**TUẦN 16: ÔN TẬP HK I-ANH 12**

**TEST 1**

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

1. A. hospital B. mischievous C. supportive D. special

2. A. family B. whenever C. obedient D. solution

3. A. biologist B. generally C. responsible D. security

4. A. confident B. important C. together D. exciting

5. A. possible. B. university C. secondary D. suitable**Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each sentence.**

6. Each of us must take **\_\_\_\_\_\_** for our own actions.

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

7. These quick and easy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be effective in the short term, but they have a cost. A. solve B. solvable C. solutions D. solvability

8. John is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only child in his family so his parents love him a lot.

A. a B. an C. the D. no article

9. According to the boss, John is the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the position of executive secretary. A. supportive B. caring C. suitable D. comfortable

10.She got up late and rushed to the bus stop.

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

11.Billy, come and give me a hand with cooking.

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

12.Whenever problems come up, we discuss them frankly and find solutions quickly. A. happen B. encounter C. arrive D. clean

13.What are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of that country? - I think it is some kinds of cheese and sauces. A. drinks B. beverages C. grains D. special dishes

14.Peter tried his best and passed the driving test at the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. try B. attempt C. doing D. aim

15.Where is Jimmy? - He is \_\_\_\_ work. He is busy \_\_\_\_ his monthly report. A. on / for B. in / about C. to / through D. at / with

16.With greatly increased workloads, everyone is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pressure now. A. under B. above C. upon D. out of

17.We are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jeans at school.

A. wear B. to wear C. wearing D. worn

18.Sometimes I do not feel like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to my sibling about my troubles. A. talk B. to talk C. talking D. talked

19.The worker was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his boss expected, so he was offered a raise. A. more hard-working B. as hard-working than C. more hard-working than D. more hard-working as

20.John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a respectful and obedient student.

A. said to be B. is said C. is said being D. is said to be

21.I love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ films but I seldom find time to go the cinema.

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

22.In the last hundred years, traveling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much easier and more comfortable. A. becomes B. has become C. became D. will become

23.In the 19th century, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon.

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

24.In the past the trip \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very rough and often dangerous, but things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years.

A. was / have changed B. is / change

C. had been / will change D. has been / changed

25.Now you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from New York to Los Angeles in a matter ofhours. A. are flying B. would fly C. will fly D. can fly

26.When Carol \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ my favorite show on television.A. was calling / watched B. called / have watchedC. called / was watching D. had called / watched

27.By this time next summer, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your studies.

A. completes B. will complete C. are completing D. will have completed28.Right now, Jim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper and Kathy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner. A. reads / has cooked B. is reading / is cooking C. has read / was cooking D. read / will be cooking

29.Last night at this time, they **\_\_\_\_\_\_** the same thing. She **\_\_\_\_\_\_** and he**\_\_\_\_\_\_** the Newspaper.

A. are doing / is cooking / is reading B. were doing / was cooking / was reading

C. was doing / has cooked / is reading D. had done / was cooking /read

30.When I **\_\_\_\_\_\_** home last night, I **\_\_\_\_\_\_** that Jane **\_\_\_\_\_\_** a beautiful candlelight dinner.

A. had arrived / discovered / prepared

B. was arriving / had discovered / was preparing

C. have arrived / was discovering / had prepared

D. arrived / discovered / was preparing

**Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.**

31. They are not allowed to go out in the evening by their parents.A. Their parents do not want them to go out in the evening.

B. Their parents never let them to go out in the evening.

C. Going out in the evening is permitted by their parents.

D. Although their parents do not allow, they still go out in the evening.

32.Although my parents are busy at work, they try to find time for their children.A. My parents are so busy at work that they cannot find time for their children.B. Busy at work as my parents are, they try to find time for their children.C. My parents are too busy at work to find time for their children.

D. My friends rarely have time for their children because they are busy at work.

33.His eel soup is better than any other soups I have ever eaten.

