here like (D) an engineer.

68. The number (A) of my students (B) like (C) studying natural sciences such as (D) mathematics, chemistry, biology etc.

69. She denied not breaking (A) that vase because (B) she had (C) an alibi (D).

70. Yesterday night (A), I watched (B) TV, practised the(C) piano, and doing (D) my homework."

READING

Guided cloze test: 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

Nowadays, teenagers have far more money and expensive possessions than their parents ever did. Articles like radios and bicycles, which (71) _____ a fortune a few decades ago, are now mass-produced and cheap. And items that nobody even dreamed of possessing twenty years ago, (72) _____ mobile phones and computers, are now commonplace. Teenagers are definitely better off financially. (73) _____, life is not easy for them. There is much more to worry about than there was in the past. Jobs are not as (74) _____ as they used to be and teenagers can no (75) _____ be confident that the world will always be peaceful and free of pollution.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 71. A. cost | B. spent | C. was bought | D. was sold |
| 72. A. as | B. like | C. such as | D. such like |
| 73. A. Despite | B. In spite | C. However | D. Even though |
| 74. A. durable | B. secure | C. secret | D. safe |
| 75. A. thing | B. farther | C. sooner | D. longer |

Reading comprehension: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers

The term "dyslexia" is used to describe a number of problems associated with reading, writing or spelling. Short-term memory, mathematics, concentration, personal organization and sequencing may also be affected. We do not know exactly what causes dyslexia, but we do know that it tends to run in the family. We also know that more boys suffer from dyslexia than girls and that dyslexia is more common in urban areas than in rural.

One of the most common signs of dyslexia is "reversals". People with this kind of problem often confuse letters like "b" and "d" when reading and writing or they sometimes read and write words like "tip" and "won" as "pit" and "now". Other common characteristics are lack of punctuation, misspelling, mixed-up sentence structure and poor grammatical construction.

People are born with dyslexia, but it is only when they begin to learn to write that it becomes a noticeable problem. For children with dyslexia, going to school can be a traumatic experience. Poor achievement can make them feel frustrated and insecure. They are reluctant to go to school and sometimes even skip school altogether. Cheating, stealing

and experimenting with drugs can also occur when children regard themselves as failures. It is a common misconception that dyslexic people are of inferior intelligence. Yet Albert Einstein, Leonardo da Vinci, Thomas Edison and Hans Christian Andersen were apparently all dyslexic. There is no total cure for dyslexia; however, the effects of dyslexia can be lessened with the guidance of skilled specialists and a lot of determination.

76. When does it become apparent that a child may be suffering from dyslexia?

- A. when they are born
- B. when they begin their education
- C. when they use symbols instead of words
- D. when they start talking

77. According to the passage, dyslexic children

- A. might have behavioral problems.
- B. end up taking drugs.
- C. look forward to going to school.
- D. do well at school.

78. The passage states that one common characteristic of dyslexics is that they...

- A. have difficulty expressing their feelings.
- B. are not able to read three-letter words.
- C. have difficulty learning the letter "b".
- D. read words backwards.

79. The purpose of this passage is to inform readers that....

- A. Albert Einstein was dyslexic.
- B. it is difficult for dyslexics to get professional help.
- C. dyslexics are as intelligent as other people.
- D. dyslexics are inferior to other people.

80. Who is more likely to be dyslexic?

- A. girls
- B. children who live in the country
- C. children who are not bright
- D. children whose parents are dyslexic

UNIT 2

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

1/ Phonology: /t/ , /d/ , / id / of the ending '-ed' /tʃ/, /ʃ/**2/ Tenses (Continued)****3/ Comparison****VOCABULARY**

1. diversity	[dai'və:siti]	(n)	tính đa dạng
→ diverse	[dai'və:s]	(a)	đa dạng
→ diversify	[dai'və:sifai]	(v)	đa dạng hóa
2. marry	['mæri]	(v)	kết hôn
= to get married to sb			
→ marriage	['mæridʒ]	(n)	hôn nhân
3. romantic	[rəu'mæntik]	(a)	lãng mạn
4. to fall <u>in</u> love <u>with</u> sb	= to love sb		
5. on the other hand	ngược lại		
6. contractual	[kən'træktʃuəl]	(a)	theo thỏa thuận
→ contract	['kɒntrækt]	(v)(n)	thỏa thuận, giao kèo
→ to contract <u>with</u> sb <u>for</u> sth			
7. suppose	[sə'pəuz]	(v)	cho là, tin rằng
→ supposed		(a)	được cho là
→ supposedly		(adv)	
8. follow	['fɒləu]	(v)	đến sau, theo sau
9. precede	[pri:'si:d]	(v)	đến trước, đi trước
→ precedence	['presidəns]	(n)	quyền ưu tiên
10. survey	['sə:vei]	(n)	cuộc khảo sát
		(v)	khảo sát, nghiên cứu
→ to conduct a survey			tiến hành một cuộc khảo sát

11.determine	[di'tə:min]	(v)	xác định
→determination	[di,tə:mi'nei[n]	(n)	sự xác định
12.attitude (<u>toward</u>)	['ætɪtʃu:d]	(V)	thái độ
13.summary	['sʌməri]	(a)	tóm tắt, sơ lược
		(n)	bảng tóm tắt
→ <u>in</u> summary			nói tóm lại
→summarize	['sʌməraɪz]	(v)	tóm tắt, tổng kết
14.response	[ri'spɒns]	(n)	sự trả lời; câu trả lời
15.value	['vælju:]	(n)	giá trị
→valuable	['væljuəbl]	(a)	có giá trị ≠ valueless
→invaluable	[in'væljuəbl]	(a)	vô giá
16.physical attractiveness			vẻ đẹp ngoại hình
17.to be concerned <u>with</u>			quan tâm đến
18.maintain	[mein'tein]	(v)	giữ, duy trì
→maintainable	[mein'teinəbl]	(a)	có thể duy trì được
→maintenance	['meɪntɪnəns]	(n)	sự duy trì
19.appearance	[ə'piərəns]	(n)	ngoại hình
20.confide <u>in</u> sb	[kən'faɪd]	(v)	tin tưởng
→confidence	['kɒnfɪdəns]	(n)	sự tin tưởng
→confident	['kɒnfɪdənt]	(a)	tin tưởng
21.agree	[ə'gri:]	(v)	đồng ý ≠ disagree
→agreeable	[ə'gri:əbl]	(a)	đồng ý ≠ disagreeable
→agreeability (<u>to</u>)	[ə,gri:ə'bɪlɪti]	(n)	sự đồng ý = agreeableness
22.view (<u>on/ about</u> sth)	[vju:]	(n)	quan điểm
23.majority	[mə'dʒɔrɪti]	(n)	đa số, phần lớn
24.wise	[waɪz]	(a)	khôn ngoan ≠ unwise
→ wisdom	['wɪzdəm]	(n)	sự khôn ngoan
25.particular	[pə'tɪkjʊlə(r)]	(a)	đặc biệt
→ particularly		(adv)	

26.equal (<u>to</u>)	['i:kwəl]	(a)	ngang bằng, bình đẳng
→equalize	['i:kwəlaiz]	(v)	làm cho ngang bằng
→equality	[i:'kwɒliti]	(n)	sự bình đẳng
27.partnership of equals		(n)	hôn nhân bình đẳng
28.reject	['ri:dʒekt]	(v)	bác bỏ
→rejection	[ri'dʒekʃn]	(n)	sự bác bỏ
→rejectable	[ri'dʒektəbl]	(a)	có thể bác bỏ
29.demand	[di'mɑ:nd]	(v)	đòi hỏi, yêu cầu
		(n)	nhu cầu, sự đòi hỏi
30.sacrifice (<u>to</u>)	['sækrɪfaɪs]	(v)(n)	hi sinh
→sacrificial	[,sækrɪ'fiʃl]	(a)	hi sinh
31.trust (<u>in</u>)	[trʌst]	(v)	tin tưởng
		(n)	lòng tin
32.significant	[sig'nɪfɪkənt]	(a)	có ý nghĩa, quan trọng
33.oblige (sb to do sth)	[ə'blaɪdʒ]	(v)	bắt buộc, cưỡng bách
34.compare (<u>with</u>)	[kəm'peə]	(v)	so sánh
→comparison	[kəm'pærɪsn]	(n)	sự so sánh
→comparative	[kəm'pærətɪv]	(a)	so sánh
35.counterpart	['kauntəpɑ:t]	(n)	bên tương ứng, người đồng trang
lúa			
36.point of view		(n)	: quan điểm
37. generation	[,dʒenə'reɪʃn]	(n)	: thế hệ
38. to be based on			: dựa vào
39. to hold hands			: nắm tay
40. in public	['pʌblɪk]		: giữa công chúng, công khai
41. roof (n)			: mái nhà
42. nursing house (n)			: viện dưỡng lão
43. to lead an independent life (v)			: sống cuộc sống tự lập
44. typical	['tɪpɪkl] (adj)		: điển hình
45. feature	['fi:tʃə] (n)		: nét đặc biệt, nét đặc trưng

46. corresponding	[,kɔris'pɒndɪŋ] (adj)	: tương ứng
47. income	['ɪŋkʌm] (n)	: thu nhập
48. groceries	['ɡrɒsərɪz] (n)	: hàng tạp phẩm
49. altar	['ɔ:l̩tə] (n)	: bàn thờ
50. banquet	['bæŋkwɪt] (n)	: buổi tiệc, yến tiệc
51. ceremony	['serɪməni] (n)	: nghi lễ
→ wedding ceremony (n)		: hôn lễ
52. wedding day (n)		: ngày cưới
53. wedding card (n)		: thiệp mời đám cưới
54. the couple (n)		: cặp vợ chồng
55. to be wrapped (v)		: được gói
56. tray [treɪ] (n)		: cái khay
57. to be charge of sb/sth		: đảm trách
58. Master of ceremonies (n)		: chủ lễ, người dẫn chương trình
59. ancestor ['ænsɪstə] (n)		: tổ tiên
60. to ask their ancestors' permission		: xin phép ông bà
61. to be/get married to sb		: lấy ai
62. to exchange (v)		: trao đổi
63. reception	[rɪ'sepʃn] (n)	: tiệc chiêu đãi
64. in return (v)		: để đền đáp lại, để trả lại
65. envelope	[ɪn'veləp] (n)	: phong bì
66. to contain (v)		: chứa đựng
67. the newly wedded couples		: những cặp vợ chồng mới cưới
68. blessing ['blesɪŋ] (n)		: lời cầu chúc
69. rim	[rɪm] (n)	: vành nón
70. rib	[rɪb] (n)	: gọng, sườn, gân
71. conical	['kɒnɪkəl] (adj)	: có hình nón
72. symbol	['sɪmbəl] (n)	: biểu tượng
73. equivalent	[ɪ'kwɪvələnt] (n)	: từ tương đương
74. spirit	['spɪrɪt] (n)	: tinh thần

75. material	[mə'tiəriəl] (n)	: chất liệu
76. bamboo	[bæm'bu:] (n)	cây tre
77. diameter	[dai'æmitə] (n)	: đường kính
78. trap	[træp] (n)	: dây nỏ
79. palm leaf	(n)	: lá cọ
80. sew	[sou] (v)	: khâu, may
81. trim	[trim] (v)	: tô điểm, xen tía
82. to be trimmed		: được cắt xén
83. attar oil (n)		: một loại tinh dầu được làm từ cánh hoa hồng
84. a coat of attar oil		: một lớp tinh dầu
85. process	['prouses] (n)	: qui trình
86. to be cover with		: được bao phủ
87. to protect..... from		: bảo vệ... khỏi
88. attractive	[ə'træktiv] (adj)	: thu hút, hấp dẫn, có duyên
89. prize	[praiz] (n)	: giải thưởng
90. rhino	['rainou] (n)	: con tê giác
91. to attract (v)		: theo dõi, theo dấu vết
92. to complain to sb about sth (v)		: than phiền
93. upstairs	[,ʌp'steəz] (adv)	: ở tầng trên
94. to turn down: vặn nhỏ		
95. to fail the exam: thi rớt		
96. grateful	['greiful] (adj):	biết ơn

TEST 2

PHONETIC:

Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- A. closedu B. obliged C. helped D. shared
- A. contractual B. picture C. suggestion D. traditionally
- A. happens B. glances C. precedes D. maintains

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 4. A. loved <u>ed</u> | B. believ <u>ed</u> | C. concern <u>ed</u> | D. belov <u>ed</u> |
| 5. A. s <u>ur</u> vey | B. maj <u>or</u> ity | C. s <u>u</u> ppose | D. c <u>o</u> mparison |

Choose the word that has the stress pattern different from that of the other words.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 6. A. equal | B. enough | C. enjoy | D. equality |
| 7. A. concerned | B. suggest | C. suppose | D. maintenance |
| 8. A. significantly | B. comparison | C. activity | D. physically |
| 9. A. counterpart | B. Vietnamese | C. marriage | D. partnership |
| 10. A. however | B. summary | C. conducted | D. majority |

VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES:

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

11. After ten years of ____ they had two children and a happy family.
A. marriage B. friendship C. working together D. love
12. Women are still struggling for true ____ with men.
A. sameness B. balance C. equality D. similarity
13. We have little ____ in those who always miss the deadline.
A. dependence B. confidence C. truth D. reliance
14. Parents shouldn't put pressure on children to make _____ about what to study at university.
A. a choice B. a decision C. a reply D. determination
15. Mary _____ all her secrets to her best friend.
A. showed B. trusted C. said D. confided
16. "Men build house and women make it ____" is a popular saying.
A. family B. garden C. home D. room
17. I'm much _____ to you for helping us.
A. obliged B. looking forward C. hopeful D. supposed
18. They are getting married after ____ each other.
A. getting love to B. taking in love for
C. having love in D. falling in love with
19. ____ of boy students tend to study natural sciences subjects.

