**REVIEW FOR THE 1ST MID-TERM**

**Exercise 1: Supply the correct form of the word in the brackets.**

1. Please accept my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for being late. (apologize)
2. Although he sounded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while talking, he wasn’t sorry at all. (apologize)
3. The Ministers were criticized for being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the needs of people. (attend)
4. Lack of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during lessons may lead to your failure in the exam. (attend)
5. You should not pay too much attention to physical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when choosing lovers. (attract)
6. The house always looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during special occasions like Christmas. (attract)
7. When being asked if he dared to take a risk, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said yes. (confidence)
8. They must be very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to enter such a big competition. (confidence)
9. It is not a good idea to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a person like him. (confidence)
10. The story I told you is absolutely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Don’t tell anyone. (confidence)
11. Your action last night was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unsuitable in this country. (culture)
12. He is attracted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women like her. (culture)
13. His interested are so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he never get bored. (diversity)
14. The company is trying to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its products. (diversity)
15. We need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the workload among the staff. (equal)
16. We need to avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of opportunity in all areas of work. (equal)
17. The children wouldn’t have cried if you had divided the candies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (equal)
18. If he had been more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he wouldn’t be punished now. (obey)
19. His parents feel very sad because he always behaves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (obey)
20. We were very disappointed because of your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (responsible)
21. You’re a grown man now. Try to live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from now on. (responsible)
22. He would rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with other people at a club than stay at home alone. (social)
23. He has few friends because he is not very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (social)
24. As a good friend, you should be more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of your classmates. (support)
25. Many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are standing outside the stadium, waiting for him. (support)

**Exercise 2: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of others.**

1. A. cooks B. loves C. joins D. spends
2. A. teachers B. students C. activities D. schools
3. A. hurries B. rushes C. manages D. exercises
4. A. brothers B. weekends C. problems D. secrets
5. A. laughed B. stopped C. watched D. learned
6. A. concerned B. raised C. developed D. maintained
7. A. sacrificed B. trusted C. recorded D. acted

**Exercise 3: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of others.**

1. A. partnership B. romantic C. actually D. attitude
2. A. believe B. marriage C. response D. maintain
3. A. summary B. different C. physical D. decision
4. A. attract B. person C. signal D. instance
5. A. situation B. appropriate C. informality D. entertainment

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

1. I didn't think his comments were very **appropriate** at the time.

A. correct B. right C. exact D. suitable

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

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

1. 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

1. A survey was **carried out** in order to determine their attitude towards the necessity of learning English.

A. made B. conducted C. thought D. emphasized

**5**. Billy, come and **give me a hand** with cooking.

A. help me B. prepared C. be busy D. attempt

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

1. He was wearing **casual** clothes.

A. irregular B. erratic C. formal D. fluky

1. It was unwise to **reject** his offer.

A. accept B. eliminate C. discard D. deny

1. I didn't think his comments were very **appropriate** at the time.

A. correct B. right C. exact D. unsuitable

**4**. There is no excuse for young **discourtesy**. Think twice before you are going to say anything.

A. bravery B. politeness C.politeness D. boldness

**Exercise 6: Choose the one word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that would not be appropriate.**

1. After Mrs. Wang had returned to her house from work, she was cooking dinner.

                                            A              B                  C    D

2. While Jimmy played soccer with his friend on the playground, it started to rain heavily.

                 A                   B                                  C         D

3. Debbie, whose father is an excellent tennis player, has been playing tennis since ten years.

                            A                                                 B         C D

4. Sarah told Laura giving her a hand.

A B C D

5. Brian asked her what was she doing at 9 a.m. the previous Sunday.

A B C D

6. She tried to keep his eye and gave him a smile as a signal that she agreed with his offer.

A B C D

7. You are old enough to take responsibility on what you do, so you must think carefully before doing something.

A B C D

**Exercise 7: Choose the best answer:**

1. These societies must change their attitudes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women.

A. to B. with C. about D. towards

1. She used to confide \_\_\_\_\_ him whenever she had a problem.

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

1. I would see the old woman, sometimes, from the window: she would wave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us.

A. about B. towards C. to D. with

1. When criticized, he was quick to point the finger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his co-workers.

A. at B. in C. about D. with

1. My husband has always been supportive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all my decisions.

A. in B. on C. about D. of

1. I went shopping for a new coat, but nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my eye.

A. looked B. caught C. saw D. recognized

1. We tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your attention*,* but you didn't hear us calling you.

A. interest B. bring C. attract D. appeal

1. In Bulgaria, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, moving your head up and down, has an opposite meaning to agreeing.