A. Of all the soups I have ever eaten, his eel soup is the best.

B. I have ever eaten many soups that are better than his eel soup.C. His eel soup is the worst of all soups I have eaten.

D. His eel soup is good, but I have ever eaten many others better.

34.She gets up early to prepare breakfast so that her children can come to school on time.A. Despite her getting up early to prepare breakfast, her children cannot come to school on time.

B. Because she wants her children to come to school on time, she gets up early to prepare breakfast.

C. If she does not get up early to prepare breakfast, her children will not come to school on time.

D. Unless she gets up early to prepare breakfast, her children will not come to school on time.

35.The last time I went to the museum was a year ago.

A. I have not been to the museum for a year.

B. A year ago, I often went to the museum.

C. My going to the museum lasted a year.

D. At last I went to the museum after a year.

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

Jean spent her first few years in Hooper and her family moved to Otsego early in her life.She was only ten when her father died unexpectedly, leaving her mother to raise and supporttheir family alone. Her mother soon went to work outside the home to provide for the family,and Jean, being one of the oldest, had to help care for her younger siblings. Although she hadmuch responsibility at home, Jean thoroughly enjoyed school and was an excellent student.She went on to graduate 10th in her class at Otsego High School in 1953.

While still in high school, Jean met a young man named Charles "Chuck" Holly, at adance in Alamo; and they were quite taken with each other. Over the next few years, theirlove for each other blossomed and they were married on February 24, 1953, while Jean wasstill in school. At the time, Chuck was serving his country in the military, and had come home***on leave*** to marry his sweetheart. Unfortunately, shortly thereafter, he was sent overseas toserve in Korea for the next fifteen months.

Upon his discharge, the couple settled into married life together in the Plainwell, Otsegoarea. To help ***make ends meet***, Jean went to work at the collection bureau in Kalamazoo for awhile, before taking a job at the cheese company in Otsego. In 1964, Chuck and Jean wereoverjoyed with the birth of their son, Chuck, who brought great joy into their lives. Jeanremembered how her mother was always gone so much working after her father died and shedid not want that for her son, so she left her job to devote herself to the role of a mother.

36.After Jean's father passed away, her mother used to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. A. work outside the home B. be a housewife C. support the family alone D. work as a secretary

37.Which is not referred to Jean?

A. She was a responsible girl.

B. She never helped her mother with household chores.

C. She often did well at school.

D. She went to high school.

38.Jean's husband was a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. teacher B. dancer C. soldier D. servant

39.Jean **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. served in the military

B. lived in Korea for fifteen monthsC. had a daughter

D. got married when she was a student

40.Which is not TRUE about Jean?

A. She disliked staying at home and taking care of her child.

B. She worked outside the home before she had a child.

C. She was very happy when she got a baby.

D. She quit her job to look after her baby.

**Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.**

On December 10, 2006, I was going through some hard time. The landlady did not want torelease the house any more so I had to (41) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** and only had one month to find a place.Because Christmas was coming, and it was difficult for me to (42) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** a suitable accommodation. I had only some money (43) **\_\_\_\_\_\_**. I could not buy a Christmas tree andsome presents for my three boys, (44) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** I had to use the money to find a place to live.Tome, it broke my heart as I could not prepare the Christmas for my three boys. I have beentheir only parent since my husband (45) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** away two years ago. I was so sad andeverything was getting on my nerves. Although I managed to solve the problem myself Icould not help (46) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** my sons about the things. When I suddenly woke up at midnight, Ifound my eldest son was sitting (47) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** me. He kissed me and said, "Don't worry, Mum.We love you very much and always stand by you (48) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** happens." At the moment I startedweeping, grabbed him and kissed him. His words and love made me (49) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** all aboutwhat I was stressing about.

In fact, ever since that moment, I have realized that I can overcome any problems thanks tomy sons' love. The most important thing *of* my life is that my boys are safe and healthy, andthey bring me joy all the time. The memory (50) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** me that nothing really matters, when Ihave the love of my children.