A. Many B. The number C. A number D. Most

20. The survey suggests that young Asians are not as romantic as their American **counterparts.**

- A. persons who have the same position
B. persons who have the same countries
C. partners in the same nations
D. partners who have the same work

21. The guidelines in this book can help you become a ____ speaker.

- A. confide B. confident C. confidence D. self-confidence

22. The committee has established an inner city ____ project.

- A. housing B. housed C. household D. houseful

23. I like to hear a few of your _____ on the subject.

- A. thought B. thinking C. thoughts D. thoughtfulness

24. My mother _____ responsibility for running the household.

- A. takes B. gets C. responses D. keeps

25. He was always _____ to his father's wishes. He is a good child.

- A. disobedient B. obediently C. obedient D. obedience

26. The ____ of traveling abroad has made an increasing profit for tourism.

- A. attracted B. attractive C. attractiveness D. attracting

27. I'm much obliged ____ you ____ helping us.

- A. for – for B. on – about C. to - with D. to – for

28. If you put your trust _____ me, I will not let you down.

- A. in B. to C. for D. on

29. She sacrificed everything _____ her children.

- A. on B. for C. to D. about

30. Would you tell me your attitude _____ marriage?

- A. into B. at C. on D. toward

31. _____ the one hand they'd love to have kids, but _____ the other, they don't want to give up their freedom.

- A. On – on B. In – in C. For – in D. With – for

32. When a boy and a girl are attracted _____ each other, fall in love and decide to marry each other, it is "Romantic marriage".
- A. with B. for C. about D. to
33. I'd rather _____ phone, if that's OK by you.
- A. e-mail over B. e-mail than
C. e-mail better than D. to e-mail than to phone
34. Are you willing to _____ the supreme sacrifice to die for your country?
- A. bet B. have C. make D. take
35. Which kind of marriage do you want to _____, romantic or contractual marriage?
- A. decide B. decide about C. think D. decide on
36. John said that no other car could run _____.
- A. as fast as his B. faster than his car.
C. as fast than his car. D. as fast as him.
37. She was overjoyed because her article _____.
- A. had published B. has published
C. has been published D. had been published
38. "Did you go to Hawaii for vacation?" "I _____ to go, but I got sick at the last minute."
- A. was planned B. had planning C. had planned D. have planned
39. It's ten years _____.
- A. when I met you B. since I met you
C. since I have met you D. when I have meet you
40. I _____ to Ha Long Bay.
- A. wasn't B. have never been C. haven't reached D. haven't arrived
41. I saw you in the park yesterday. You _____ on the grass and reading a book.
- A. had sat B. were sitting C. sat D. are sitting
42. Celebrities get tired of _____ everywhere they go.
- A. recognizing B. having recognized
C. having been recognized D. being recognized
43. In the last hundred years, travelling.....much easier and more comfortable
- A. become B. has become C. became D. will became

44. In the 19th century, it.....two or three months to across North America by covered wagon

- A. took B. had taken C. had been taken D. was taking

45. When Carol.....last night, I.....my favorite show on television

- A. was calling- watched B. called- have watched
C. called- was watching D. had called- watched

46. Do stop _____. I am doing my homework.

- A. talk B. talking C. to talk D. talked

47. Mrs. Jones: I don't allow my family _____ at all.

- A. smoking B. to smoke C. smoked D. smoke

48. After walking for three hours, we stopped to let the others _____ with us.

- A. to catch B. catching C. catch D. A & B

49. Each of you _____ a share in the work.

- A. to have B. have C. having D. has

50. The quality of these recordings _____ not very good.

- A. be B. are C. am D. is

51. The number of students in this class _____ limited to thirty.

- A. be B. are C. is D. am

52. Not only the air but also the oceans _____ been polluted seriously.

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

53. People _____ that the earth is round before.

- A. were not used to believe B. used to believing
C. would not use to believe D. did not use to believe

54. Tuberculosis_____ incurable before.

- A. use to be thought B. used to be thought
C. used to think D. use to think

55. Newton_____ scientific books when he was a boy.

- A. used to read B. has read C. had read D. had been reading

56. I am sorry I am not_____ fast.

- A. used to drive B. used to driving C. use to drive D. use to driving

Choose one sentence (A, B, C or D) that has the same meaning as the sentence given.

57. Young Asians are not as romantic as their American counterparts.

- A. The American counterparts are the more romantic than young Asians.
- B. The young Americans are more romantic than Asian counterparts.
- C. The American counterparts are not more romantic than young Asians.
- D. The American counterparts are romantier than young Asians.

58. Among five students Mike is more intelligent than the others.

- A. Mike is the most intelligent in five other students.
- B. Mike is the more intelligent than five other students.
- C. Mike is the most intelligent of five students.
- D. Five other students are not more intelligent than Mike.

59. I only knew he was a well-known writer when I met him at the conference

- A. It wasn't until I met him at the conference that I had known that he was a well-known writer
- B. It wasn't until I met him at the conference that I hadn't known that he was a well-known writer.
- C. Only when I met him at the conference, I had known that he was a well-known writer.
- D. Only when I met him at the conference, I knew that he was a well-known writer.

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

60. I don't like that man. There is a sneaky look on his face.

- A. furious
- B. humorous
- C. dishonest
- D. guilty

61. Professor Berg was very interested in the diversity of cultures all over the world.

- A. variety
- B. changes
- C. conservation
- D. number

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

62. She decided to remain celibate and devote her life to helping the homeless and orphans.

- A. married
- B. divorced
- C. separated
- D. single

populous nation, the (74) _____ of nuclear families is overtaking other forms of family arrangements, although unpopular among Hindu orthodoxy who advocate a form of extended family structure called the joint family. In the United States, the third most populous (75) _____, 70% of children live in traditional two-parent families.

71. A. a great B. a happy C. a smaller D an extended
72. A. when B. because C. so that D. although
73. A. important B. popular C. populous D. great
74. A. number B. amount C. members D. persons
75. A. family B. government C. organization D. nation

Reading comprehension: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers

When drawing human figures, children often make the head too large for the rest of the body. A recent study offers some insights into the common disproportion in children's illustrations. As part of the study, researchers asked children between four and seven years old to make several drawings of men. When they drew the front views of male figures, the size of the heads was remarkably enlarged. However, the children drew rear views of men, the size of the heads was not so exaggerated. The researchers suggest that the children draw bigger heads when they know they must leave **room** for facial details. Therefore, the odd head size in children's illustrations is a form of planning ahead and not an indication of a poor sense of scale.

76. The passage is mainly about
- A.the results of an experiment on children drawing.
 - B.how children learn to draw.
 - C. how researchers can gather data from works of art.
 - D. what can be done to correct a poor sense of scale.
77. The researchers asked children between four and seven years old to make several drawings of men in order to
- A. teach children how to draw the pictures of men equally.
 - B. understand the common disproportion in children's illustrations clearly.
 - C. understand the ways children draw
 - D. research on the disproportion in children's illustrations

78. The word 'room' in the passage is the most likely mean
- A. a part of a building that has its own walls, floor and ceiling
 - B. a place where the children live
 - C. a place for children to draw
 - D. empty space
79. It can be inferred that, during the research, the children drew
- A. pictures of men from different angles
 - B. figures without facial expression
 - C. sketches of both men and women
 - D. only the front view of men
80. The passage provides information to support which of the following conclusions?
- A. Children under the age of 7 do not generally have a good sense of scale.
 - B. With training, young children can be taught to avoid disproportion in their art.
 - C. Children enlarge the size of the head because they sense that it is the most important part of the body.
 - D. Children plan ahead when they are drawing pictures.

Unit 3:

WAYS OF SOCIALISING

*** Pronunciation: Stress in two-syllable words**
*** Grammar: Reported speech**

VOCABULARY

1. society	[sə'saiəti]	(n)	xã hội
→social	['səʊl]	(a)	(thuộc) xã hội
→sociable	['səʊəbl]	(a)	hòa đồng
→socialise	['səʊəlaiz]	(v)	xã hội hóa
→socialistic	[,səʊə'listik]	(a)	(thuộc) xã hội chủ nghĩa

2. attention	[ə'tenʃn]	(n)	sự chú ý
→ to pay attention <u>to</u>			chú ý tới
→ to attract attention / to get attention			lôi cuốn sự chú ý
3. verbal	['və:bl]	(a)	bằng lời nói ≠ non-verbal
→ verbalise	['və:bəlaiz]	(v)	phát biểu bằng lời nói
4. wave	[weiv]	(n)(v)	vẫy tay
→ to wave <u>at/ to</u> sb			
5. signal	['signəl]	(n)	dấu hiệu
		(v)	ra hiệu
6. situation	[,sitʃu'eɪʃn]	(n)	tình huống, hoàn cảnh
7. instance	['instəns]	(n)	trường hợp
8. obvious	['ɒbvɪəs]	(a)	rõ ràng ≠ unobvious
→ obviousness	['ɒbvɪəsnɪs]	(n)	sự hiển nhiên, sự rõ ràng
9. appropriate	[ə'prəʊpriət]	(a)	thích hợp
→ to be appropriate <u>to / for</u> sth			
10. nod	[nɒd]	(n)(v)	gật đầu
11. assist	[ə'sist]	(v)	giúp đỡ
→ to assist sb <u>in / with</u> sth			
→ to assist sb <u>in</u> doing sth			
→ assistance	[ə'sistəns]	(n)	sự giúp đỡ
→ assistant	[ə'sistənt]	(n)	người giúp đỡ
12. whistle	['wɪsl]	(v)(n)	huýt sáo
13. clap	[klæp]	(v)(n)	vỗ tay
14. impolite	[ɪmpə'laɪt]	(a)	bất lịch sự ≠ polite
→ impoliteness	[ɪmpə'laɪtnɪs]	(n)	sự vô lễ
15. rude	[ru:d]	(a)	thô lỗ
→ rudeness	['ru:dnɪs]	(n)	sự bất lịch sự, sự thô lỗ
16. informal	[ɪn'fɔ:ml]	(a)	thân mật ≠ formal :trang trọng
17. approach	[ə'prəʊtʃ]	(v)(n)	đến gần
→ approachable	[ə'prəʊtʃəbl]	(a)	có thể đến gần

18.to point <u>at</u> / <u>to</u> sb / sth			chỉ trỏ
19.accept	[ək'sept]	(v)	chấp nhận
→acceptable (<u>to</u>)	[ək'septəbl]	(a)	có thể chấp nhận được
→acceptance	[ək'septəns]	(n)	sự chấp nhận
20.simple	['simpl]	(a)	đơn giản
→simply		(adv)	
→simplify	['simplifai]	(v)	làm đơn giản
21. compliment (<u>on</u>)	['kɒmplimənt]	(n)	lời khen
22. decent	['di:snt]	(a)	lịch sự, tử tế
23. handle	['hændl]	(v)	sử dụng
24. kidding		(n)	đùa
25. marvellous	['mɑ:vələs]	(a)	kì diệu
26. argument	['ɑ:gjumənt]	(n)	sự tranh luận
27. regulation	[,regju'leiʃn]	(n)	qui tắc
28. absolute	['æbsəlu:t]	(a)	tuyệt đối, hoàn toàn
29. apoplectic	[,æpə'plektik]	(a)	bực bội
30. install	[in'stɔ:l]	(v)	lắp đặt
31. shank	[ʃæŋk]	(n)	lúc thú vị nhất
32. startle	['stɑ:tl]	(v)(n)	giật mình
33. observe	[ə'bzə:v]	(v)	theo dõi
34. abrupt	[ə'brʌpt]	(a)	bất ngờ
35. departure	[di'pɑ:tʃə]	(n)	sự khởi hành
36. farewell	[,feə'wel]	(n)	lời tạm biệt
37. relate (<u>to</u>)	[ri'leit]	(v)	liên quan
38. apologise(<u>to</u> sb <u>for</u> sth)	[ə'pɒlədʒaiz]	(v)	xin lỗi
→ apology(<u>to</u> sb <u>for</u> sth)	[ə'pɒlədʒi]	(n)	lời xin lỗi
39. discourtesy	[dis'kə:tisi]	(n)	sự bất lịch sự
40. express	[iks'pres]	(v)	diễn đạt
41. interrupt	[,intə'rʌpt]	(v)	ngắt lời
→ interruption		(n)	việc ngắt lời

42. marketing manager	(n)	giám đốc tiếp thị
43. successful [sək'sesfl]	(adj)	thành công
44. to succeed [sək'si:d]	(v)	
45. successfully	(adv)	
46. success	(n)	sự thành công
47. to run an office:		quản lý một văn phòng
48. to be angry with sb:		giận ai
49. not...any more = no longer:		không còn nữa
50. to be upset [ʌp'set]		lo lắng, bối rối
51. to promise ['prəmis]	(v)	hứa
52. to turn up = to arrive	(v)	đến
53. to break down:		bị nạn, bị hỏng (xe)
54. to get through (to sb)		liên lạc (với ai) = điện thoại
55. otherwise 'ʌðəwaiz]	(conj)	nếu không
56. to forgive [fə'giv]	(v)	tha thứ
57. sarcastic [sɑ:'kæstik]	(adj)	chế nhạo, mỉa mai
58. to owe [ou]		mắc nợ, nợ

TEST 3

PHONETIC:

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. social <u>i</u> sing | B. sciss <u>o</u> rs | C. mess <u>e</u> nger | D. gra <u>z</u> e |
| 2. A. whist <u>l</u> e | B. exc <u>i</u> ted | C. conf <u>i</u> dent | D. ass <u>i</u> stance |
| 3. A. sacrific <u>e</u> d | B. trust <u>e</u> d | C. record <u>e</u> d | D. act <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. she <u>t</u> s | B. delet <u>e</u> s | C. confid <u>e</u> s | D. shak <u>e</u> s |
| 5. A. confus <u>e</u> d | B. fac <u>e</u> d | C. cri <u>e</u> d | D. defin <u>e</u> d |

Choose the word whose syllable is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 6. A. social | B. meter | C. notice | D. begin |
| 7. A. whistle | B. table | C. someone | D. receive |
| 8. A. discuss | B. waving | C. airport | D. often |

-
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 9. A. sentence | B. pointing | C. verbal | D. attract |
| 10. A. problem | B. minute | C. suppose | D. dinner |

VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

11. The boy waved his hands to his mother, who was standing at the school gate, to _____ her attention.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| A. attract | B. pull | C. follow | D. tempt |
|------------|---------|-----------|----------|

