UNIT 4

A-MULTIPLE CHOICE

A. careful

Choose the world whos	se underlined part is j	pronounced different	ly from that of t	the others
Câu 1: A. learn <u>ed</u>	B. retarded	C. unemployed	D. i	njur <u>ed</u>
Câu 2: A. d <u>a</u> ta	B.c <u>a</u> pable	C. m <u>a</u> gical	D. §	g <u>a</u> me
Câu 3: A. <u>a</u> ward	B. atomic	C. <u>a</u> broad	D.	<u>a</u> nswer
Choose the world whos	se tress pattern differ	ent from that of the o	ther word .	
Câu 4: A. subtract	B. allow	C. request	uest D. memo	
Câu 5: A. brilliant	B. mature	C. harbour	D. difficult	
Find the mistake.				
Câu 6: He stopped to sm	noke because it is harm	aful for <u>his</u> <u>health</u> .		
A. is	B. to smoke	C. his	D. health	
Câu 7: After Tom <u>had r</u>	eturned to his house,	he <u>was reading</u> a boo	k.	
A. a	B. to	C. was reading	D. 1	nad returned
Câu 8: <u>Thuy's</u> class <u>is</u> di	ffeerent with other cla	<u>sses</u> .		
A. is	B. with	C. Thuy's D. o		classes
Find the words or the p	ohrases having the sa	me meaning with the	underlined wor	ds.
Câu 9 : Don't be worried	d too much .Things wil	l certainly improve gr	<u>adually</u> .	
A. Immediatelly	B. right no	ow C.	little by little	D. quickly
Câu 10: In spite of her <u>d</u>	eafness , she played th	e violin very well .		
A. Inability to speak	B. Inabilit	y to see C.	Inability to hear	D. mentally retarded
Choose the best answer	rs.			
Câu 11. A: "You 've go	t a nice hairstyle."	B: "	,	
A. I do	B. Thank	you C. You	ı, too.	D. Okay
Câu 12. Mary: "Would	you like to go out with	n me ?" Hele	en:""	
A. Yes, I'd love to.	B. Yes, se	o do I. C. I'm	very happy	D. Yes, it is.
Choose the word that is	OPPOSITE in mean	ing to the underlined	part in the foll	owing sentences.
Câu 13: Her job is <u>time</u>	<u>-consuming</u> .			
A.Taking much time	B.taking l	ittle time C.	wasting time	D. not affected by time
Câu 14 : I'm sure it won't	rain, but I'll take an u	mbrella just to be on t l	he safe side.	

C. careless

B. easy

D. difficult

Choose the best answers.

Câu 15 : The young _	the futu	re in their hands.		
A. has	B. have	C. had	D. is having	g .
Câu 16 : Jan didn't ch	eck she had enough	petrol before she left	,was car	eless of her.
A. whose	B. which	C. who	D. that	
Câu 17 : Sally lost her	: job,	wasn't surprising.		
A. it	B. that	C. where	D. which	
Câu 18 :The	in the war sho	ould be taken care of .		
A. injuring	B. injure	C. injures	D. injured	
Câu 19 : Hestop	o for gas at this fillin	ng station.		
A. is used to	B.used to	C.use	D.uses	
Câu 20 : These childre	enworking in	a noisy room.		
A.didn't used to	B.aren't used t	0	C.didn't use to	D.isn't used to
Read the following pe	assage and mark th	e letter A, B, C, or D	on your answer sheet	t to indicate the correct answe
to each of the questio	ns fromt .			
Louis Braille was born	n in 1809(2	1)a small town	near Paris . He became	blind when he was 4 years old
because of an acciden	t in his father's world	kshop. When he was	10, he went to study at	a special school for the
(22) in Paris	s . In 1821 , a soldie	r named Charles Barbi	ier came to give a talk	at the school about "night
writing ", a system he	had invented for so	ldiers to read at night	. He was very intereste	ed in this system .Then , he
worked very hard to	(23)h	is own system for the	blind to read . It was	later named after him .In 1827,
the first book in braille	e was(24)	He became a teache	er in the school(2	25) he had been a student in
Câu 21 : A. at	B. in	C.on	D. for	
Câu 22: A. mute	B. blind	C. deaf	D. mentally retarde	ed
Câu 23: A. discover	B. invent	C. realize	D. spend	
Câu 24: A. published	B. attended	D. arrived	D. opened	
Câu 25: A. which	B. when	D. whom	D. where	

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks fromt.

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The meanings of the terms *science* and *technology* have changed significantly from generation to another . More sililarities than differences, however, can be found between the terms.

Both science and tecnology imply a thinking process, both are concerned with causal relationships in the materialn world, and both employ ban experimental methodology that results in empirical demonstrations that can be verified by repetition. Science, at least in theory, is less concerned with the practicality of its results and more concerned with the development of general laws, but in practice science and technology are inextricably involved with each other. The varying interplay of the two can be observed in the hostorical development of such practitioners as chemists, engineers, astronomors and many other specialists. Differing educational requirements, social status, methodology, and types of rewards as well as institutional objectives and professional **goals**, contribute to such distinctions as can be made between the activities of scientists and technologists; but throughout history the practitioners of "pure" science have made many practical as well as theoretical contributions.

Câu 26. According to	the passage, the me	anings of the term	ns science and	d technology have changed	fron	
generation to another						
A. insignificantly	B. importantl	ly	C. little	D. partly		
Câu 27 .What can we	find between the term	ns?				
A. more similarities		B. differences				
C. similarities and differences		D. more similarities than differences				
Câu 28. What is scien	ice, in theory, more c	oncerned with?				
A. the practicality		B. the development of general laws				
C. the tecnology		D. causal relationships				
Câu 29. The word "ge	oals" in line 10 is clo	sest meaning to _				
A. ideas	B. thoughts	C. aims		D. words		
Câu 4. The reading is	about					
A. similarities and differences of science		B. science and technology				
C. the meanings of science		D. the importance of science and technology				
B. WRITING						
I. Use the correct for	rm of the verbs in th	e brackets .				
1.Up to now, you (se	end) five letter to the	magazine ?				
2.I practised (do)	s	ome of the memo	ry exercises			
3.Last night Ann (listen)to the the radio when she heard strange noise downstairs .						
4. Don't forget (post)	.the letter I gave	you .			

II . Complete each of the sentences with an appropriate word .
1. The Smiths are proudtheir sons .
2. They know a newis opening up for them.
3. The twenty – five children, who are learning how to read and write in her class, are
4. Like otherPham Thu Thuy enjoys her teaching job.
III. Use the correct form of the word in the brackets .
1.We can see how that work is .(time-consume)
2. At first, there was a lot offrom the parents of the disabled. (oppose)
3. The parents of the disabled children used tothat their children could not learn anything at all.
(belief)
4. In the first week only five attended the class. (child)
X . Rewrite these sentences , beginning with words given .
1. They do not work in the same company any more.
-> They used
2 I saw Tom last on his wedding day .
-> I have
3. He often plays truant .That makes his parents unhappy .
-> He
4. She doesn't usually stay up late.
→She's not
5. She has not had such a beautiful dream before .
→ This is the first
6. She got a lot of ten marks . That made her mother happy .
-> She
7. We didn't go by air because we didn't have enough money.
\rightarrow If
8. Hurry or you will be late for school.
→ If

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