41. A. transfer B. convert C. move D. change

42. A. notice B. watch C. find D. see

43. A. leave B. to leave C. leaving D. left

44. A. because B. although C. as though D. if

45. A. passes B. passed C. has passed D. was passing

46. A. tell B. to tell C. told D. telling

47. A. by B. next C. over D. up

48. A. whenever B. whatever C. whoever D. however

49. A. forget B. to forget C. forgot D. forgetting

50. A. remembers B. minds C. reminds D. misses

**TEST 2**

**Choose the word whose main stress syllable is put differently.**

**1.** A. maintain B. attitude C. determine D. develop

**2.** A. brilliant B. different C. secretary D. attractive**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.**

**3.** A. bride B. fridge C. bridge D. driven

**4.** A. borrow B. neighbour C. stapler D. harbour

**5.** A. booked B. pushed C. caused D. matched**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.**

**6.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, women are responsible for the chores in the house and taking care of the children.

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

**7.** All of the students are\_\_\_\_\_to pass the entrance examination in order to attend theuniversity.

A. obsessed B. obliged C. obtained D. observed

**8.** It is important to have someone that you can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in.

A. talk B. speak C. confide D. know

**9.** Most adjectives can be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a noun.

A. precede B. advance C. occur D. stand

**10.** Which of the following sentences has the correct word order? A. She walks usually past my house in the morning.

B. She in the morning walks usually past my house.

C. She usually walks past my house in the morning.

D. She walks usually in the morning past my house.

**11.** I'm very tired now because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more than 800 kilometers today. A. I'm driving B. I've driven C. I drive D. I've been driving**12.** When she returned home from work, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a bath. A. takes B. took C. has taken D. was taking

**13.** Your car is quite old. It's the same as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. us B. our C. ours D. we're

**14.** My father didn't go to college; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_did my mother.

A. none B. either C. so D. neither

**15.** Our English teacher would like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. that we practicing our pronunciation B. us practicing our pronunciation C. us to practice our pronunciation D. we to practice our pronunciation

**16.** Our relatives\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_meet us at the station this evening.

A. are being B. are going to C. go to D. will be to

**17.** He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for that company for five months when it went bankrupt. A. has been worked B. has worked C. had been working D. was working

**18.** At this time next week, all of the students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for their examinations. A. will be sat B. have been sitting C. have sat D. will be sitting

**19.** Rachel is good at badminton. She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every game.

A. wins B. winning C. have won D. is able win

**20.** -"Let's have a pizza." -"\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Not again B. It doesn't matter C. It’s a good idea D. Not really

**21.** I didn't need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_anything. I just sat there and listened.

A. say B. saying C. to say D. having said

**22.** She prefers carnations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_roses. In fact, she dislikes roses. A. to B. from C. over D. than

**23.** My mother made a birthday cake\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. about me B. for me C. to me D. to I

**24.** He can't go out because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his work.

A. doesn't finish B. hasn't finished C. didn't finish D. hadn't finished

**25.** Our neighbours are normally very noisy, but they're\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this evening. A. unusual quiet B. unusual quietly C. unusually quiet D. unusuallyquietly

**26.** I saw him hiding something in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bag.

A. plastic small black B. small plastic blackC. black small plastic D. small black plastic

**27.** If Tan Son Nhat Airport \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clear of fog we'll land there. A. is B. was C. will be D. could be

**28.** Did he tell you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. where could we meet him B. we would be able to meet him where C. where would be able to meet him D. where we would meet him

**29.** If she had known how awful this job was going to be, she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it. A. would accept B. wouldn't accept

C. wouldn't have accepted D. would have accepted

**30.** I'll see you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. at the moment B. in an hour C. last night D. usually