12. If something _____ your attention or your eye, you notice it or become interested in it.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|---------|
| A. Pays | B. allow | C. catches | D. wave |
|---------|----------|------------|---------|

13. When you are in a restaurant, you can raise your hand slightly to show that you need assistance.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. Bill | B. menu | C. help | D. food |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

14. When you see your brother _____ the plane, you may _____ to call his name.

- | |
|--|
| A. look at / throw a stone to him |
| B. pass by / whistle and clap your hands |
| C. get off / claps your hands |
| D. get off / jump up and down |

15. He is one of the most _____ bosses I have ever worked with. He behaves rudely to not only me but also others in the staff.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| A. Thoughtful | B. impolite | C. attentive | D. communicative |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|

16. In many cultures, people signify their agreement by _____ their head.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| A. Turning | B. raising | C. pointing | D. nodding |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|

17. There was a _____ tremble in her voice, which showed that she was very nervous at that time.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| A. Slight | B. slighted | C. slightly | D. slightness |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

18. If a boss wants to have a well-qualified staff, he should have to pay his employees _____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A. Appropriate | B. appropriately | C. appropriation | D. appropriating |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|

19. Mrs. Pike was so angry that she made a _____ gesture at the driver.
A. Rude B. rudeness C. rudely D. rudest
20. Politeness is very necessary in a common social _____.
A. community B. communication C. compassionate D. competition
21. Nowadays, _____ approach is used to teach language.
A. communicate B. communication C. communicative D. communicator
22. The lecturer explained the problem very clearly and gave _____ responses to all of our questions.
A. attention B. attentive C. attentively D. attentiveness
23. I didn't think his comments were very appropriate at the time.
A. correct B. right C. exact D. suitable
24. During the training course we weren't provided with any written materials. They gave only _____ instructions.
A. verbal B. non-verbal C. tongue D. oral
25. Our teacher often said, "Who knows the answer? _____ your hand."
A. Rise B. Lift C. Raise D. Heighten
26. This is the instance where big, obvious non-verbal signals are appropriate.
A. situation B. attention C. place D. matter
27. I have never seen such a beautiful dress _____ you before. You look lovely _____ it.
A. of /with B. on /in C. for/at D. in/on
28. Pay more attention _____ the picture and you can find out who is the robber.
A. To B. for C. at D. on
29. I waved _____ him from the window but he didn't see me.
A. through B. for C. up D. to
30. Students are supposed to be able to communicate _____ English at this university.
A. To B. with C. in D. at
31. You must know some principles to communicate _____ foreigners.
A. To B. with C. for D. at
32. She refused my suggestion _____ a polite way.
A. To B. with C. in D. at

33. Peter said that he had lived in London four years _____.

- A. ago B. before C. later D. then

34. The guest told the host that _____.

- A. I must go now B. he must go now
C. he had to go now D. he had to go then

35. The teacher told Joe _____.

- A. to stop talking B. stop talking C. stops talking D. stopped talking

36. She said she _____.

- A. was very tired last night
B. was very tired the night before
C. had been very tired last night
D. had been very tired the night before

37. Emily said that her teacher _____ to London _____.

- A. will go / tomorrow B. went / tomorrow
C. would go / the next day D. had gone / the next day

38. She told the boys _____ on the grass.

- A. do not play B. did not play C. not playing D. not to play

39. She asked _____.

- A. where was her umbrella B. where her umbrella was
C. where were her umbrella D. where her umbrella were

40. Jason asked me _____ me the book the day before.

- A. if who gave B. if who has given
C. who had given D. that who had given

41. Julia said that she _____ there at noon.

- A. is going to be B. was going to be C. will be D. can be

42. He _____ that he was leaving way that afternoon.

- A. told me B. told to me C. said me D. says to me

43. I asked Martha _____ to enter law school.

- A. are you planning B. is she planning
C. was she planning D. if she was planning

44. The scientist said the earth _____ the sun.
A. goes around B. is going around C. went around D. was going around
45. Up to now, the managera lot of information about his secretary.
A. learned B. has learned C. had learned D. learns
46. Where is Mary? _ Sheher homework in her room.
A. is performing B. is making C. is doing D. is learning
47. Judy suggested _____ for a walk but no one else wanted to.
A. to go B. go C. going D. went
48. There was a lot of traffic but we managed _____ to the airport in time.
A. to get B. getting C. not to get D. got
49. Neither of the boys came to school today, ____?
A. did he B. didn't they C. did they D. did she
50. Open the door for me, ____?
A. would you B. did you C. will you D. has it
51. No one likes the cake, ____?
A. does she B. do he C. do they D. don't they
52. Let's go together, ____?
A. will you B. shall you C. shall I D. shall we
53. The weather in the southern states _____ very hot during the summer.
A. get B. have got C. is got D. gets
54. Each of the residents in this community _____ responsible for keeping this park clean.
A. is B. am C. are D. were
55. The effects of cigarette smoking _____ been proven to extremely harmful.
A. have B. has C. to have D. having
56. One of the countries I would like to visit _____ Italy.
A. be B. are C. am D. is

Choose the sentence with the same meaning:

57. She raised her hand high so that she could attract her teacher's attention.
A. Because her teacher attracted her, she raised her hand high.

- B. To attract her teacher's attention, she raised her hand high.
- C. Though she raised her hand high, she could not attract her teacher's attention.
- D. She had such a high raising of hand that she failed to attract her teacher's attention.

58. Julie and Anne had not met each other before the party.

- A. Julie and Anne got acquainted when they were at the party.
- B. The party prevented Julie and Anne from meeting each other.
- C. The party was the place where Julie and Anne could not meet each other.
- D. Julie and Anne used to meet each other for the party.

59. "Why don't you ask the teacher for help?" Peter asked me.

- A. Peter advised me to ask the teacher for help.
- B. Peter recommended me not to ask the teacher for help.
- C. Peter told me the reason why I did not ask the teacher for help.
- D. Peter suggested that he should ask the teacher for help.

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

60. This is the instance where big, obvious non-verbal signals are appropriate.

- A. situation. B. attention C. place D. matter

61. These anniversaries mark the milestones of a happy and lasting relationship between married couples.

- A. signs B. achievements C. landmarks D. progresses

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

62. As a brilliant and mature student, Marie harboured the dream of a scientific career which was impossible for a woman at that time.

- A. Kept B. had C. abandoned D. deleted

63. After the tragic death of Pierre Curie in 1906, she not only took charge of educating her two children but also took the position which her husband had finally obtained at the Sorbonne.

- A. Brilliant B. lovely C. fascinating D. happy

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

64. Mary: "Thank a lot for your help" John: ""

A. My happiness B. My excitement C. My delight D. My pleasure

65. Lora: "Do you mind if I turn on the fan?" Maria: "....."

A. Not for me B. Not at all C. Never mind D. Not enough

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

66. Love, shares and parents' approvals (A) are (B) the base for us to come into (C) the world with confident (D).

67. My responsible (A) in the family (B) is to wash (C) dishes after meals (D).

68. As the eldest (A) child, I must look for (B) my brothers whenever (C) my parents are absent from (D) home.

69. Ten minutes is (A) a reasonable long (B) of time for (C) a phone call. (D)

70. I regret not to help (A) you but (B) I really couldn't (C) do anything (D) else.

READING

Guided cloze test: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

Around the world, people have different ideas about (71) _____ good manners are. When you go to restaurants in different parts of the world, it's (72) _____ to know the right and wrong things to do. For example, in China it's OK to (73) _____ a lot of noise in a restaurant. In fact, if a restaurant is not noisy and lively, you may think there's something wrong with it. However, in many western countries, restaurants are (74) _____ places. If a table is too loud, other people who are eating there might even (75) _____ to the owner of the restaurant.

71. A. where B. what C. how D. whether

72. A. famous B. unbelievable C. important D. curious

73. A. do B. keep C. listen D. make

74. A. noisy B. quiet C. busy D. clean

75. A. shout B. explain C. complain D. find

Reading comprehension: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the question

Movements and gestures by the hands, arms, legs, and other parts' of the body and face are the most pervasive types of nonverbal messages and the most difficult to control. 'It is estimated that there are over 200.000 physical signs capable of stimulating meaning in another person. For example, there are 23 distinct eyebrow movements, each capable of stimulating a different meaning.

Humans express attitudes toward themselves and vividly through body movements and postures. Body movements express true messages about feelings that cannot be masked. Because such avenues of communication are visual, they travel much farther than spoken words and are unaffected by the presence of noise that interrupt, or cancels out speech.

People communicate by the way they walk, stand, and sit. We tend to be more relaxed with friends or when addressing those of lower status. Body orientation also indicates status or liking of the other individual. More direct orientation is related to a more positive attitude.

Body movements and postures alone have no exact meaning, but they can greatly support or reject the spoken word. If these two means of communication are dichotomized and contradict each other, some result will be a disordered image and most often the nonverbal will dominate.

76. Which part of body is not used to send body message?

- A. faces B. legs C. hands D. stomachs

77. Face gestures _____.

- A. can help us control our feelings B. are the most difficult to control
C. cannot express our feelings D. do not include eye brow moments

78. Body communication is _____.

- A. visual B. verbal C. very few D. uncommon

79. According to the text, body movements cannot express _____.

- A. feelings B. status C. attitudes D. desires

80. Nonverbal communication _____.

- A. may be interrupted by noise
B. has no relation to verbal communication

C. dominates words

D. is less common than verbal communication

UNIT 4

SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Pronunciation: Stress in three-syllable words

Grammar: Passive voice

VOCABULARY

1. educate	['edju:keit]	(v)	giáo dục
→ education	[,edju:'keiʃn]	(n)	sự giáo dục, nền giáo dục
→ educational	[,edju:'keiʃənl]	(a)	(thuộc về) giáo dục
→ educator	['edju:keitə]	(n)	thầy dạy
→ educationalist	[,edju:'keiʃənlist]	(n)	chuyên gia về giáo dục
→ general education			giáo dục phổ thông
→ primary education			giáo dục tiểu học
→ secondary education			giáo dục trung học
2. system	['sistəm]	(n)	hệ thống
→ systematize	['sistəmətaiz]	(v)	hệ thống hóa
→ systematization	[,sistimətai'zeiʃn]	(n)	sự hệ thống hóa
→ systematic	[,sistə'mætik]	(a)	có hệ thống = systematical
→ systematically		(adv)	
3. compulsory (<u>for</u>)	[kəm'pʌlsəri]	(a)	ép buộc, bắt buộc
→ compulsion	[kəm'pʌlʃn]	(n)	sự ép buộc
→ compel	/kəm'pel/	(n)	ép buộc
4. academic	[,ækə'demik]	(a)	thuộc về học vấn, thuộc về trường học
→ academic year			năm học

5. term	[tə:m]	(n)	học kỳ
6. separate (<u>from</u>)	['seprət]	(a)	riêng biệt, tách rời
7. parallel	['pærəlel]	(a)	song song
8. state	[steit]	(n)	nhà nước
→ state school			trường công
9. category	['kætigəri]	(n)	loại
10. curriculum	[kə'rikjuləm]	(n)	chương trình giảng dạy
11. govern	['gʌvən]	(v)	cầm quyền, quản lý
→ governable	['gʌvənəbl]	(a)	có thể cai quản, quản lý
→ government	['gʌvnmənt]	(n)	chính quyền
12. core	[kɔ:]	(n)	nòng cốt
→ core subject			môn học chính
13. stage	[steidʒ]	(n)	giai đoạn
→ <u>at</u> certain stages			ở một vài giai đoạn nhất định
14. infant school	['infənt'sku:l]	(n)	mẫu giáo
= kindergarten	['kində,gɑ:tn]		
15. certificate	[sə'tifikit]	(n)	chứng chỉ, văn bằng
16. tuition (fee)	[tju:'iʃn]	(n)	tiền học phí
17. Nursery	['nə:sri]	(n)	nhà trẻ
18. lower secondary school			trường trung học cơ sở
19. upper secondary school			trường trung học phổ thông
20. optional	['ɒpʃənl]	(a)	không bắt buộc
21. behave	[bi'heiv]	(v)	cư xử
→ behaviour	[bi'heivjə]	(n)	cách cư xử
→ well-behaved/ill-behaved			có hạnh kiểm tốt/xấu
22. tearaway	['teərəwei]	(n)	người vô trách nhiệm
23. disruptive	[dis'rʌptiv]	(v)	đập gãy, phá vỡ
24. method	['meθəd]	(n)	phương pháp
→ methodical	[mi'θɔdikl]	(a)	có phương pháp
25. struggle	['strʌgl]	(v)(n)	đấu tranh

TEST 4

I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. cook <u>s</u> | B. lov <u>e</u> s | C. join <u>s</u> | D. spend <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. increas <u>e</u> d | B. appli <u>e</u> d | C. rememb <u>e</u> red | D. list <u>e</u> ned |
| 3. A. educat <u>i</u> on | B. syst <u>e</u> matic | C. st <u>a</u> te | D. cert <u>i</u> ficate |
| 4. A. parall <u>e</u> l | B. <u>a</u> pproach | C. imp <u>o</u> lite | D. <u>a</u> ssist |
| 5. A. prim <u>a</u> ry | B. acad <u>e</u> m <u>i</u> c | C. curr <u>i</u> culum | D. <u>i</u> nfant |

II. Choose the word which has a different stressed pattern from that of the others

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 6. A. parallel | B. dependent | C. educate | D. primary |
| 7. A. physical | B. achievement | C. government | D. national |
| 8. A. mechanic | B. chemistry | C. cinema | D. finally |
| 9. A. typical | B. favorite | C. division | D. organize |
| 10. A. computer | B. establish | C. business | D. remember |

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

11. As an _____, Mr. Pike is very worried about the increasing of juvenile delinquency.
A. educate B. education C. educator D. educative
12. The United Nations Secretary-General has often spoken of the need for individual _____ and human rights in his speeches.
A. free B. freedom C. freely D. freeing
13. _____ is the study of the events of the past.
A. Geography B. History C. Arts D. Literature
14. English is an important _____ that is required in several national examinations:
A. language B. test C. evaluation D. subject
15. He did not do well at school and left with few _____ qualifications.
A. academic B. academy C. academician D. academically