A. Clapping B. Nodding C. Jumping D. Shaking

1. An Indian woman has to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more in marriage than a man.

A. symbolize B. sacrifice C. separate D. satisfy

1. Showing that you are a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ listener is a polite manner.

A. respectful B. trustworthy C. attentive D. reliable

1. He is surprised to see that many young people wear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes to wedding parties.

A. formal B. informal C. suit D. suitable

1. He is an/a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person. No one likes him.

A. impolite B. polite C. impolitely D. politely

1. His behaviors and comments on the occasion were inappropriate and fell below the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ standards.

A. acceptable B. acceptance C. accepting D. accept

1. She looked at the picture\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. attention B. attentive C. attentively D. attentiveness

1. The task is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be fulfilled by the end of this month.

A. suppose B. supposed C. supposing D. supposedly

1. He is not really friendly and makes no attempt to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. social B. socializing C. sociable D. society

1. They agree that it’s unwise to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their wives.

A. confident B. confidence C. confidential D. confide

1. Americans view that marriage is a partnership of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. equals B. equalize C. equally D. equality

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Americans and Asians have very different ideas about love and marriage.

A. Traditionally B. Traditional C. With tradition D. On tradition

1. The Americans are much more concerned than the Indians and the Chinese with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attractiveness.

A. physical B. physician C. physics D. physically

1. Our family highly appreciated your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gift.

A. valued B. value C. valuable D. valuably

1. The Brownies waited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, talking excitedly in low voices of what had happened.

A. obeyed B. obedience C. obediently D. obedient

1. There is no need for any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_agreement.

A. contractual B. contracted C. contract D. contractually

1. Body language includes our posture, facial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and gestures.

A. suspicious B. expression C. familiarity D. similarity

1. The majority of Asian students reject the American view that marriage is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of equals.

A. partner B. part C. counterpart D. partnership

1. My main responsibility is to wash the dishes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the garbage.

A. give out B. come out C. take out D. try out

1. Parents’ duty is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hands to take care of their children and give them a happy home.

A. shake B. join C. hold D. give

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of study pressure because I am now in my final year at the secondary school.

A. below B. under C. with D. in

1. Most doctors and nurses have to work on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ once or twice a week at the hospital.

A. household B. project C. night shift D. solution

1. Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her raincoat on when it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ raining.

A. put/start B. puts/started C. put/starting D. put/started

1. The man got out of the car, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ round to the back and opened the boot.

A. was walking B. walked C. walks D. had walked

1. He will take the dog out for a walk as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

A. shall have finished B. finishes C. will finish D. finish

1. When I last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jane, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find a job.

A. see/was trying B. saw/was trying C. have seen/tried D. saw/tried

1. I have never played badminton before. This is the first time I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play.

A. try B. tried C. have tried D. am trying

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all our schoolwork by tomorrow.

A. will have finished B. finishing C. be finishing D. finish

1. At this time last year, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this stadium.

A. built B. were built C. were building D. had built

1. “Do you have to clean your own room?” – “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, once a week. B. You’re welcome. C. Yes, please. D. Nothing.

1. You always seem like you're \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure. Please take care of yourself.

A. into B. on C. with D. under

1. My teacher congratulated me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ winning the scholarship.

A. for B. on C. in D. of

1. She accused me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stealing her money.

A. for B. on C. in D. of

1. My father warned me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ borrowing money from friends.

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

1. Martha refused \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him with his homework.

A. to help B. helping C. to helping D. help

1. Andy admitted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the exam.

A. cheated B. having cheated C. to cheat D. to have cheated

1. Johnny reminded his friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to class on time.

A. to remember to come B. to come C. not to forget to come D. to not come

1. He wants to know whether I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back tomorrow.

A. come B. came C. will come D. would come

1. I wonder why he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ love his family.

A. doesn’t B. don’t C. didn’t D. hasn’t

1. Peter asked Jane why \_\_\_\_ the film on T. V the previous night.

A. didn’t she watch B. hadn’t she watched C. she doesn’t watch D. she hadn’t watched

1. He advised them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in class.

A. to not talk B. not to talk C. to talk not D. don’t talk

1. Someone was wondering if the taxi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yet.

A. had arrived B. arrived C. arrives D. has arrived

1. Claire wanted to know what time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. do the banks close B. the banks closed C. did the banks close D. the banks would close

1. Nam wanted to know what time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. does the movie begin B. did the movie begin C. the movie begins D. the movie began

1. I asked Martha \_\_\_\_\_\_ to enter law school.

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

1. I wondered\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the right thing.

A. whether I was doing B. if I am doing C. was I doing D. am I doing

1. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Robert and I said I did not know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. that did I know / who were he B. that I knew / who he had been

C. if I knew/ who he was D. whether I knew / who had he been

1. Peter said that if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rich, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

A. is /will travel B. were/would travel C. was/will travel D. been/would travel

1. - Jane: “Do you fancy a coffee?” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A.Oh, yes. I’d love one.B.Everything is OK.C.Why not?D.Not at all.