**31.** You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_write to her for she'll be here tomorrow.

A. don't B.mustn't C. needn't D. haven't

**32.** You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to spend more time in the library.

A. must B. should C. had better D. ought

**33.** Carol is excited\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her new job.

A. for starting B. to starting C. about starting D. for start

**34.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_if they had feathers instead of hair?

A. Can people possibly fly B. Could people be able to fly C. Will people possibly fly D. Would people be able to fly

**35.** The jeans are too long; you should have them\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. shorten B. to shorten C. shortened D. being shortened

**Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.**

**36.** Caroline refused taking the job given to her because the salary was not good. A B C D

**37.** I finished college last year, and I am working here for only eight months now. A B C D

**38.** If you think carefully before making your decision, you will avoid to get into trouble later. A B C D

**39.** Each of the members of the group were made to write a report every week. A B C D

**40.** Last week Mark told me that he got very bored with his present job and is looking for a new one.

A B C D**Choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the folloeing sentences.** My aunt is one of those people who can talk to anyone about anything. If she goes to aparty where she doesn't know any of the people, she just walks up to the first person that shesees and introduces herself. And yet she doesn't seem to talk about deeply important thingslike politics or religion. She always *starts off* on something obvious like the otherperson's job. Very soon she's talking as if she's known the other person for years. I asked heronce what her secret was. She said that the most important thing in a conversation waslistening. People love to talk about themselves, so if you allow them to do so, it's very easy tokeep a conversation going. You have to listen very carefully and ask questions. And you haveto look interested, too. So don't keep looking at other things in the room while you're talkingto someone.

Another thing that I've noticed is that she only pays people compliments. She says: “I likeyour hair. Which hairdresser do you go to?” or “You look very well. Have you been on

holiday?” Friendly messages like this seem to provide an easy way into a conversation.

**41.** According to my aunt, the most important thing in a conversation was**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. A. speaking B. discussing C. looking D. listening

**42.** At parties where she does not know anybody, my aunt normally**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. A. feels embarrassed and stays away from people

B. asks people to introduce themselves to her

C. comes over to the first person and introduces herself D. sits alone and avoids talking to other people

**43.** My aunt thinks that it's very easy to keep a conversation going if you**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. let people talk about themselves B. let people hear about yourself C. talk about politics or religion D. ask people about their secrets

**44.** What should you NOT do when you have a conversation with someone?

A. Looking very interested in his or her story B. Looking at other things in the room

C. Listening very carefully and asking questions D. Paying him or her compliments

**45.** According to the passage, my aunt often starts a conversation by talking about**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. the other person's wealth B. the other person's health

C. the other person's daily activities D. the other person's job

**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.**

In Germany, it's important to be serious in a work situation. They don't mix work andplay so you shouldn't make jokes (46) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** you do in the UK and USA when you first meetpeople. They work in a very organized way and prefer to do one thing at a time. They don'tlike· interruptions or (47) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** changes of schedule. Punctuality is very important so youshould arrive on time for appointments. At meeting, it's important to follow the agenda andnot interrupt (48) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** speaker. If you give a presentation, you should focus(49) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** facts and technical information and the quality of your company's products. Youshould also prepare well, as they may ask a lot of questions. Colleagues normally use thefamily names, and title - for example 'Doctor' or 'Professor', so you shouldn't use first names(50) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** a person asks you to.

**46.** A. while B. as if C. such as D. as

**47.** A. sudden B. suddenly C. abruptly D. promptly

**48.** A. other B. others C. another D. the other

**49.** A. on B. to C. at D. in

**50.** A. if only B. as C. unless D. since

**TEST 3**

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

1. A. attract B. person C. signal D. instance

2. A. verbal B. suppose C. even D. either

3. A. example B. consider C. several D. attention

4. A. situation B. appropriate C. informality D. entertainment

5. A. across B. simply C. common D. brother**Choose A, B, C, or D that best completes each unfinished sentence.**

6. She is a kind of woman who does not care much of work but generally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meals, movies or late nights at a club with her colleagues.