16. He owed his success not to privilege but to self-education and a driving desire for _____.
A. achieve B. achiever C. achievement D. achievable
17. The college offers both _____ and professional qualifications.
A. government B. experience C. requirement D. academic
18. Fee-paying schools, often called "independent schools", "private schools" or "_____ schools"
A. college B. primary C. secondary D. public
19. Mathematics, a required subject in all schools, is ____ into many branches.
A. grouped B. prepared C. divided D. added
20. Education has been developed in _____ with modern industry and the mass media.
A. compulsory B. parallel C. selected D. following
21. Despite many recent _____ advances, there are parts where schools are not equipped with computers.
A. technology B. technological C. technologically D. technologist
22. He was so ill that he could not _____ his final examination and cancelled it to the next year.
A. make B. do C. take D. gain
23. Although he has not got necessary experience, he used to take a _____ in business administration.
A. curriculum B. course C. school D. class
24. In the UK, _____ schools refer to government-funded schools which provide education free of charge to pupils.
A. state B. secondary C. independent D. primary
25. Peter is trying his best to study in hope that he will _____ fame and fortune in the near future.
A. lose B. run C. move D. achieve
26. _____ is the study of the Earth's physical features and the people, plants, and animals that live in different regions of the world.
A. Science B. Geography C. History D. Technology

27. Tommy left high school _____ the age _____ seventeen.
A. at / of B. in / for C. on / with D. of / in
28. The academic year in Vietnam is over _____ the end _____ May.
A. from / in B. for / on C. on / in D. at / of
29. The school library is open _____ all of the students and the teaching staff of the school.
A. for B. over C. to D. among
30. In England schooling is compulsory _____ all children from the age of 5 to 16.
A. with B. for C. to D. over
31. In Vietnam a school year lasts for nine months and is divided _____ two terms.
A. into B. to C. from D. on
32. You should concentrate _____ your work. Do not make personal calls.
A. on B. in C. with D. for
33. There _____ a big increase in the market for mobile phones recently.
A. has had B. was C. has been D. is
34. The children _____ to the zoo.
A. were enjoyed taken B. enjoyed being taken
C. were enjoyed taking D. enjoyed taking
35. Peter asked me _____
A. what time does the film start. B. what time the film starts.
C. what time did the film start. D. what time the film started.
36. By September John _____ enough to buy a mountain bike.
A. will be saving B. will have saved C. has saved D. saves
37. We were made _____ hard when we were at school.
A. to study B. study C. studying D. studied
38. By the end of this year, they _____ here for more than 20 years.
A. have lived B. will have lived C. will be living D. will live
39. We have had our car _____ so we need a lift.
A. was stolen B. to be stolen C. stolen D. have been stolen

40. The number of gorillas ___ getting smaller because more trees ___ cut down every year.
- A. is / are B. is / is C. are / are D. are / is
41. "Don't forget to learn your lesson." → My father _____ me to learn my lesson.
- A. reminded B. allowed C. suggested D. talked
42. I really need _____ new jacket.
- A. a B. any C. some D. a few
43. Bicycles _____ in the driveway.
- A. must not leave B. must not be leaving
C. must not be left D. must not have left
44. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony _____ next weekend.
- A. is going to be performed B. has been performed
C. will be performing D. will have performed
45. I hate _____ personal questions by newly-acquainted friends.
- A. to be asking B. to be asked C. being asking D. of asking
46. The trees _____.
- A. were grown by John yesterday in the backyard
B. were grown in the backyard by John yesterday
C. were grown in the backyard yesterday by John
D. in the backyard were grown yesterday by John
47. _____ yet?
- A. Have the letters been typed B. Have been the letters typed
C. Have the letters typed D. Had the letters typed
48. The telephone _____ by Alexander Graham Bell.
- A. is invented B. is inventing C. invented D. was invented
49. Lots of houses _____ by the earthquake.
- A. are destroying B. destroyed C. were destroying D. were destroyed
50. _____ in that company?
- A. Do shoes make B. Are shoes be made
C. Shoes are made D. Are shoes made

51. There wasn't _____ snow last night.

- A. many B. much C. few D. a large number of

52. _____ the students in my class enjoy taking part in social activities.

- A. Most of B. Most C. Many D. The number of

53. She put so _____ salt in the soup that she couldn't have it. It was too salty.

- A. many B. little C. much D. a little

IV. Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one:

54. Many people think Steve stole the money.

- A. It was not Steve who stole the money.
B. Steve is thought to have stolen the money.
C. Many people think the money is stolen by Steve.
D. The money is thought to be stolen by Steve.

55. The man suddenly realized that the neighbor was watching him.

- A. The man suddenly realized that he was -being watched by the neighbor.
B. The neighbor was watching the man and he suddenly realized that.
C. The neighbor was suddenly realized the man and watching him.
D. The man suddenly realized that he was watched by the neighbor.

56. They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview.

- A. You will be asked a lot of questions at the interview.
B. You will ask a lot of questions at the interview by them.
C. A lot of questions will be ask you at the interview.
D. A lot of questions will are asked at the interview.

57. Many people think Steve stole the money.

- A. It was not Steve who stole the money.
B. Steve is thought to have stolen the money.
C. Many people think the money is stolen by Steve.
D. The money is thought to be stolen by Steve.

58. The last time when I saw her was three years ago.

- A. I have often seen her for the last three years.

- B. I have not seen her for three years.
- C. I saw her three years ago and will never meet her again.
- D. About three years ago, I used to meet her.

59. "Congratulations ! You've won the scholarship ," he said .

- A. He said that congratulations ! I had won the scholarship .
- B. He said I had won the scholarship and he congratulated .
- C. He congratulated me on having won the scholarship .
- D. He congratulated me of winning the scholarship .

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s)

CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

60. In Scotland, students transfer from primary to secondary education at approximately age 12.

- A. compound
- B. base
- C. change
- D. move

61. School uniform is compulsory in most of Vietnamese schools.

- A. depended
- B. required
- C. divided
- D. paid

VI. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s)

OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

62. It was a very wonderful opportunity for us to catch.

- A. break
- B. destroy
- C. hold
- D. miss

63. **Compulsory** national curriculum subjects are: English; maths; science; history; geography; modern foreign languages.

- A. Required
- B. Chosen
- C. Optional
- D. Necessary

VII. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

64. What are you going to do this weekend? - _____

- A. I don't like going out.
- B. We plan to visit my grandparents.
- C. I'm very tired.
- D. It's a good idea.

65. Alice: "What shall we do this evening?" Carol: " _____ "

- A. No problem.
- B. Let's go out for dinner.
- C. Oh, that's good!
- D. I went out for dinner.

VIII. Find the one mistake (A, B, C or D) in these sentences

66. All of the homework is given by our teachers is useful to every student.

A B C D

67. Each of the members of the group made to write a report every week.

A B C D

68. The oil price is believing to be rising again.

A B C D

69. While the brows were away on holiday, their house was broke into.

A B C D

70. That is a new circus which formed last year.

A B C D

IX. Guided cloze test: 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

The General Certificate of Secondary Education or the GCSE examinations for (71) _____ are the standard school-leaver qualifications taken by virtually all UK students in the May and June following their 16th birthday. If you come to a UK (72) _____ school before you (73) _____ the age of 16, you will study towards GCSE examinations in up to 12 subjects. Some subjects are compulsory, including English and mathematics, and you can select (74) _____, such as music, drama, geography and history from a series of options. GCSEs provide a good all-round education (75) _____ you can build on at college and eventually at university.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 71. A. short | B. long | C. big | D. long |
| 72. A. dependence | B. independence | C. independent | D. independently |
| 73. A. reach | B. come | C. approach | D. go |
| 74. A. other | B. each other | C. another | D. others |
| 75. A. what | B. that | C. where | D. whose |

X. Read the following passage; choose the best answer

The American education system requires that students complete 12 years of primary and secondary education prior to attending university or college. This may be accomplished

either at public or **government-operated** schools, or at private schools. These 12 years of schooling or their equivalent may also be completed outside the USA, thus giving foreign students the opportunity to pursue the benefits of the American education system and obtain a quality American education. Perhaps one of the most impressive facts is that a large number of presidents, prime ministers and leaders from other countries have experienced the American education system and graduated from a university or school in the USA. In many fields and industries, the American education system offers the most cutting-edge, sought-after programs at the world's best schools. That is why graduating from an accredited American school and being exposed to the rigors of the American education system is an investment in your future.

Whether you want to study at a top USA university, a top USA college, a vocational or high school, a thorough understanding of how the American education system works is essential. Without a clear grasp of the American education system, an international student will find it difficult to make the right academic choices. It is no surprise that the American education system and the American school system host more international students than any other country in the world!

76. The expression government-operated could best be replaced by _____.
A. independent B. state C. vocational D. boarding
77. According to the text, students in the USA _____.
A. are made to take primary and secondary education in the country
B. are not necessarily take primary and secondary education in the country
C. spend less than 12 years for primary and secondary education
D. needn't take primary and secondary education
78. The writer _____ the US education.
A. appreciates B. underestimates C. overstates D. dislikes
79. Which is true?
A. The US education is not good enough for foreign students.
B. Foreign students are not offered opportunities in the US:
C. There are not many foreign students in the US.
D. Many leaders all over the world have studied in the US.

80. What is the writer's advice?

A. International students should not invest their future education in the US.

B. International students should not study at a top USA university, a top USA college, a vocational or high school.

C. Without a clear grasp of the American education system, an international student can make the right academic choices

D. International students should have a thorough understanding of how the American education system works before going there to study.

UNIT 5

HIGHER EDUCATION

+ **Pronunciation:** Stress in words of more than three-syllables

/t/ -/d/ -/id/

+ **Grammar points:** Conditional sentences

VOCABULARY:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. to fight back tears | | kìm nước mắt |
| 2. blame | [bleim] | đổ lỗi |
| → to blame sb/sth for sth | | |
| → to blame sth on sb/sth | | |
| 3. daunting | ['dɔːntɪŋ] | (a) làm nản lòng, làm thoái chí |
| 4. scary | ['skeəri] | (a) đáng sợ |
| → scare | | (v) làm kinh hãi, dọa, cảm thấy sợ hãi |
| | | (n) sự sợ hãi, mối lo sợ |
| 5. challenge | ['tʃælɪndʒ] | (v)(n) sự thách thức |
| | | thách thức |
| → challenging | ['tʃælɪndʒɪŋ] | (a) thách thức |
| 6. academic | [,ækə'demɪk] | (a) |
| → academically | (adv) | về mặt học tập |
| 7. thoroughly | ['θɒrəli](adv) | hoàn toàn |

8. creativity	[,kri:'ei'tiviti]	(n)	óc sáng tạo, tính sáng tạo
→create	[kri:'eit]	(v)	sáng tạo
→creation	[kri:'eiʃn]	(n)	sự sáng tạo
→creative	[kri:'eitiv]	(a)	
→creator	[kri:'eitə]	(n)	người sáng tạo
9. campus	['kæmpəs]	(n)	
10. mate	[meit]		bạn bè
11. roommate (n)	['rummeit]		bạn cùng phòng
12. to apply for	[ə'plai]		nộp đơn
13. application form	[æplɪ'keɪʃn fɔrm]	(n)	tờ đơn
14. applicant	['æplɪkənt]	(n)	người nộp đơn
15. impression	[im'preʃn]	(n)	ấn tượng
16. impressive (adj)	[im'presɪv]		có ấn tượng
17. to follow	['fəloʊ]		đi theo
18. existence	[ɪg'zɪstəns]	(n)	sự tồn tại
19. to graduate from	['grædʒuət]		tốt nghiệp
20. graduation (n)	[grædʒʊ'eɪʃn]		
21. inflation	[ɪn'fleɪʃn]	(n)	sự lạm phát
22. to get on very well with sb			hòa hợp với ai
23. reference letter	['refərəns 'letər]		thư giới thiệu
24. a letter of acceptance	[ək'septəns]		thư chấp nhận
25. score	[skɔ]	(n)	số điểm giành trong cuộc thi
26. entrance examination	['entrəns] [ɪgzæmɪ'neɪʃn]		kì thi tuyển sinh
27. admission requirement	[əd'mɪʃn rɪ'kwaɪəmənt]		thủ tục nhập học
28. tertiary	['tɜːʃəri]	(adj)	thứ ba, sau ngày thứ hai
29. tertiary institution	['tɜːʃəri ,ɪnstɪ'tjuːʃn]		bộ hồ sơ nhập học vào ĐH
30. tertiary study			việc học ĐH
31. to be admitted	[rɪ'kwaɪəd]		được chấp nhận
32. identity card	[aɪ'dentəti kɑd]	(n)	thẻ căn cước
33. original	[ə'rɪdʒənəl]	(n)	nguyên bản

34. birth certificate	[bɜθsə'tifikət]	(n)	giấy khai sinh
35. record	['rekəd]	(n)	hồ sơ
36. performance	[pə'fɔməns]	(n)	thành tích
37. proportion	[prə'pɔʃn]	(n)	phần, tỷ lệ
38. rural	['ruərəl]	(a)	thuộc về nông thôn
39. agriculture	['ægrɪkʌltʃə]	(n)	nông nghiệp
40. agricultural	[ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl]	(adj)	
41. tutor	['tjutə]	(n)	gia sư
42. appointment	[ə'pɔɪntmənt]	(n)	cuộc hẹn
43. to complete	[kəm'plɪt]		hòa thành
44. MSc (Master of Science)	['mæstər] ['saɪəns]		thạc sĩ khoa học
45. AERD (Agricultural Extension and Rural Development)			Mở rộng và phát triển nông thôn
46. department	[di'pɑtmənt]	(n)	Bộ, ngành
47. to get along			xoay sở
48. to make full use of			sử dụng triệt để
49. overseas (adj)	[,əuvə'sɪz]		nước ngoài
50. available	[ə'veɪləbl]	(adj)	rõ để được gặp, sẵn sàng
51. tutorial appointment	[tju'tɔriəl ə'pɔɪntmənt]		cuộc hẹn phụ đạo
52. to move on:			tiến lên
53. list	[lɪst]	(n)	danh sách
54. to list		(v)	ghi vào danh sách
55. item	['aɪtəm]	(n)	tiết mục
56. undergraduate programme	[,ʌndə'grædʒuət 'prəʊgræm]		
		(n)	chương trình học đại học
57. undergraduate course	[,ʌndə'grædʒuət kɔ:rs]		khóa đại học
58. request	[rɪ'kwest]	(n)	lời yêu cầu, lời thỉnh cầu
59. to mention	['menʃn]	(v)	kể ra, đề cập
60. accommodation	[ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn]	(n)	phòng ở
61. to supply	[sə'plai]	(v)	cung cấp