1. “How do you do?” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Very well, thanks. B. I’m fine, thanks C. How do you do? D. Good morning.

1. A: “Are you coming on Saturday?” - B: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I’m afraid I don’t. B. I’m afraid not to. C. I’m afraid not. D. I’m afraid to.

1. Customer: Can I have a look at the pullover, please? - Salesgirl: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. It’s much cheaper B. Which one? This one? C. Sorry, it’s out of stock D. Can I help you?

1. Peter: “Will I help you with your luggage?” Mick: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A.** I don’t want **B.** That‘s very kind of you.  **C.** I can‘t agree more. **D.** What a pity!

1. Pike: “Thank you for a nice party”. Denis: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**A**. It depends on you. **B**. Thank you very much indeed.

**C**. Yeah. I'm really looking forward to it. **D**. You are welcome.

1. “Happy Christmas” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A.The same to you!B.Happy Christmas!C.You are the same!D.Same for you!

1. “Would you like a Coke?” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, I’d like B. Yes, please C. Yes, I do D. Yes, I like

1. “Didn’t you go to the cinema last night?” - “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, I lost the ticket. B. No. It was too cold to go out.

C. Ok. That was a good idea. D. Yes, I stayed at home.

1. Min: “You are really attractive with your new hairstyle”. Max : “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. It is not bad. B. I learn English to get a good job.

C. Thank you. That’s a nice compliment. D. I don’t believe it.

1. “Do you have to clean your own room?” – “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, once a week. B. You’re welcome. C. Yes, please. D. Nothing.

1. Mick started learning German three years ago.

A. Mick has been learning German for three years. B. Mick has started learning German three years ago.

C. Mick has been learning German three years ago. D. Mick has started learning German for three years.

1. Lola hasn’t visited us for quite a long time.

A. It has been quite a long time when Lola last visited us.

B. It has been quite a long time when Lola has visited us.

C. It is quite a long time since Lola has visited us.

D. It is quite a long time since Lola last visited us.

1. When was the last time you asked her out for dinner?

A. When have you not asked her out for dinner? B. When have you asked her out for dinner?

C. How long haven’t you asked her out for dinner? D. How long have you asked her out for dinner?

1. I haven’t seen a celebrity before.

A. This is the first time I have ever seen a celebrity. B. This is the first time I saw a celebrity.

C. This is the first time I never saw a celebrity. D. This is the first time I have never seen a celebrity.

1. This is the most beautiful scene I have ever seen in my life.

A. I never saw such a beautiful scene in my life.

B. I have never seen such a beautiful scene in my life.

C. This is the first time I have never seen such a beautiful scene in my life.

D. This is the first time I never saw such a beautiful scene in my life.

1. She hasn’t skied for a year now.

A. The last time she has skied was a year ago. B. The last time she skied a year ago.

C. She last skied a year ago. D. She last skied was a year ago.

1. “Are you going with us tonight?” He asked me.

A. He wondered if was I going with them that night. B. He wondered if was I going with them tonight.

C. He wondered if I was going with them that night. D. He wondered if I was going with them tonight.

1. “When will you finish your homework?” The teacher asked him.

A. The teacher asked him when would he finish his homework.

B. The teacher asked him when would he finished his homework.

C. The teacher asked him when he would finished his homework.

D. The teacher asked him when he would finish his homework.

1. “I’m sorry I didn’t call you last night,” he said to her.

A. He apologized to her for calling her the following night.

B. He apologized to her for not calling her the previous night.

C. He apologized her for calling her the previous night.

D. He apologized her for not calling her the following night.

1. “I will bring more food to the party,” he said.

A. He offered to bring more food to the party. B. He refused to bring more food to the party.

C. He threatened to bring more food to the party. D. He reminded to bring more food to the party.

1. His sister said, “I don’t buy this book.”

A. His sister said I don’t buy this book. B. His sister said she didn’t buy this book.

C. His sister said I didn’t buy that book. D. His sister said she didn’t buy that book.

1. I haven't met my grandparents for five years.

A. I often met my grandparents five years ago. B. I last met my grandparents five years ago.

C. I have met my grandparents for five years. D. The last time I met my grandparents five years ago.

**Exercise 8: Rewrite sentences with the meaning unchanged**

1. She last went to the cinema two months ago.

⭢ The last time

⭢ It is

⭢ She has

2. They haven’t met each other for a week.

⭢ They last

⭢ The last time

⭢ It has been

3. We have never gone to Ha Noi before.

⭢ This is

4. I have never seen such a luxury car before.

⭢ This is

⭢ This is

5. “What’s your name?” she asked me.