A. supposes B. discusses C. attends D. socializes

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

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

8. You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more attention to what your teacher explains. A. make B. get C. set D. pay

9. Body language is a potent form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ communication.

A. verbal B. non-verbal C. tongue D. oral

10.Our teacher often said, "Who knows the answer? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your hand." A. Rise B. Lift C. Raise D. Heighten

11.This is the instance where big, obvious non-verbal signals are appropriate. A. matter B. attention C. place D. situation.

12.They started, as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gatherings but they have become increasingly formalized in the last few years.

A. informal B. informally C. informalize D. informality

13.Children who are isolated and lonely seem to have poor language and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. communicate B. communication C. communicative D. communicator

14.The lecturer explained the problem very clearly and is always \_\_\_\_ in response to questions.

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

15.Pay more attention \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ picture and you can find out who is the robber. A. to B. for C. at D. on

16.She looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me, smiling happily and confidently.

A. on B. over C. forward to D. at

17.- What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary! - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Thank you very much. I am afraid B. You are telling a lie C. Thank you for your compliment. D. I don't like your sayings

18. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most social situations, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ informality is appreciated. A. Ø / Ø B. the / an C. a / the D. the / a

19. - What**\_\_\_\_** beautiful dress you are wearing! - Thank you. That is **\_\_\_\_\_** nice compliment.

A. Ø / Ø B. the / Ø C. a / a D. the / the

20. **\_\_\_\_\_\_** you wanted to ask your teacher a question during his lecture, what would you do? A. As B. As if C. Even of D. suppose

21.John asked me **\_\_\_\_\_\_** in English.

A. what does this word mean B. what that word means C. what did this word mean D. what that word meant

22.The mother told her son **\_\_\_\_\_\_** so impolitely.

A. not behave B. not to behave C. not behaving D. did not behave

23.She said she **\_\_\_\_\_\_** collect it for me after work.

A. would B. did C. must D. had

24.She said I **\_\_\_\_\_\_** an angel.

A. am B. was C. were D. have been

25.I have ever told you he **\_\_\_\_\_\_** unreliable.

A. is B. were C. had been D. would be

26.I told him **\_\_\_\_\_** the word to Jane somehow that I **\_\_\_\_\_** to reach her during the early hours.

A. passing / will try B. he will pass / tried

C. to pass / would be trying D. he passed / have tried

27.Laura said she had worked on the assignment since **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. yesterday B. two days ago C. the day before D. the next day

28.John asked me **\_\_\_\_\_\_** interested in any kind of sports.

A. if I were B. if were I C. if was I D. if I was

29.I **\_\_\_\_\_\_** you everything I am doing, and you have to do the same. A. will tell B. would tell C. told D. was telling

30.John asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that film the night before.

A. that I saw B. had I seen C. if I had seen D. if had I seen

**Error Identification.**

31.According to Mehrabian in1971, only 7% of the information we communicate to others depends upon the words we saying, 93% of that depends on non-verbal communication. A. According to B. only 7% C. we saying D. to others

32.Body language is quiet and secret, but most powerful language of all.

A. most B. and secret C. Body language D. of all

33.Our bodies send out messages constantly and sometimes we do not recognize that we are using many nonverbal language.

A. send out B. messages C. we do not D. many

34.Our understanding and use of non-verbal cues in facial expressions and gestures are familiar to us nearly in birth.

A. Our understanding B. in facial expressionsC. in D. are familiar

35.A person's body postures, movements but positions more often tell us exactly what they mean.

A. A person's B. exactly C. what D. but

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

**BODY LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES**

The body language people use often communicates more about their feelings than thewords they are saying. We use body movements, hand gestures, facial expressions, andchanges in our voice to communicate with each other. Although some body language isuniversal, many gestures are culturally specific and may mean different things in differentcountries.

If you want to give someone the nod in Bulgaria, you have to nod your head to say noand shake it to say yes – the exact opposite of what we do! In Belgium, pointing with yourindex finger or snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

In France, you shouldn’t rest your feet on tables or chairs. Speaking to someone withyour hands in your pockets will only make matters worse. In the Middle East, you shouldnever show the soles of your feet or shoes to **others** as it will be seen as a grave insult. Wheneating, only use your right hand because they use their left hands when going to the bathroom.