62. proficiency	[prə'fiʃnsi]	(n)	sự thành thạo
63. closing	['klouziŋ]	(n)	sự kết thúc
64. to fail the exam:			thi rớt
65. to pass the exam:			thi đậu
66. to hate	[heit]		ghét
67. to be afraid of +V ing:			sợ
68. to install	[in'stɔl]	(v)	lắp đặt
69. alarm	[ə'lam]	(n)	còi báo động,
70. thief	[θif]	(n)	tên trộm
71. to break into:			đột nhập

TEST 5

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. hands <u>u</u> | B. parents <u>u</u> | C. chores <u>u</u> | D. boys <u>u</u> |
| 2. A. appeared <u>u</u> | B. agreed <u>u</u> | C. coughed <u>u</u> | D. loved <u>u</u> |
| 3. A. happy | B. lonely | C. satisfy | D. scary |
| 4. A. decis <u>i</u> ve | B. i <u>d</u> entify | C. applicat <u>i</u> on | D. exc <u>i</u> ting |
| 5. A. averag <u>e</u> | B. indicat <u>e</u> | C. applicat <u>i</u> on | D. grad <u>e</u> |

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. economics | B. Australia | C. requirements | D. proficiency |
| 7. A. engineering | B. sociology | C. mathematics | D. psychology |
| 8. A. archeology | B. considerably | C. remembering | D. identity |
| 9. A. secondary | B. experience | C. philosophy | D. proficiency |
| 10. A. tutorial | B. majority | C. available | D. architecture |

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

11. The scholarship committee will give _____ to students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

-
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| A. preference | B. liking | C. prefers | D. likes |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|
12. Even today, most Americans _____ coffee to tea.
- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| A. choose | B. require | C. like | D. prefer |
|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
13. Students have a _____ between studying French or German.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| A. decision | B. choice | C. preference | D. requirement |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
14. She needs to _____ whether she wants to keep the house or not.
- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| A. come | B. decide | C. make | D. apply |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
15. We advertised three jobs and over 50 people _____
- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| A. applied | B. asked | C. required | D. decided |
|------------|----------|-------------|------------|
16. My doctor _____ the risks to me before the operation.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| A. related | B. advised | C. explained | D. told |
|------------|------------|--------------|---------|
17. The history course is _____, but English is compulsory.
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. required | B. preferred | C. intentional | D. optional |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
18. He is really bad at _____ decisions.
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| A. doing | B. taking | C. making | D. getting |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
19. The college _____ specialist language course.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| A. runs | B. uses | C. does | D. takes |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
20. The government should take decisive _____ on gun control.
- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| A. act | B. action | C. activity | D. actions |
|--------|-----------|-------------|------------|
21. He was the only _____ that was offered the job.
- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. apply | B. application | C. applicant | D. applying |
|----------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
22. This paper presents a construction model based on _____ factors.
- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. decide | B. decided | C. decisive | D. decision |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
23. To satisfy this _____, you must complete the high school courses listed below.
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. require | B. requiring | C. required | D. requirement |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
24. Fill out the _____ form provided below and submit it electronically.
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| A. apply | B. applying | C. applicant | D. application |
|----------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
25. _____ appearance play an important role in interview.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| A. person | B. personal | C. personnel | D. personality |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
-

26. A university is an -institution of higher education and research, which grants _____ degrees at all levels in a variety of subjects.
- A. secondary B. optional C. academic D. vocational
27. She explained _____ them what to do in an emergency.
- A. to B. with C. for D. about
28. I want to apply _____ this company.
- A. for B. at C. to D. in
29. She doesn't blame anyone _____ her father's death
- A. on B. with C. to D. for
30. Do you apply _____ that job?
- A. for B. at C. to D. in
31. She blamed my typing and having a light _____ while she was sleeping
- A. in B. on C. for D. out
32. Police are blaming the accident _____ dangerous driving.
- A. in B. on C. for D. about
33. She wishes _____.
- A. didn't miss the lecture yesterday
- B. does not have to do the ironing
- C. had enough money for the blouse she wanted
- D. she could play the guitar
34. She asked me _____ her some money.
- A. lending B. lent C. lend D. to lend
35. A new school _____ in the area lately.
- A. was built B. has built C. was being built D. has been built
36. Working for 12 hours a day _____ her very tired.
- A. make B. making C. makes D. made
37. Christopher Columbus _____ American more than 500 years ago.
- A. discovered B. has discovered C. had discovered D. had been discovering
38. Peter apologised _____.
- A. for not phoning me earlier B. me for phoning not earlier

C. not to phone me earlier

D. not for phoning me earlier

39. His car needs _____.

A. be fixed

B. fixing

C. to be fixing

D. fixed

40. Gold _____ in California in the 19th century.

A. was discovered

B. was discover

C. they discovered

D. has been discovered

41. When she came home last night, the dinner _____, so she had a drink first.

A. was being prepared

B. had prepared

C. had been prepared

D. was preparing

42. New factories _____ in the depressed area.

A. should be opened

B. should open

C. is opened

D. must open

43. He wanted to know _____ shopping during the previous morning.

A. that we were going

B. that if we had been going

C. we were going

D. if we had been going

44. Alex is busy _____ for his exams.

A. to study

B. studied

C. studying

D. studies

45. She doesn't let her son _____ with matches.

A. play

B. playing

C. to play

D. having played

46. "I wish this city _____ so noisy." "I know. I wish we _____ in the countryside."

A. isn't – live

B. wasn't – live

C. weren't- live

D. weren't – lived

47. If you are bored, _____ something else.

A. do

B. did

C. you will do

D. you would do

48. _____ I you, I would look for a new job.

A. Am

B. Were

C. Would be

D. If were

49. Ice _____ if the temperature rises above 0°C.

A. will melt

B. would melt

C. melts

D. melted

50. If he had attended the meeting, I _____ him.

A. saw

B. would see

C. would have seen D. had seen

51. If you _____ to my advice, you _____ in trouble now.

A. listened / were not

B. listen / are not.

C. had listened / would not have been

D. had listened / would not be

52. _____ more carefully, he would not have had the accident yesterday:

A. If Peter driven

B. If had Peter driven

C. Had Peter driven

D. Unless Peter had driven

53. If Tom _____, tell him I will call him back.

A. ring

B. rings

C. rang

D. rung

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

54. She has the intimidating task of cooking for 20 people every day

A. daunting

B. interesting

C. creative

D. academic

55. Destruction of the environment is one of the most serious challenges we face.

A. advantages

B. difficulties

C. existences

D. creations

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

56. Those clothes are inappropriate for this evening.

A. improper

B. attractive

C. available

D. suitable

57. The story told by the teacher amused children in the class.

A. astonished

B. frightened

C. jolted

D. saddened

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

58. A: "You've got a beautiful dress"

B: " _____ "

A. Yes, of course

B. Thanks for your compliments

C. You, too

C. No, I don't think so.

59. "Is she coming to the party tonight?"

" _____ I can't stand seeing her behavior"

A. I don't think so

B. I hope so

C. I don't hope so

D. I hope not

VII. Choose one sentence (A, B, C or D) that has the same meaning as the sentence given.

60. John speaks Chinese fluently because he used to live in China for ten years.
- A. Suppose John has lived in China for ten years, he can speak Chinese fluently.
 - B. Provided that John lived in China for ten years, he could speak Chinese fluently.
 - C. Unless John had lived in China for ten years, he could not have spoken Chinese fluently.
 - D. John could not speak Chinese fluently if he had not lived in China for ten years.
61. If I were taller, I could reach the top shelf:
- A. I am not tall enough to reach the top shelf.
 - B. I am too tall to reach the top shelf.
 - C. I cannot reach the top shelf because I am very tall.
 - D. In spite of being tall, I cannot reach the top shelf.
62. We didn't go by air because we didn't have enough money.
- A. We would go by air if we had enough money.
 - B. We would have gone by air if we hadn't had enough money.
 - C. If we would go by air, we had enough money.
 - D. Had we had enough money, we would have gone by air.
63. "Don't talk in class" the teacher said.
- A. The teacher told his students do not talk in class.
 - B. The teacher told his students did not talk in class.
 - C. The teacher told his students not to talk in class.
 - D. The teacher told his students not talking in class.
64. "Why don't you ask the teacher for help?" Peter asked me.
- A. Peter suggested that he should ask the teacher for help
 - B. Peter advised me to ask the teacher for help.
 - C. Peter recommended me not to ask the teacher for help.
 - D. Peter told me the reason why I did not ask the teacher for help.
65. People said that Nam learned English very well.
- A. Nam was said to learn English very well.

B. It was said to have learned English very well.

C. Nam is said to have learned English very well.

D. Nam was said to have learned English very well.

VIII. Error recognition: Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

66. Unless you don't leave, I will call the police.

A B C D

67. If John studied more last month, he would have got better marks.

A B C D

68. According to the timetable, if the train leaves on time, we would arrive at 5 p.m.

A B C D

69. If it had rained last night, it wouldn't have been so hot today.

A B C D

70. Why didn't you tell me? Unless you had told me, I would have helped you.

A B C D

IX. Guided cloze test: 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

Like any other university, the Open University can give you a degree. However, you don't have to (71) _____ working to study. It can also open up a whole variety (72) _____ interests. If you have (73) _____ studied before, you will enjoy the special, new pleasure of (74) _____ your knowledge. You will make friends of (75) _____ kinds. You may also find that your qualifications provide new career opportunities.

71. A. stop B. end C. break D. leave

72. A. from B. of C. in D. for

73. A. ever B. never C. often D. always

74. A. growing B. changing C. adding D. increasing

75. A. all B. each C. both D. every

X. Reading comprehension: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

In Britain, the availability of higher education has increased greatly in the second half of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, finding a place in a university in Britain is not easy.

University only takes the better students. Because of this, and also because of the relatively high degree of personal supervision of students, nearly all university students are not supposed to take a job during term time. Unless their parents are rich, students receive a state grant of money that can cover most of their living expenses.

The Open University in Britain, which was started in 1969, allow people who do not have the opportunity to study for a degree. Its courses are taught through television, radio, and especially written course books. Students work with their tutors, who discuss their written work, either at the meeting or through correspondence. In the summer, they have to attend short **residential courses** of about a week.

76. Students don't find it easy to be offered a place in a university in Britain because of _____.

- A. an entrance requirement for good students
- B. the availability of higher education
- C. a high degree of personal of supervision of students
- D. a lack of school for higher education

77. Most Britain university students can't take the job during term time because _____

- A. they get a grant of money from the state
- B. they are good students
- C. they are closely supervised by the university
- D. their parents are rich

78. Open University students in Britain are required _____

- A. to attend short courses during the summer
- B. to study at home through television, radio or with tutors at meeting or through correspondence
- C. to attend courses once a week
- D. to study at home during the course

79. What does the underlined phrase **residential course** mean?

- A. It's an optional course.
- B. It's a course for local students.
- C. It's a compulsory course.

D. It's a course that students are required to live in university.

80. What is not true about the passage?

A. Tutors in the Open University help students with their written work.

B. The state grants money to poor university students.

C. University in Britain is open to all students.

D. Students can't work part-time while taking their course at universities.

UNIT 6

FUTURE JOBS

A. GRAMMAR

I. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

(Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định)

	CHỦ TỪ	TÚC TỪ	SỐ HỮU
NGƯỜI	Who/that	Whom/that	Whose,
VẬT	Which/that	Which/that	of which

II. NON - DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

(Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định)

Đặt dấu phẩy ngăn cách MĐ chính và MĐQH khi tiền trí từ có :

1. Tên riêng
2. This, That, These, Those
3. My, Your, His, Her, Its, Our, Their

* Không dùng “that” trong Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định (Mệnh đề quan hệ có dấu phẩy)

III. RELATIVE CLAUSES REPLACED BY PRESENT PARTICIPLE PHRASES

Ex: The man who spoke to John is my brother.

→ The man speaking to John is my brother.



V-ing

IV. RELATIVE CLAUSES REPLACED BY PAST PARTICIPLE PHRASES

Ex: I live in a house that was built in 1890.

→ I live in a house built in 1890.



V ed / 3

Notes: - Nhớ bỏ *who / which / that*.

- Áp dụng khi động từ trong MĐQH ở **chủ động**.

Notes: - Nhớ bỏ *who / which / that*, các trợ động từ (*nếu có*) và *to be*

- Áp dụng khi động từ trong MĐQH ở **bị động**.