⭢ She asked

6. “Where did you go last night?” Tom asked.

⭢ Tom asked

7. “Do you live with your parents?”, she asked.

⭢ She asked

8. “Would you like to have dinner with me?” Miss Hoa said to me.

⭢ Miss Hoa invited

9. My mother told me “You should visit your grandmother tomorrow”

⭢ My mother advised

10. The police said, “Don’t touch anything in the room.”

⭢ The policeman asked

11. Nobita said to his teacher, “I’m sorry I came to class late.”

🡪Nobita apologized

12. Tom said, “Why don’t we go out for dinner tonight?”

🡪Tom suggested

13. John said, “Why don’t you call him?”

🡪Tom suggested

🡪Tom advised

14. “Don’t forget to send your parents my regards”, she said to me.

🡪She reminded

15. “Did you phone me yesterday?” Tom asked Mary.

🡪Tom asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 9: READING**

In many Western societies, good eye contact is often highly (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the United States and Canada , for example, a person who tries to avoid eye contact is regarded as being untrustworthy and (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is very important to look a person in the eyes when you are having a conversation (3)\_\_\_\_\_him or her. If you look down or to the side when the other person is talking, that person will think that you are not interested in (4) \_\_\_\_\_he or she is saying. This of course, is not polite. If you look down or to the side when you are talking, you may appear hiding something, that is, it might seem that you are not honest. (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_ , people who are speaking will sometimes look away for a few seconds when they are thinking or trying (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the right word. But they always turn immediately back to look the listener in the eyes. These social rules are the same for two women, two men, a woman and a man, or an adult and a child.

On the other hand, a person’s widened eyes may be interpreted (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_in different cultures. The Chinese widen eyes to politely express anger, whereas the Europeans regard this expression as (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ sign of astonishment.

1. A. appreciate B. to appreciate C. appreciated D. appreciating

2. A. unfriendly B. confident C. selfish D. unsuccessful

3. A. to B. with C. for D. on

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

5. A. However B. Therefore C. Although D. Because

6. A. find B. finding C. to find D. found

7. A. different B. differ C. differently D. difference

8. A. a B. the C. an D. 0

The weekends are a time for families in Britain. Often the parents are not at work after having worked a five day week from Monday to Friday. Saturdays is a busy time for shops with many families going shopping.

  Sunday used to be a very special day of the week in Britain. It was the one day of the week for “**worship** and rest”. The shops were closed and most people were at home or at church. Popular leisure activities on Sunday used to be going to church and doing odd jobs around the home such as gardening and DIY (Do it yourself).

  Until a few years ago shops were not permitted to open on a Sunday. Sundays today are becoming like any other day of the week with shops open. Some families will now spend their time shopping rather than going to church or they will combine the two activities.

  The most common leisure activity in the UK is watching television. Almost all houses have at least one television set. The second most popular activity in Britain is visiting or entertaining or relations.

  The British are known as a nation of gardeners. Most people have a garden on their property. Gardening has been a popular pastime since Roman times. Many people in Britain are proud of their houses and gardens. **They** want their houses and gardens to look nice. Every town in Britain has one or more DIY centres and garden centres.

**1. In Britain, people used to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. go shopping on Saturdays or Sundays. B. go to church or stay at home on Sundays.

C. work from Monday to Friday. D. do odd jobs such as gardening and DIY on Saturdays.

2. Nowadays, Sunday is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. the day when shops are closed.

B. the busiest time for shops with many families going shopping.

C. considered to be a very special day of the week in Britain.

D. a time some families not only go shopping but go to church as well.

3. The word “**worship**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

### A. cooking B. hanging out C. religion D. household chores

4. Many British people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.  only enjoy watching TV.           B. do the gardening as their hobby.

C. have their own DIY centres. D. are proud of their TV sets.

5. Which of the sentences is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Shops in Britain were not permitted to open on a Sunday for a few years.

B. The British are those who spend most of their time visiting their friends.

C. Most people in Britain pay much attention to their houses and gardens.

D. The British are fond of gardening as the Roman do.

6. The best title for the passage is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Houses and Gardens in Britain    B. Weekends in Britain

     C. The British’s hobbies D. The British’s lives

7. The word “**They**” in paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. The British B. houses C. gardeners D. Roman times