In Bangladesh, the ‘thumbs-up’ is a rude sign. In Myanmar, people greet each other byclapping, and in India, whistling in public is considered rude.

In Japan, you should not blow your nose in public, but you can burp at the end of ameal to show that you have enjoyed it. The ‘OK’ sign (thumb and index finger forming acircle) means ‘everything is good’ in the West, but in China it means nothing or zero. InJapan, it means money, and in the Middle East, it is a rude gesture.

36.It is mentioned in the passage that many gestures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.A. may mean different things in different countries

B. are not used to communicate our feelings

C. can be used to greet each other in public

D. are used in greeting among men and women

37. People nod their head to say no in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Belgium B. Bulgaria C. France D. Japan

38.In the Middle East, people do not use their left hands for eating because they use their left hands**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. when going to the bathroom B. when preparing the meal C. to put in their pockets D. to clean their tables and chairs

39.Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?A. In France, people shouldn’t rest their feet on tables.

B. In Belgium, snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

C. In China, the ‘OK’ sign means money

D. In Myanmar, people greet each other by clapping

40. The word “**others**” in paragraph 3 refers to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. other people B. other shoes C. other soles D. other feet

**Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.**

Researchers in communication show that more feelings and intentions are (41) **\_\_\_\_\_\_**and received nonverbally than verbally. Mehrabian and Wienerfollowing have stated that only7% (42) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** message is sent through words, with remaining 93% sent nonverbal(43) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** . Humans use nonverbal communication because:

1. Words have limitations: There are (44) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** areas where nonverbal communication is more (45) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** than verbal, especially when we explain the shape, directions, personalities which are expressed nonverbally.

2. Nonverbal signal are powerful: Nonverbal cues primarily express inner (46) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** while verbal messages deal basically with outside world.

3. Nonverbal message are likely (47) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** more genuine: because nonverbal behaviors cannot be controlled as easily as spoken words.

4. Nonverbal signals can express feelings inappropriate to state: Social etiquette limits (48) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** can be said, but nonverbal cues can communicate thoughts.

5. A separate communication channel is necessary to (49) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** send complex messages: A speaker can add enormously to the complexity of the verbal message through simple nonverbal (50) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

41. A. sent B. posted C. mailed D. thrown

42. A. through B. in C. of D. for

43. A. thought B. expressions C. gestures D. postures

44. A. sum B. great deal C. amount D. numerous

45. A. effect B. effective C. effectively D. effectiveness

46. A. feelings B. words C. shows D. sorrows

47. A. be B. being C. to be D. been

48. A. what B. that C. why D. when

49. A. get B. have C. make D. help

50. A. signs B. signals C. sight D. signatures

**TEST 4**

**Choose the word whose main stress syllable is put differently.** 1. A. remain B. seaman C. contain D. retain

2. A. control B. patrol C. idol D. extol**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest.** 3. A. parallel B. label C. vessel D. chapel

4. A. typist B. typical C. typing D. stylish

5. A. vein B. reign C. foreign D. main

**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.** 6. With black hair and eyes, she is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the people from her country. A. the same B. typical C. similar D. identical 7. Military is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in this country. Every man who reaches the age of 18 has to serve inthe army for two years.

A. compulsory B. optional C. illegal D. unnecessary

8. People tend to work hard at this**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of life.

A. distance B. stage C. space D. level

9. Concern for the environment is now at the**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of many governments' policies. A. core B. aim C. target D. purpose

10. Why don't you have the document**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**?

A. photocopy B. to photocopy C. photocopying D. photocopied

11. The strange disease**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**to have originated in Africa.

A. thinks B. is thinking C. is thought D. thought

12. You can use my phone if yours **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. won't be worked B. won't work C. isn't worked D. doesn't work

13. We were rather late, but fortunately there were some tickets**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. A. to leave B. left C. leaving D. having left

14. It's a beautiful photo. I'm going to**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. get it enlarging B. have it enlarging C. have it enlarged D. set it enlarged

15. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** these plants regularly or they will die.