VOCABULARY

1. casual clothes	['kæʒuəl]		quần áo bình thường
2. honest	['ɒnɪst]	(a)	thật thà, chân thật
→ honesty	['ɒnɪstɪ]	(n)	tính lương thiện, tính chân thật
3. self-confident		(a)	tự tin
4. nervous	['nɜ:vəs]	(a)	lo lắng
→ nervousness	['nɜ:vəsni:s]	(n)	sự lo lắng
5. sense of humour		(n)	tính hài hước
6. prepare (<u>for</u>)	[pri'peə]	(v)	chuẩn bị
→ preparation	[,prepə'reɪʃn]	(n)	sự chuẩn bị
→ preparatory	[pri'pærətɪ]	(a)	mở đầu
→ to be prepared <u>for</u> sth			
→ to be prepared to do sth			

*Ex: I am prepared **to lend** you the money if you promise to pay it back*

7. interview	['intəvjʊ:]	(v)	phỏng vấn
		(n)	cuộc phỏng vấn, bài phỏng vấn
→ interviewer	['intəvjʊ:ə]	(n)	người phỏng vấn
→ interviewee	[,intəvjʊ:'i:]	(n)	người được phỏng vấn
8. apply (<u>for</u>)	[ə'plai]	(v)	xin
→ application	[,æpli'keɪʃn]	(n)	đơn xin
→ applicant	['æplɪkənt]	(n)	người nộp đơn xin

9. stress	[stres]	(n)	sự căng thẳng; tâm trạng căng thẳng
→ stressful	['stresfl]	(a)	căng thẳng
10. reduce	[ri'dju:s]	(v)	giảm, làm giảm đi
→ reduction	[ri'dʌkʃn]	(n)	sự giảm bớt
11. pressure	['preʃə(r)]	(n)	sức ép, áp lực
		(v)	gây áp lực = pressurize
12. impress	[im'pres]	(v)	gây ấn tượng
→ impression	[im'preʃn]	(n)	ấn tượng
→ to make / to create an impression <u>on</u> sb tạo ấn tượng với			
13. employ	[im'plɔɪ]	(v)	thuê, tuyển dụng
→ employment	[im'plɔɪmənt]	(n)	việc làm, sự tuyển dụng
→ unemployment		(n)	nạn thất nghiệp
→ employer	[im'plɔɪə]	(n)	người chủ, người tuyển dụng
→ employee	[,implɔɪ'i:]	(n)	người lao động, người làm công
→ employable	[im'plɔɪəbl]	(a)	có thể tuyển dụng được
≠ unemployable		(a)	không thể tuyển dụng được
→ employed		(a)	được tuyển
≠ unemployed		(a)	thất nghiệp
14. resume	['rezjumeɪ]	(n)	sơ yếu lý lịch
15. express	[iks'pres]	(v)	biểu lộ
→ expression	[iks'preʃn]	(n)	sự biểu lộ
16. recommend	[,rekə'mend]	(v)	giới thiệu
17. previous (<u>to</u>)	['pri:vɪəs]	(a)	trước
18. to jot down			ghi lại tóm tắt
19. qualification	[,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn]	(n)	văn bằng, trình độ chuyên môn
20. experience	[iks'piəriəns]	(n)	kinh nghiệm, sự từng trải
		(v)	trải qua
→ experienced	[iks'piəriənst]	(a)	có kinh nghiệm
≠ inexperienced			

21. neat	[ni:t]	(a)	gọn, trang nhã, ngăn nắp
22. concentrate (<u>on</u>)	['kɒnsntreɪt]	(v)	tập trung
→ concentration	[,kɒnsn'treɪʃn]	(n)	sự tập trung
23. technical	['teknɪkl]	(a)	chuyên môn
24. enthusiasm	[ɪn'θju:ziæzm]	(n)	sự hăng hái, sự nhiệt tình
= keenness			
→ enthusiast	[ɪn'θju:ziæst]	(n)	người nhiệt tình, người say mê
→ enthusiastic	[ɪn,θju:zi'æstɪk]	(a)	hăng hái, nhiệt tình, say mê
= keen			
→ enthusiastically		(adv)	
25. explain (<u>to</u> sb)	[ɪks'pleɪn]	(v)	giảng giải, giải thích
→ explanation	[,eksplə'neɪʃn]	(n)	sự giải thích
→ explainable	[ɪks'pleɪnəbl]	(a)	có thể giải thích ≠ unexplainable
26. disappoint	[,dɪsə'pɔɪnt]	(v)	làm thất vọng
→ disappointment	[,dɪsə'pɔɪntmənt]	(n)	sự thất vọng
→ disappointed	[,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd]	(a)	
→ disappointing	[,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ]	(a)	
27. comment	['kɒment]	(n)	lời bình luận
		(v)	bình luận
28. account	[ə'kaʊnt]	(n)	bản kê khai, bản báo cáo
29. shortcoming	[ˈʃɔ:t,kʌmɪŋ]	(n)	khuyết điểm
30. Injure	['ɪndʒə]	(v)	làm bị thương, làm tổn thương
→ injury (<u>to</u>)	['ɪndʒəri]	(n)	sự tổn thương, chỗ bị thương
→ injured	['ɪndʒəd]	(a)	bị tổn thương; bị thương
→ injurious (<u>to</u>)	[ɪn'dʒʊəriəs]	(a)	gây tổn thương; có hại
31. imaginary	[ɪ'mædʒɪnəri]	(a)	tưởng tượng, không có thực
32. customer	['kʌstəmə]	(n)	khách hàng

33. construct	[kən'strʌkt]	(v)	xây dựng
→ construction	[kən'strʌkʃn]	(n)	sự xây dựng
34. irrigation	[,iri'geɪʃn]	(n)	sự tưới nước
→ irrigate	['irigeɪt]	(v)	tưới nước
35. technique	[tek'ni:k]	(n)	kỹ thuật
36. reform	[ri'fɔ:m]	(n)	sự cải cách
		(v)	cải cách
37. electrician	[ilek'triʃn]	(n)	thợ điện
38. journalist	['dʒə:nəlist]	(n)	nhà báo
39. computer programmer	['prəʊgræmə]	(n)	lập trình viên
40. rewarding	[ri'wɔ:diŋ]	(a)	đáng làm, bổ ích
41. fascinating	['fæsineitiŋ]	(a)	hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn
42. challenging	['tʃælindʒiŋ]	(a)	thử thách
43. accountant	[ə'kauntənt]	(n)	kế toán
44. lawyer	['lɔ:jə]	(n)	luật sư
45. workforce	['wɜ:k'fɔ:s]	(n)	lực lượng lao động
46. manufacture	[mænju'fæktʃə]	(v)(n)	sản xuất
47. retail	['ri:teɪl]	(v)(n)	bán lẻ ≠ wholesale
48. guide	[gaɪd]	(n)	hướng dẫn viên
49. accompany	[ə'kʌmpəni]	(v)	đi cùng, hộ tống
50. diploma	[di'pləʊmə]	(n)	bằng cấp
51. manner	['mænə]	(n)	cách cư xử, tính cách

TEST 6

I. Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- A. informed B. decided C. prepared D. achieved
- A. advises B. raises C. devises D. goes
- A. character B. teacher C. chemist D. technical
- A. interview B. minute C. question D. suitable
- A. explained B. disappointed C. prepared D. intervewed

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

6. A. interview B. impression C. company D. formally
7. A. stressful B. pressure C. prepare D. future
8. A. employment B. remember C. concentrate D. position
9. A. express B. effort C. office D. comment
10. A. diet B. apply C. classify D. simply

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

11. Before _____ for a position, check whether you can fulfill all the requirements from the employer.

- A. deciding B. applying C. requiring D. demanding

12. You should ask the interviewer some questions about the job to show your _____ and keenness.

- A. anger B. thrill C. amazement D. interest

13. When being interviewed, you should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying.

- A. be related to B. be interested in C. pay attention to D. express interest

14. Qualifications and _____ are two most important factors that help you get a good job.

- A. politeness B. experience C. attention D. impression

15. Before the interview, you have to send a letter of application and your resumes to the company.

- A. recommendation B. reference C. curriculum vitae D. photograph

16. A skilled _____ will help candidates feel relaxed.

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

17. With so much _____, I'm lucky to be in work.

- A. employees B. employers C. employment D. unemployment

18. In addition to a competitive salary, the company offers attractive _____ benefit.

- A. employing B. employee C. employer D. employment

19. The agency will let you know if they have any suitable _____.

- A. redundancies B. vacancies C. abilities D. capabilities

20. A letter of _____ is sometimes really necessary for you in a job interview.

A. recommend B. recommended C. recommender D. recommendation

21. Her job was so _____ that she decided to quit it.

A. interesting B. satisfactory C. stressful D. wonderful

22. Some days of rest may help to _____ the pressure of work.

A. reduce B. lower C. chop D. crease

23. Can you please tell me some information that _____ to the job?

A. indicates B. expresses C. interests D. relates

24. Not all teenagers are well _____ for their future job when they are at high school.

A. interested B. satisfied C. concerned D. prepared

25. I am so _____ that I cannot say anything, but keep silent.

A. nerve B. nervous C. nervously D. nervousness

26. _____ speaking, I do not really like my present job.

A. Honest B. Honesty C. Honestly D. Dishonest

27. To prepare for your job interview, you should jot _____ your qualifications and experience as well as some important information about yourself.

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

28. When being interviewed, you should concentrate _____ what the interviewer is saying or asking you.

A. with B. in C. to D. on

29. _____ the end of the book, they get married and live happily ever after.

A. In B. At C. On D. Under

30. Britney Spears is famous _____ her beautiful face and sweet voice.

A. by B. about C. to D. for

31. It is of great importance to create a good impression _____ your interviewer.

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

32. Good preparations _____ your job interview is a must.

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

33. You look nervous. This thunder makes me _____.

A. scary B. scare C. scaring D. scared

34. She is very beautiful with smile.

-
- A. fascinates B. fascinating C. fascinated D. fascinate
35. It's very crowded here. I wish there ____ so many people.
A. aren't B. weren't C. haven't been D. isn't
36. "I will come back tomorrow." → The man _____ to come back the following day.
A. promised B. advised C. reminded D. hoped
37. "I wish I were a movie star." → He _____ a movie star.
A. dreamed to be B. dreamed being C. dreamed of be D. dreamed of being
38. He would lend it to you if you _____ everything.
A. lost B. didn't lose C. had lost D. hadn't lost
39. _____ you give up smoking cigarettes, you will die of lung cancer.
A. Suppose B. If C. Unless D. Provided
40. If I _____ it was a formal party, I wouldn't have gone wearing jeans and a jumper.
A. had been knowing B. had known
C. could know D. knew
41. By the end of the 21st century, scientists _____ a cure for the common cold.
A. will have found B. have found
C. will have finded D. had found
42. Gold _____ in California in the 19th century.
A. was discovered B. has been discovered
C. was discover D. they discovered
43. We _____ Dorothy since last spring.
A. don't see B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. has seen
44. My sister regrets _____ him some money. He's never paid her back.
A. to lend B. lent C. lend D. lending
45. My mother finished _____ late last night.
A. work B. worked C. working D. to work
46. Nam never seems to get tired. I wish I _____ his energy.
A. can have B. had had C. would have D. had
47. The accident is said _____ the driver's careless driving and the thick fog.
-

- A. to have been resulted B. to result from
C. having resulted from D. to have resulted from
48. Yesterday he lent me _____.
A. the book whose I need B. the book I need
C. the book when I need D. which book I need
49. He likes shopping between 1.00 and 3.00 p.m. _____ most people are at home.
A. when B. where C. in which D. at that
50. _____ cheat on the exam have to leave the room.
A. Those B. Who C. Those whom D. Those who
51. May I have _____ more meat, please?
A. small B. another C. a little D. a few
52. Children _____ diets contain high levels of protein do better in examination.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. P
53. They have to do better than that _____ the gold medal.
A. so that to win B. in order win C. winning D. to win
54. Tom has just had the puncture in his tyre _____ by a mechanic.
A. mending B. to be mended C. mend D. mended

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

55. **Owen:** "I'll write a letter to you." - **Meg:** "_____."
A. That will be nice B. It hasn't come yet C. Let me post it D. I haven't got it
56. **Mai:** "What's your new teacher like?" - **Van:** "_____."
A. She likes classical music B. I like her very much
C. She's young and pretty D. Yes, she's just arrived here

V. Choose one sentence (A, B, C or D) that has the same meaning as the sentence given.

57. My suit needs to be cleaned before the interview but I'm too busy to do that.
A. I must have my suit cleaned before the interview.
B. I must have my suit to be cleaned before the interview.
C. I must clean my suit before the interview.
D. I must get my mother clean my suit before the interview.

58. It's no use talking to her. She is _____.

- A. too stubborn that she doesn't listen to advice
- B. too stubborn to listen to advice
- C. so stubborn to listen to advice
- D. so stubborn for anyone to listen to advice

59. He apologized. He wanted her not to be angry.

- A. He apologized so that she wouldn't be angry.
- B. He apologized in order that he wouldn't be angry.
- C. He apologized for her to be angry.
- D. He apologized so as not to be angry.

60. Because he didn't obey his parent's advice, he gets into the trouble now.

- A. If he had obeyed his parent's advice, he wouldn't get into the trouble now.
- B. If he obeyed his parent's advice, he wouldn't got into the trouble now.
- C. If he had obeyed his parent's advice, he wouldn't have got into the trouble now.
- D. If he didn't obey his parent's advice, he wouldn't got into the trouble now.

61. "Why don't you ask the teacher for help?" Peter asked me.

- A. Peter told me the reason why I did not ask the teacher for help.
- B. Peter suggested that he should ask the teacher for help.
- C. Peter recommended me not to ask the teacher for help.
- D. Peter advised me to ask the teacher for help.

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

62. When being interviewed, you should concentrate on what the interviewer is saying or asking you.

- A. be related to
- B. be interested in
- C. pay all attention to
- D. express interest to

63. The interviewer gave his consent to John's eagerness for work and promised to give him a job.

- A. concentration
- B. explanation
- C. disappointment
- D. keenness

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

64. It is disappointing to fail a job interview, but try again.

- A. fascinating B. hopeful C. challenging D. imaginary

65. "That is a well-behaved boy whose behavior has nothing to complain about."

- A. good behavior B. behaving improperly
C. behaving nice D. behaving cleverly

VIII. Error recognition: Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

66. When I was a newly-trained (A) teacher, I was used to (B) work till (C) late every night to prepare (D) lessons.

67. A number of (A) applicants has already been interviewed (B) but none of them (C) are qualified enough (D).

68. Diabetes is (A) an (B) illness causing (C) by too much sugar in (D) the blood.

69. The woman was such (A) surprised (B) that she couldn't say (C) anything (D).

70. Because (A) his wife being there (B) I said nothing (C) about it (D).

IX. Guided cloze test: 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

Many people work in order to earn (71) _____ and produce goods and services. Goods are either agricultural (like maize and milk) or manufactured (like cars and paper). Services are such things as education, medicine and commerce. Some people provide goods; others provide services. For example, in the same garage, a man may buy a car or some services which helps him to (72) _____ his car.

