	A. painting B. to p	aint	C. to be	painted <b>D</b>	• painted
31.	By the time you return he	re next week,	we	the projec	et.
	<b>A.</b> will have finished <b>B.</b>	has finished	C. will f	inish <b>D</b>	. will be finishing
32.	I had no a place t	o live. In fact,	, it was su	rprisingly eas	y.
	A. difficulty to find		B. diffic	ulty finding	
	<b>C.</b> difficulty when I find		D. diffic	ulty while find	ding
33.	Betty, I'm not su	rprised she w	on the pri	ize.	
	<b>A.</b> To have known <b>B.</b> To	know	C. To be	known	<b>D.</b> Knowing
34.	the consequence	s, I would ne	ver have o	contemplated	getting involved.
	A. If I realised		<b>B.</b> Had I	realised	
	C. Unless I realised		D.When	I had realised	
VI.	ERROR IDENTIFICAT	ION			
35.	Simon finds it hard for m	aking friends	with othe	r children.	
	A B C		D		
36.	Approximately 70 percen	t <u>of all</u> parent	s let their	children to at	tend school.
	A	В	C	Γ	)
37.	Hardly he had entered the	office when	he <u>realize</u>	ed that he had	forgotten his office
	$\mathbf{A}$		В	C	D
key.					
38.	I find that necessary to do	something a	bout traff	ic problems in	our city.
	A B		C		D
39.	Mary didn't wear her glas	ses at the time	e <u>so</u> she <u>d</u>	lidn't see what	the man was
	A		В	C	D
wea	ring.				
VII.	TRANSFORMATION	S:			
40.	They said that three men	were arrested	after the	explosion.	
	<b>A.</b> Three men were said t	o arrest after t	the explos	sion.	
	<b>B.</b> Three men were said to	have been a	rrest after	the explosion	ı <b>.</b>
	<b>C.</b> Three men were said t	be arrested	after the e	explosion.	
	<b>D.</b> Three men were said t	o have arreste	ed after the	e explosion	
41.	"It is you that stole my p	urse" said M	rs. White	to the young i	man
	A .Mrs. White told the ye	oung man that	t it was yo	ou that stole he	er purse.
	<b>B.</b> Mrs. White denied stea	ling her purs	e.		

**C.** He's having a birthday party.

- C. Mrs. White accused the young man of stealing her purse
- **D.** Mrs. White asked the young man to steal her purse

## VIII. CONVERSATION

42. - Mark: "How long have you been here?"

- Vera: "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. About two and a half years
B. I'm fine. How about you?

C. I don't live very far from here.
D. It took me two hours by bus.

43. - Thanh: "What happened to your brother?"

- Nam: "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Nothing. Why do you ask?
B. He's nearly ten years old.

IX.	Choose the wo	ord or phrase that best	t fits each space in the	e following passage.
		INTELLI	GENT TESTS	
	School tests a	re, generally speaking,	the first kind of test	we take. They could find
out	how much know	wledge we have gaine <b>D</b>	. But do they really sho	ow how intelligent we are
? A	fter all, isn't it a	a (1) that som	e people who are very	academically successful
	't have any con			
	Intelligence is	s the speed (2)	which can under	rstand and react to new
situ				ntists are now preparing (
				orains, (4) tests
		opular ways of measuring		, , ,
	-			red by a special test. The
con				t was founded in England
				oday there are 44,000 in
		0 worldwide, largely in		oddy there are 11,000 m
Diri				verage score of 100, and
tho				
				as out at 2 percent of the
pop	oulation. Anyone	e from the age of six car	n take tests. All the que	stions are straightforward
and	most people ca	n answer them if (9) _	enough time. B	ut that's the problem, the
who	ole (10)	_of the test is that they'	re against the clock.	
1.	A. case	B. fact	C. circumstance	<b>D.</b> truth
2.	A. on	<b>B.</b> to	C. in	<b>D.</b> at
3.	A. advanced	<b>B.</b> forward	C. ahead	<b>D.</b> upper

**D.** I love him very much.

4.	A. at this age	<b>B.</b> for the present	C. at the time	<b>D.</b> now and then
5.	<b>A.</b> how	<b>B.</b> that	C. as	<b>D.</b> so
6.	A. appointed	B. commanded	C. run	<b>D.</b> steered
7.	A. held	<b>B.</b> had	C. kept	<b>D.</b> belong
8.	A. concern	<b>B.</b> relation	C. regard	D. association
9.	A. allowed	<b>B.</b> spared	C. let	<b>D.</b> provided
10.	A. reason	<b>B.</b> point	C. matter	<b>D.</b> question

## X. READING: Read the two passages carefully and choose the correct answer.

In developing countries, people are sometimes unaware of the importance of education, and there is economic pressure from those, parents who prioritize their children's making money in the short term over any long-term benefits of education. Recent studies on child labor and poverty have suggested that when poor families reach a certain economic threshold where families are able to provide for their basic needs, parents return their children to school. This has been found to be true, once the threshold has been breached, even if the potential economic value of the children's work has increased since their return to school.

Other problems are that teachers are often paid less than other professions, a lack of good universities and a low acceptance rate for good universities are evident in countries with a relatively high population density.

India has launched EDUSAT, an education satellite that can reach remote parts of the country at a greatly reduced cost. There is also an initiative supported by several major corporations to develop a \$100 laptop. The laptops have been available since 2007. The laptops, sold at cost, will enable developing countries to give their children a digital education. In Africa, an "e-school program" has been launched to provide all 600,000 primary and high schools with computer equipment, learning materials and internet access within 10 years. Volunteer groups are working to give more individuals opportunity to receive education in developing countries through such programs as the Perpetual Education Fund. An International Development Agency project started with the support of American President Bill Clinton uses the Internet to allow co-operation by individuals on issues of social development.

- 1. In developing countries, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people all know that education is very important all the time
  - B. all parents are rich enough to send their children to school
  - C. children have rights to get high schooling

	<b>D.</b> children have to work instead of going to school					
2.	According to recent studies, when parents are able to overcome their financial					
diffi	culty,					
	A. they send their children back to school					
	B.they still make their children continue working					
	C. they have their children work even harder					
	<b>D.</b> they themselves continue their schooling					
3.	In populous countries,					
	A. teaching is the highest-paid career					
	<b>B.</b> there are a lot of good universities					
	C. there is a lack of good universities					
	<b>D.</b> no other careers are better paid than teaching					
4.	The third paragraph is about					
	A. an Indian education satellite					
	<b>B.</b> the projects to computerize education in developing countries					
	C. the computerization of African education					
	<b>D.</b> President Bill Clinton who bought a lot of computers					
5.	How many projects are presented in the third paragraph?					
	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four					
XI.	TRANSFORMATIONS:					
1.	My sister began to learn Russian five years ago. (use "learning")					
2.	Ann was sick, but I didn't know about that. So I didn't visit her.					
3.	If They have sold that old house at the end of the road. (rewrite the sentence use "	_				
	ive voice")					
		_				
4.	The foreigner spoke very fast. Nobody could understand him at all. (too/enough	ι)				
5.	Please don't play your music so loudly.					
_	Would you mind	_				
6.	If I were you, I would bring Ken some flowers. I suggest					
7.	They were sacked on the very first day because they didn't know what to do.	_				

	If
8.	Trees are thought to be the lungs of a city.
	It
9.	Trees roots keep water and bind the soil. (passive voice)
10.	I think My Tam is the best of all singers in the city.
	No