A. Water B. If you water C. Unless you water D. Because you water

16. I took off my shoes before entering the room **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. in order to not dirty the floor B. so that I not dirty the floor C. in order not dirtying the floor D. so as not to dirty the floor

17. What **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** if you saw a pickpocket steal money from someone in the street? A. do you do B. did you do C. will you do D. would you do

18. The living conditions of the population **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the past years. A. has been improved B. have been improved C. improved D. were improved

19. His father used the money he won to set**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** his own company. A. on B. about C. up D. forward

20. Although I was very tired, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. but I helped to clear up the mess after the party B. I helped to clear up the mess after the party

C. and I tried to clear up the mess after the party D. I didn't help to clear up the mess after the party

21. We hope to have the law**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**by December.

A. pass B. to pass C. passing D. passed

22. "How does the washing machine work?"" **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**"

A. Not often B. Like this C. Too much D. A little

23. I**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** like that dress. It's really nice.

A. do B. very C. am D. have

24. We couldn't find **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**could take over his job.

A. anyone B. whom C. someone D. anyone who

25. Everything**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** turned out to be imaginary.

A. she said it B. she said C. which she said it D. that said

26. I keep sneezing because I got wet**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the way home yesterday. A. in B. from C. on D. during

27. Don't you know what happened**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the people who went on holiday with us? A. to B. with C. for D. at

28. Spain**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** once a very powerful country.

A. was B. is C. used to D. has been

29. I**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** tired. Let's find somewhere to have a rest.

A. got B. am getting C. get D. was getting

30. By the end of this week, I**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** here for ten days.

A. stay B. am staying C. will stay D. will have stayed

31. I found this wallet on the street while I**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to school.

A. walk B. am walking C. have walked D. was walking

32. The washing-machine has broken down again. I think we should get**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. A. a new B. a new one C. other new D. new one

33. - I don't feel like**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** home. - What about**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** out for a walk? A. to stay/to go B. to stay/going C. staying/to go D. staying/going

34. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** we were lost, he offered to show us the way home.

A. Thought B. Thinking C. To think D. Think

35. He**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** missed the train. He was just in time to catch it.

A. near B. nearly C. nearest D. mostly**Choose the underlined part in each sentence that should be corrected.** 36. The oil price is believing to be rising again.

A B C D

37. While the Brows were away on holiday, their house was broke into. A B C D

38. Why don’t you congratulate our son about passing his final exam?

A B C D

39. Now that I’ve become old, I can’t read as quick as I used to.

A B C D

40. There have been a report of several bombings by terrorist groups. A B C D

**Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.** In 1988, for the first time in British history, a National Curriculum was introduced. TheNational Curriculum tells pupils which subjects they have to study, what they must learn andwhen they have to take assessment tests. [assessment: đánh giá]

Between the ages of 14 and 16, pupils study for their GCSE (General Certificate ofSecondary Education) exams. Pupils must take English Language, Maths and Science forGCSE, as well as a half GCSE in a foreign language and Technology. In addition, they mustalso be taught Physical Education, Religious Education and Sex Education, although they donot take exams in these subjects.

At the age of 16, pupils can leave school. If pupils stay on, they usually take A(Advanced) levels, AS (Advanced Supplementary) level or GNVQs (Greater NationalVocational Qualifications). It is quite common to combine, for example, two A levels withone AS level, or one A level with one GNVQ.

Pupils taking A levels study traditional subjects, such as French, Physics or History. Togo to university, pupils usually need two or three A levels.

AS levels are the same standard as A levels, but only half of the content: AS levelGerman pupils take the A-level German language exam, but do not take the A-level GermanLiterature exam.