The work people do is called economic activity. All economic activities together make up the economic system of a town, a city, a country or a world. Such economic system is the sum total of (73) _____ people do and want. The work people (74) _____ provides either what they need or provides the money with which they can buy essential commodities. Of course, many people hope to earn enough money to buy commodities and services which are non-essential but which provide some particular personal satisfaction, like toys for children, (75) _____ to the cinema and books.

71. A. life B. their lives C. a living D. one's money

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 72. A. take care | B. maintain | C. restore | D. decorate |
| 73. A. which | B. what | C. how | D. that |
| 74. A. finish | B. fulfil | C. make | D. undertake |
| 75. A. visits | B. journey | C. holiday | D. attention |

X. Reading comprehension: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers

At the school-leaving age, some school-leavers go into college and others go directly into workplace. For children that go directly into workplace, there needs to be a certain amount of academic preparation.

Firstly, decide on a future career. If your child knows that college is not the path they want to take, they need to have a good idea of what they want to do. A 10th grader should have a good idea of what it is they want to do when they are done with their schooling.

Secondly, once your students have decided on a future career, you need to map out a plan of action. They will need to spend some time becoming an authority in their area of interest.

Thirdly, the students need to take a part time job and get internships in order to gain experience.

76. *At the school-leaving age, _____*

- A. most school-leavers go directly into workplace.
- B. all school-leavers are eager to enter colleges or universities.
- C. some school-leavers need an academic preparation to enter college.
- D. school-leavers who want to go to work directly need to have an academic preparation for their future work.

77. *It is necessary for school-leavers _____*

- A. to have a good idea of what they want to do when leaving high schools.
- B. to decide that college is not the path they want to take.
- C. to decide on a future career before going into college or university.
- D. to go to work to earn their own money.

78. *Once the students have decided on their future career,*

- A. the teacher needs to spend some time becoming an authority in his / her area of interest.
- B. the teacher should read as any industrial periodicals as possible.

C. the teacher needs to map out a plan of action to help the students to get some knowledge of their area of interest.

D. they need to ask the teacher for some advice.

79. *According to the passage, students who want to get directly into workplace should*

A. take any job before deciding their career.

B. take a part time job and get internships to gain experience.

C. do something to demonstrate that they are skilled.

D. gain experience after they have applied for the job.

80. *The main idea of the passage is* _____

A. what the teacher should do to help the students to go into the workplace.

B. many various kinds of jobs for school-leavers.

C. there is tendency for school-leavers to go directly into workplace.

D. some useful steps for school-leavers to follow if they want to go directly into workplace.

UNIT 8

LIFE IN THE FUTURE

+ **PRONUNCIATION: contracted forms of auxiliaries (continued)**

+ **GRAMMAR POINTS:**

1. Prepositions

2. Articles

1. PREPOSITIONS

a. Prepositions after verbs

<p>➤ <u>About</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agree about: đồng ý - argue about: tranh cãi - boast about: khoe khoang, khoác lác - dream about: mơ về - think about: nghĩ về - talk about: nói, nói chuyện về - tell about: nói, kể về - complain about: than phiền, kêu ca về <p>➤ <u>For</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ask for: hỏi xin - apply for: (nộp đơn) xin (một công việc, ..) - arrange for: thu xếp, chuẩn bị - care for: trông nom, chăm sóc, nuôi nấng - look for: tìm, tìm kiếm - search for: khám xét, lục soát, tìm kiếm 	<p>➤ <u>At</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - laugh at: cười nhạo, chế nhễu - look at: nhìn, ngắm, xem - stare at: nhìn chăm chăm <p>➤ <u>From</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevent someone/ st from: ngăn cản - discourage someone from: làm ai nản lòng - stop someone / something from: chặn lại, làm dừng lại <p>➤ <u>In</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - believe in: tin tưởng, tin cậy vào - confide in: giải bày tâm sự với ai - succeed in: thành công trong - take part in: tham gia vào - participate in: tham gia vào - specialize in: chuyên về
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wait for: đợi, chờ đợi - forgive someone for: tha thứ cho ai về... - thank someone for: cảm ơn ai về / vì - pay for something: trả, thanh toán <p>➤ On</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concentrate on: tập trung vào - congratulate someone on: chúc mừng ai - depend on: phụ thuộc vào, lệ thuộc vào - rely on: tin vào, tin cậy vào - insist on: khẳng định, cố nài - blame something on someone: khiển trách, đổ lỗi <p>➤ To</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - add something to: thêm, làm tăng thêm - be accustomed to: quen với - be used to: quen với - belong to: thuộc về, thuộc quyền sở hữu - explain something to someone: giải thích điều gì cho ai - listen to: nghe, lắng nghe - reply to: trả lời, đáp lại - talk to someone (about something) : nói, trò chuyện với ai (về điều gì) 	<p>➤ Of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - die of: chết vì - dream of: mơ về - think of: nghĩ về - remind someone of: gợi cho ai nhớ về - accuse someone of: buộc tội, kết tội ai vì - (dis)approve of: (không) tán thành - warn someone of: cảnh báo ai về... <p>➤ With</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agree with: đồng ý với - argue with: cãi vã với - begin with: bắt đầu bằng - deal with: đối diện xử lý vấn đề gì - discuss something with someone: thảo luận, bàn bạc điều gì với ai - provide someone with something: cung cấp cho ai cái gì - share something with someone: chia sẻ cái gì / điều gì với ai
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b. Prepositions of time

<p>➤ At</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at + a specific time on the clock (một điểm thời gian cụ thể) <p>VD: We have class at one o'clock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at + night <p>VD: We sleep at night.</p>	<p>➤ In</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in + specific month / year (tháng / năm) <p>VD: My birthday is in October.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in + the morning / the afternoon / the evening <p>VD: We have class in the morning.</p>
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<p>➤ On</p> <p>- on + a specific day of the week (ngày trong tuần) VD: I have class on Monday.</p> <p>- a specific date (ngày tháng năm) VD: I was born on October 31, 1975.</p> <p>➤ By</p> <p>- by + (a point of time) = not later than: by + một điểm thời gian có nghĩa là “trước, chậm nhất là”</p> <p>VD: Can you finish the work by 5 p.m tomorrow?</p> <p>➤ After</p> <p>- “after + time” có nghĩa là “sau cái gì về thời gian ...”</p> <p>VD: We'll leave after lunch.</p> <p>➤ Till / Until</p> <p>- “till / until + a definite point of time” có nghĩa là “đến lúc, đến khi”</p> <p>VD: - We'll wait for your answer untill / till tomorrow.</p> <p>- It may last till Friday.</p> <p>- Nothing happened until 5 o'clock.</p>	<p>➤ From ... to:</p> <p>- from + (a specific time) to + (a specific time) (từ ... đến)</p> <p>Ví dụ: We have class from 1.00 to 2.00.</p> <p>For</p> <p>- for + (a period of time)</p> <p>Ta dùng for + một khoảng thời gian để nói rằng một cái gì đó diễn ra bao lâu rồi / hay một người đã làm gì đó được bao lâu.</p> <p>VD: - Ann is going away for a week in September.</p> <p>- We watched TV for two hours last night.</p> <p>➤ Between</p> <p>- “between + (a point of time) + and + (a point of time)” có nghĩa là “trong khoảng từ đến ...”</p> <p>- “between + 2 events” có nghĩa là “trong khoảng thời gian phân cách giữa 2 sự kiện”</p> <p>VD:</p> <p>- It's cheaper between 6 pm and 8 am.</p> <p>- I'm usually free between Tuesday and Thursday.</p>
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c. Prepositions of location / place

<p>➤ On: Giới từ on có nghĩa:</p> <p>a. ở trên (chạm vào, sát vào, bao phủ hoặc tạo thành một phần của bề mặt)</p> <p>VD: - There is a picture on the wall.</p>	<p>➤ Một số giới từ chỉ vị trí khác:</p> <p>- above: bên trên / ở trên</p> <p>- around: xung quanh</p> <p>- behind: đằng sau</p> <p>- below: bên dưới</p>
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<p>- Sit on the grass.</p> <p>- Leave the glasses on the table.</p> <p>b. ở (một đại lộ, một con đường)</p> <p>VD: - He lives on Hill Street.</p> <p>- She lives on Grove Boulevard.</p> <p>c. ở trên / trong hoặc vào trong một phương tiện chuyên chở</p> <p>VD: - They are on the plane from London to New York.</p> <p>- We will have lunch on the train.</p> <p>d. trên, dựa trên hoặc gắn vào người nào / vật gì</p> <p>VD: - He lies on his back on the grass sleeping well.</p> <p>- He is riding on horseback.</p> <p>- She's wearing a ring on her thumb finger.</p> <p>➤ At + address: (At + địa chỉ)</p> <p>VD: He lives at 10 Ngô Quyền street.</p> <p>➤ In + a country / a city: (In+ tên nước / thành phố)</p> <p>VD: - Tom lives in the United States.</p>	<p>- beside: bên cạnh</p> <p>- between: ở giữa</p> <p>- far (away) from: ở xa</p> <p>- in back of: ở sau</p> <p>- in the back of: sau lưng (của)</p> <p>- in front of: ở trước mặt</p> <p>- in the front of: ở đằng trước (của)</p> <p>- in the middle of: ở giữa</p> <p>- inside: bên trong</p> <p>- near: gần</p> <p>- next to: bên cạnh</p> <p>- on top of: trên đỉnh</p> <p>- outside: bên ngoài</p> <p>- under: bên dưới</p>
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2. ARTICLES

a. A / An

- Mạo từ bất định **a / an** được dùng trước các danh từ đếm được số ít để chỉ một vật, một người hay một ý tưởng được nói đến lần đầu tiên.

- Mạo từ bất định **a / an** thường được dùng với các danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp số ít.

VD: She's **an** architect.

- Mạo từ bất định **a / an** còn được dùng trong các diễn đạt về số lượng như:

a pair of (shoes, scissors, glasses, trousers, ...)

a little (+ uncountable noun)

a few (+ countable noun)

a hundred; a thousand

three times a day

- Mạo từ bất định **a / an** còn được dùng trong câu cảm thán có dạng: **What + a / an + countable noun!** VD: What a lovely day!

b. The

- Mạo từ xác định “the” được dùng trước các danh từ đếm được số ít và số nhiều và các danh từ không đếm được khi một vật, một người hay một ý tưởng được đề cập đến lần thứ hai hoặc cả người nghe lẫn người nói đều biết đến vật, người hay ý tưởng đó.

VD: We have a cat and a dog. The cat is old, but the dog is just a puppy.

- Mạo từ xác định **the** được dùng trước tên sông, tên biển, tên khách sạn, tên nhà hát, tên viện bảo tàng, tên nhạc cụ và tên báo. VD: The Atlantic, the British Museum, the Times, the Ritz

- Mạo từ xác định **the** còn được dùng để xác định vật hay người duy nhất. VD: the sun, the moon, the government

- Mạo từ xác định **the** được dùng với tính từ so sánh bậc nhất. VD: the richest man, the most beautiful girl

c. No articles

- Không dùng mạo từ **a, an / the** trước các danh từ số nhiều hay danh từ không đếm được khi nói về những vật hay người chung chung. VD: I like *potatoes*. ; - I like *bread*.

- Không dùng mạo từ **a, an / the** trước tên một nước, tên thành phố, tên đường phố, tiếng nói, tên tạp chí, bữa ăn, tên các môn thể thao, tên phi trường, tên nhà ga và núi.

VD: - I often have *lunch* with John at work.

- I buy *Cosmopolitan* at *Paddington Station* while I am waiting for the bus.

- Không dùng mạo từ **a, an / the** trong các cụm từ như: *at home, at school, go / come to school, stay in bed, go to bed, at work, go to work / go for work*.

- Không dùng mạo từ **a, an / the** trước các phương tiện đi lại như: *by plane, by car, by train, by bus, on foot, v.v.*

VOCABULARY

1. pessimistic	[,pesi'mistik]	(a)	bi quan
→ pessimistically		(adv)	
→ pessimist	['pesimist]	(n)	người bi quan
→ pessimism	['pesimizəm]	(n)	tính bi quan
2. optimistic	[,ɒpti'mistik]	(a)	lạc quan
→ optimistically		(adv)	
→ optimist	['ɒptimist]	(n)	người lạc quan
→ optimism	['ɒptimizəm]	(n)	sự lạc quan; tính lạc quan
3. depression	[di'preʃn]	(n)	sự suy yếu
→ depress	[di'pres]	(v)	làm suy yếu, làm trì trệ
→ depressive	[di'presiv]	(a)	làm suy nhược, làm suy yếu
4. corporation	[,kɔ:pə'reiʃn]	(n)	tập đoàn
5. to wipe out			xóa bỏ
6. security	[si'kjuərəti]	(n)	sự an toàn, sự an ninh
→ secure (about)	[si'kjuə]	(a)	an tâm
7. threaten	['θretn]	(v)	dọa, đe dọa
→ threat (of)	[θret]	(n)	sự đe dọa
→ threatening		(a)	đe dọa
8. terrorist	['terərɪst]	(n)	người ủng hộ, tham gia khủng bố
		(a)	khủng bố
→ terrorize	['terəraɪz]	(v)	khủng bố
→ terrorism	['terərɪzəm]	(n)	sự khủng bố
9. powerful	['paʊəfl]	(a)	hùng mạnh
10. on the contrary		(exp)	ngược lại
11. burden	['bɜ:dn]	(n)	gánh nặng