GNVQs are vocational qualifications. Pupils usually take on GNVQ in subjects such asBusiness, Leisure and Tourism, Manufacturing, and Art and Design. One GVNQ (at advancedlevel) is equal to two A levels.

41. Britain began to have a National Curriculum **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. one hundred years ago B. in the nineteenth centuryC. in 1898 D. in 1988

42. Which of the following subjects do British students NOT take exams in?A. Science B. Physical Education C. Maths D. English Language

43. Pupils need\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A levels to continue to study at university.A. one or two B. two or three C. four or five D. five or six

44. Which of the following subjects do pupils NOT take on GNVQ in?A. German Literature B. Business C. Art and Design D. Manufacturing

45. Pupils normally study for their GCSE between the ages of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 12 and 14 B. 14 and 16 C. 15 and 17 D. 16 and 18

**Choose the word or phrase that best fits each space in the following passage.**

A tiny village school is soon to celebrate its 110 birthday - against all expectations. Fiveyears ago, it seemed certain to close but parents and other villagers fought the local educationauthority and raised funds to keep it (46) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. It is now ending its first term as a school(47) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** by the village community and the villagers are just proud of their achievement. They were furious when education chiefs tried to make them send the village children toother schools further away because the number of pupils at the village school was too(48) **\_\_\_\_\_\_**. The villagers started a huge campaign to (49**\_\_\_\_\_\_** money. They collected enough to hire a teacher and begin to help with school cleaning, lunch supervision and lessons. Now the school is doing well, and it seems (50) **\_\_\_\_\_\_** it will continue to run in the future.

46. A. open B. opened C. to opening D. for opening

47. A. run B. running C. has run D. to run

48. A. little B. less C. few D. small

49. A. rise B. raise C. pay D. deal

50. A. in case B. even though C. as if D. if only

**ANSWER**

**TEST 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1C | 2A | 3B | 4A | 5B | 6D | 7C | 8C | 9C | 10C |
| 11A | 12A | 13D | 14B | 15D | 16A | 17B | 18C | 19C | 20D |
| 21D | 22B | 23A | 24A | 25D | 26C | 27D | 28B | 29B | 30D |
| 31A | 32B | 33A | 34B | 35A | 36A | 37B | 38C | 39D | 40A |
| 41C | 42C | 43D | 44A | 45B | 46D | 47A | 48B | 49A | 50C |

**TEST 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1B | 2D | 3A | 4A | 5C | 6D | 7B | 8C | 9A | 10C |
| 11D | 12B | 13C | 14D | 15C | 16B | 17C | 18D | 19A | 20C |
| 21C | 22A | 23B | 24B | 25C | 26D | 27A | 28D | 29C | 30B |
| 31C | 32D | 33C | 34D | 35C | 36A | 37B | 38C | 39B | 40C |
| 41D | 42C | 43A | 44B | 45D | 46D | 47A | 48D | 49A | 50C |

**TEST 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1A | 2B | 3C | 4B | 5A | 6C | 7C | 8D | 9B | 10C |
| 11D | 12A | 13B | 14C | 15A | 16D | 17C | 18A | 19C | 20D |
| 21D | 22B | 23A | 24B | 25A | 26C | 27C | 28D | 29A | 30C |
| 31C | 32A | 33D | 34C | 35D | 36A | 37B | 38A | 39C | 40A |
| 41A | 42C | 43B | 44D | 45B | 46A | 47C | 48A | 49D | 50B |

**TEST 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1B | 2C | 3A | 4B | 5C | 6B | 7A | 8B | 9A | 10D |
| 11C | 12D | 13B | 14C | 15A | 16D | 17D | 18D | 19C | 20B |
| 21D | 22B | 23A | 24D | 25B | 26C | 27A | 28A | 29B | 30D |
| 31D | 32B | 33D | 34B | 35B | 36C | 37D | 38B | 39C | 40A |
| 41D | 42B | 43B | 44A | 45D | 46A | 47A | 48C | 49B | 50C |