12. invent	[in'vent]	(v)	phát minh
→ invention	[in'venʃn]	(n)	sự phát minh
→ inventor	[in'ventə]	(n)	người phát minh
→ inventive	[in'ventiv]	(a)	có tài phát minh, sáng tạo
13. labour-saving		(a)	tiết kiệm sức lao động
14. device	[di'vais]	(n)	thiết bị, dụng cụ
15. micro technology		(n)	công nghệ vi mô
16. telecommunication	[,telikə,mju:ni'kei[nz]		viễn thông
17. bind – bound – bound		(v)	kết nối
18. to have influence <u>on</u>			có ảnh hưởng đến
19. disappear	[,disə'piə]	(v)	biến đi; biến mất
≠ appear			
→ disappearance	[,disə'piərəns]	(n)	sự biến đi, sự biến mất
20. link (<u>to</u>)	[lɪŋk]	(v)	nối kết
21. expect	[iks'pekt]	(v)	mong chờ; trông mong
→ expectation (<u>of</u>)	[,ekspek'teiʃn]	(n)	sự mong chờ; sự trông mong
→ expectant	[iks'pektənt]	(a)	mong chờ
→ expectancy	[iks'pektənsi]	(n)	tình trạng mong chờ
→ life expectancy		(n)	tuổi thọ
→ expected		(a)	được mong chờ
≠ unexpected			
22. progress	['prəʊgres]	(n)	sự tiến bộ, sự phát triển
23. straight line		(n)	đường thẳng
24. contribute (<u>to</u>)	[kən'tribju:t]	(v)	đóng góp, góp phần
→ contribution	[,kəntri'bju:ʃn]	(n)	sự đóng góp
→ contributor	[kən'tribjutə]	(n)	người đóng góp
→ contributory	[kən'tribjutəri]	(a)	đóng góp, góp phần
25. violent	['vaiələnt]	(a)	bạo lực, hung dữ
→ violence	['vaiələns]	(n)	sự dữ dội, tính thô bạo

26. political	[pə'litikl]	(a)	về chính trị
→ politics	['pɒlitiks]	(n)	chính trị
→ politician	[,pɒli'tiʃn]	(n)	nhà chính trị
27. remove	[ri'mu:v]	(v)	xóa bỏ, loại bỏ
28. declare	[di'kleə]	(v)	công bố, tuyên bố
29. citizen	['sitizn]	(n)	công dân
30. cure	[kjuə]	(n)	cách điều trị
31. fatal disease		(n)	bệnh chết người
32. Jupiter	/dʒu:pɪtə/	(n)	sao Mộc
33. declared	/di'kleəd/	(a)	được công khai
34. astronaut	/'æstrənɔ:t/	(n)	nhà du hành vũ trụ
= spaceman, cosmonaut			
35. land	/lənd/	(v)	đổ bộ
36. costly	/'kɒstli/	(adv)	đắt tiền, quý giá
37. prediction	/pri'dɪkʃn/	(n)	lời dự đoán
38. incredible	[ɪn'kredəbl]	(a)	không thể tin được
39. centenarian	[senti'neəriən]	(a)	sống trăm tuổi
		(n)	người sống trăm tuổi
40. eradicated	[ɪ'rædikeɪtɪd]	(a)	bị tiêu hủy, thủ tiêu
41. eternal	[ɪ'tɜ:nl]	(a)	vĩnh viễn, bất diệt
42. life expectancy	/laɪf ɪks'pektənsi/	(n)	tuổi thọ
43. cancer	/'kænsə(r)/	(n)	bệnh ung thư
44. mushroom	/'mʌʃrʊm/	(n)	nấm
45. mushroom	/'mʌʃrʊm/	(v)	phát triển nhanh
46. curable	/'kjuərəbl/	(a)	chữa khỏi được
47. factor	/'fæktə(r)/	(n)	nhân tố
48. providing	/prə'vaɪdɪŋ/	(conj)	với điều kiện là, miễn là
49. ideal	[aɪ'diəl]	(a)	lý tưởng
50. conflict	['kɒnflɪkt]	(n)	sự xung đột; cuộc xung đột
51. in harmony (<u>with</u>)	['hɑ:məni]	(n)	hòa thuận

52. materialistic	[mə,tiəriə'listik]	(a)	nặng về vật chất
53. selfish	['selfi]	(a)	ích kỷ
54. desire	/di'zaiə/	(n)	sự khát khao
55. violent	/'vaiələnt/	(a)	bạo lực, hung bạo
56. let sb down:			khuyến ai đó thất vọng
57. face (v):			đương đầu, đối phó
58. the chemist's	['kemist]	(n)	cửa hàng dược phẩm
59. the butcher's	['butʃə]	(n)	cửa hàng thịt

TEST 8

Choose one word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. daysu B. speaks C. learns D. arrives
2. A. lifted B. lasted C. happened D. decided
3. A. women B. fence C. mend D. end
4. A. mechanic B. machinery C. chemist D. cholera
5. A. technique B. economy C. citizen D. computer

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.

6. A. pessimistic B. optimistic C. activity D. corporation
7. A. technology B. development C. Responsibly D. electronic
8. A. documentary B. contaminate C. Competition D. individual
9. A. pessimistic B. disappearance C. overwhelming D. compulsory
10. A. astronaut B. technique C. domestic D. incredible

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

11. Developments in _____ technology are bound to have a huge influence on various aspects of our lives.

- A. micro B. large C. macro D. extreme

12. In the future many large corporations will be wiped out and millions of jobs will be lost.

- A. companies B. services C. supermarkets D. farms

13. However, we are confident that the future is in our hands, and it is our _____ to contribute to bettering out own lives.

- A. responsible B. respond C. responsibly D. responsibility

14. Office will go _____ with the result that paper will almost completely disappear.

- A. electron B. electric C. electronic D. electronics

15. Modern _____, perhaps, causes more problems than it solves.

- A. technique B. technician C. technical D. technology

16. They live in a _____ suburb of Chicago.

- A. wealthy B. wealth C. wealthily D. wealthily

17. The new dress makes you more _____.

- A. beauty B. Beautiful C. beautifully D. beautify

18. There are _____ ways of spending your free time, so you can choose to do whatever you like.

- A. scanty B. various C. ridiculous D. variety

19. They are trying to persuade the rich to _____ their money to the charities.

- A. provide B. invest C. finance D. contribute

20. Domestic chores will no longer be a burden thanks to the inventions of time saving devices.

- A. Official B. Household C. Schooling D. Foreign

21. Someone who is _____ is hopeful about the future or the success of something in particular.

- A. powerful B. optimistic C. stagnant D. pessimistic

22. A specific area of biotechnology that shows great promise for treatment and cure of life - _____ diseases.

- A. developing B. fitting C. hoping D. threatening

23. Local authorities have to learn to allocate resources _____

- A. efficient B: efficiency C. inefficient D. efficiently

24. In the future, the number of tiny but _____ computers you encounter every day will number in the thousands, perhaps millions.

- A. power B. powerful C. powerfully D. powered

25. Advances in computing _____, from processing speed to network capacity and the internet, have revolutionized the way scientists work.
A. technology B. technological C. technologically D. technologist
26. A nuclear station may take risk going off due to unexpected incidents.
A. demolishing B. developing C. exploding D. running
27. Whatever we expect _____ the future, remember that progress has never moved in straight lines, and history is full _____ unexpected developments.
A. from/ on B. from/ in C. from/ of D. from/ off
28. Spacecraft designed to be used _____ traveling between the earth and space station.
A. to B. for C. by D. with
29. As for travel, it is likely that space-shuttle technology will be used _____ normal air-travel achieving speeds of up to 15,000 kph.
A. to B. for C. with D. in
30. Instead _____ petrol, cars will only run _____ solar energy and electricity.
A. of / on B. for / by C. in / over D. from/ upon
31. The space shuttle crashed and went _____ in flames.
A. of B. for C. over D. off
32. It was a short book and easy to read. I read it _____ a day.
A. on B. by C. at D. in
35. She was very surprised _____ the grade she received.
A. at B. on C. of D. about
36. We might need more food, depending _____ how many people turn up.
A. for B. on C. at D. with
37. Jane doesn't spend much money _____ clothes.
A. over B. about C. at D. on
38. She always takes good care _____ her children.
A. for B. in C. of D. with
39. A sign warned motorists _____ dangers.
A. of B. for C. about D. A and C
40. There are billions of stars in _____ space.

-
- A. a B. an C. no article D. the
41. He tried to park his car but _____ space wasn't big enough.
A. the B. a C. an D. no article
42. Paris is splendid by _____ night.
A. a B. an C. the D. no article
43. After we _____ our work, we _____ for lunch.
A. having finish/ went B. have finished/ went
C. had finished/went D. having finish/ going
44. I couldn't help _____ what you said.
A. overhear B. overhearing C. overheard D. to overhear
45. I will give you this book _____ I meet you tomorrow.
A. when B. until C. since D. for
46. No one knew precisely what would happen to human being in space, _____?
A. did he B. didn't they C. did they D. didn't he
47. Remind me again _____ to call her.
A. in case I'll forget B. unless I forget C. if ever I remember D. in case I forget
48. He asked the children _____ too much noise.
A. not to make B. not making C. don't make D. if they don't make
49. The picnic _____ because Peter has just had a traffic accident.
A. will cancel B. will be canceling
C. will be canceled D. will have canceled
50. We were made _____ hard when we were at school.
A. to study B. study C. studying D. studied
51. Carol always wants _____ by everyone she meets.
A. be admired B. being admired C. to being admired D. to be admired
52. _____ he not driven so fast, he wouldn't have hit the motorcycle.
A. Had B. Should C. Were D. Were to
53. I like working here _____ the work is rather boring.
A. and B. even though C. so that D. since
54. I gave him my e-mail address _____ he could keep in touch with me.
-

- A. that B. so that C. such that D. so as to

55. It's about time we _____ something to stop road accidents.

- A. do B. did C. have done D. had done

56. John won't be able to understand the speakers _____ there is an interpreter.

- A. if B. if only C. provided D. unless

Choose one sentence (A, B, C or D) that has the same meaning as the sentence given.

57. "We lost the last game because of the referee," said the team captain

- A. The team captain refused to tell the referee about their loss in the last game
B. The team captain admitted to the referee that they had lost the last game.
C. The team captain blamed the referee for their loss in the last game.
D. The team captain said that without the referee, they might have lost the last game

58. My sister prefers cooking to washing the dishes.

- A. My sister had better cook than wash the dishes.
B. My sister would rather to cook than wash the dishes.
C. My sister would rather cooking to washing the dishes.
D. My sister would rather cook than wash the dishes.

59. She said: "John, I'll show you round my city when you are here"

- A. She made a trip round her city with John
B. She promised to show John round her city
C. She planned to show John round her city
D. She organized a trip round her city for John

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

60. The sales of drugs is controlled by law in most of countries.

- A. binding B. permitted C. restricted D. illegal

61. Peter didn't mean to disrespectful to his teacher. He just couldn't control his temper.

- A. showing lack of trust B. showing nervousness
C. showing impolite behavior D. showing lack of attention

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

62. These schools are known to be vulnerable to vandalism.

- A. strong B. weak C. easily hurt D. well- known

63. Another solution to the problem of animal extinction is an international boycott of products made from endangered species.

- A. support B. disappearance C. prevention D. ban

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

64. - Mary: "I will never go mountaineering again." - Linda: "Me _____"

- A. so B. too C. neither D. either

65. - "Would you like to play tennis tomorrow?" - "_____."

- A. No, I wouldn't B. No, thanks. C. Yes, please D. Yes, I'd love to.

Error recognition: Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

66. The car was sent from Detroit to Paris by the plane.

- A B C D

67. Can you tell me what a capital of Brazil is?

- A B C D

68. All planes will be checking before departure.

- A B C D

69. It would also concomitantly attract foreign investment to Vietnam, only not from the

- A B C

U.S, but also from the Europe, Asia, and other regions

D

70. Electricity is the most critical energy for the future of many countries and cheap, plentiful

- A B

electricity is associated for high employment and productivity.

- C D

READING

Guided cloze test: 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

We know that there is no life on Mars. The Viking robot missions to the Red Planet proved that. The mission was (71) _____ to one man for the most part. Percival Lowell, a rich American businessman, suggested that Mars contained life. He was fascinated by Mars. He spent 23 years studying it. He was so (72) _____ involved in the search for Martian life that he built his own laboratory. It housed a huge telescope. At 7,000 feet (2.13km) (73) _____ sea level in a dry climate, it was a perfect site to view Mars. Lowell believed that he saw a network of lines (74) _____ Mars. He also thought that the lines were built by intelligent life. There was also the chance that water was on the planet. He drew many maps in his notebooks. His idea (75) _____ the public's attention. People soon believed that life on Mars could exist.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 71. A. due | B. because | C. except | D. instead |
| 72. A. deep | B. deeply | C. depth | D. deepen |
| 73. A. on | B. over | C. above | D. up |
| 74. A. cross | B. crossing | C. to cross | D. crossed |
| 75. A. made | B. achieved | C. absorbed | D. drew |

Reading comprehension: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers

Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just how useful this discovery has been. Steam was the first invention that replaced wind power. It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and radiators to warm rooms. Petrol mixed with air was the next invention that provided power. Exploded in a cylinder, it drove a motor engine. Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability. On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways. From the powerful voltages that drive our electric trains to the tiny current needed to work a simple calculator, and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the tiny electric magnet in a doorbell, all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease to heat a huge mass of molten metal in a furnace, or to boil a jug for a cup of coffee. Other than atomic energy, which has not as yet been harnessed to the full, electricity is the greatest power in the world. It is flexible, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted. It travels so easily and with incredible speed along wires or conductors that it can be supplied instantly over vast distances. To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be

turned. In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery. When dams are built, falling water is used to drive the turbines without polluting the atmosphere with smoke from coal. Atomic power is used in several countries but there is always the fear of an accident. A tragedy once occurred at Chernobyl, in Ukraine, at an atomic power plant used to make electricity. The reactor leaked, which caused many deaths through radiation. Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness the tides as **they** flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.

76. Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?

- A. Wind B. Petrol C. Water D. Sunlight

77. The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. the tides B. scientists C. harmful effects D. new ways

78. What do we call machines that make electricity?

- A. Voltages B. Generators or turbines.
C. Pipes and radiators. D. Electric magnets.

79. The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are _____.

- A. atomic power and water B. wind and gas
C. water and coal D. sunlight and wind power

80. Electric magnets are used in steel works to _____.

- A. heat the molten steel B. lift heavy weights up to ten tons
C. test the steel for strength D. boil a jug of water