**ENGLISH TEST (UNIT 3)**

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

1. A. allowed **B. passed** C. argued D. raised

* Đáp án B /t/ => còn lại /d/

1. A. passes B. catches C. raises **D. waves**

* Đáp án D /z/ => còn lại /iz/

1. A. common B. consider C. catch **D. social**

* Đáp án D /s/ => còn lại /k/

***Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:***

1. A. approach **B. social** C. discuss D. consider

* B nhấn âm 1 => còn lại nhấn âm 2

1. A. suppose B. remind C. between **D. sociable**

* D nhấn âm 1=> còn lại nhấn âm 2

1. A. informality B. situation **C. communication**D. impoliteness

* C nhấn âm 4 => còn lại nhấn âm 3

***Choose the word that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word***

1. When you see your teacher *approaching* you, a slight wave to attract his attention is appropriate.

**A. coming near to**  B. catching sight of

C. pointing at D. looking up to

=> A có ý nghĩa là “tiến đến gần”

1. There are times when pointing is *perfectly* acceptable.

**A. completely** B. hardly C. simply D. probably

**=> A có ý nghĩa là “hoàn toàn”**

***Choose the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word***

1. It is *obvious* that he is envious of your success.

A. understandable B. noticeable C. clear **D. obscure**

**Obvious=rõ ràng >< obscure=tối tăm, không rõ ràng**

1. That the teacher often points to the students in class is not considered *impolite*

A. discourteous **B. courteous** C. rude D. acceptable

**Impolite =không lịch sự >< courteous=lịch sự**

***Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

1. Pay more attention \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ picture and you can find out who is the robber.

**A. to** B. for C. at D. on

**=> pay attention to**

1. Non-verbal form of \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes proves to be effective.

**A. communication** B. communicated C. communicative D. communicate

=> sau giới từ là danh từ/ V-ing.

1. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not to say “Thank you” when you are given something.

A. small **B. rude** C. slight D. formal

=> Câu có ý nghĩa là: “Thật là mất lịch sự không nói cảm ơn khi bạn được trao một cái gì đó”

1. Pointing is perfectly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when a teacher wants to get students' attention in class.

A. unsuitable **B. acceptable** C. approachable D. obvious

=> Câu có ý nghĩa là: “Chỉ vào ai đó là hoàn toàn được chấp nhận khi giáo viên muốn gọi em học sinh trong lớp”

1. Tom: “You’ve got a lovely singing voice, Mary !” Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Don’t mention it. B. Congratulations!

C. It’s all right. **D. Thank you.**

**=> Câu đề là câu khen tặng: “Peter khen Mary có giọng hát hay” => Mary nói “Cảm ơn”**

1. Sam: “ You really have a beautiful house, Barbara!” Barbara “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Absolutely **B. I’m glad you like it**

C. I don’t know for sure D. Long time no see

=> **“Sam nói: Barbara có 1 ngôi nhà thật đẹp” => Barbara nói rất vui vì bạn thích nó.**

***Choose the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions***

1. Tom: “ Why don’t you study hard for the coming exam, Ba?”

A. Tom advised me not to study hard for the coming exam

B. Tom advised me to study hard for the coming exam

C. Tom advised Ba not to study hard for the coming exam

**D. Tom advised Ba to study hard for the coming exam**

**=> Câu đề: “Why don’t you….” => lời khuyên: advised + O + to V**

**“Tom khuyên Ba nên học hành chăm chỉ cho kỳ thi sắp tới”**

1. “OK. I will go there with you tomorrow,” the boy said to his sister.

A. The boy agreed to go there with him the following day.

**B. The boy agreed to go there with his sister the following day.**

C. The boy said he would go there with her the next day.

D. The boy told he would go there with his sister the following day.

**=> “OK. I’ll….” = agree (“thể hiện sự đồng ý”)**

1. “ You can’t run out of the garden,” Ms Kelly said to the children.

A. Ms Kelly prevented the children not running out of the garden.

B. Ms Kelly prevented the children not to run out of the garden .

C. Ms Kelly prevented the children from not running out of the garden .

**D. Ms Kelly prevented the children from running out of the garden .**

**=> prevent + O + from + V-ing**

1. “ I feel like seeing you soon, Susan,” said her mother.

A. Susan’s mother looked forward seeing her soon

B. Susan’s mother looked forward to see her soon

**C. Susan’s mother looked forward to seeing her soon**

D. Susan’s mother looked forward see her soon

=> **look forward to + V-ing**

1. “ I didn’t break the windows,” Bill said.

**A. Bill denied breaking the windows.**

B. Bill denied to break the windows.

C. Bill denied from breaking the windows.

D. Bill denied not to break the windows.

=> **deny + V-ing**

1. The manager said to the workers, “You have done excellent work this month.”

A. The manager congratulated the workers having done excellent work that month.

B. The manager congratulated the workers to have done excellent work that month.

C. The manager congratulated the workers about having done excellent work that month.

**D. The manager congratulated the workers on having done excellent work that month .**

**=> congratulate + O + on + V-ing**

1. “You told a lie, Tom” , she said.

**A. She accused Tom of telling a lie.** B. She accused Tom telling a lie.

C. She accused Tom to tell a lie. D. She accused Tom tell a lie.

**=> accused + O + of + V-ing**

1. “Shall we have dinner somewhere after the theatre?” said Peter.

A. Peter suggested to have dinner somewhere after the theatre.

B. Peter suggested to having dinner somewhere after the theatre.

**C. Peter suggested having dinner somewhere after the theatre.**

D. Peter suggested have dinner somewhere after the theatre.

=> **“Shall we….”: đề nghị hãy cùng làm gì…=> suggest + V-ing**

1. “How beautiful is the dress you have just bought!” Peter said to Mary.

A. Peter promised to buy Mary a beautiful dress.

B. Peter said thanks to Mary for her beautiful dress.

**C. Peter complimented Mary on her beautiful dress.**

D. Peter asked Mary how she had just bought her beautiful dress.

=> “**How + adj/ adv …..!” : đó là câu khen**

**=> compliment + O + on + V-ing/ N**

**GAP – FILLING:**

***Read the following passage and choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks***

In Japan, politeness and good manners are very important and business meetings are very (26) \_\_\_\_. Business cards are also important and they exchange these at the beginning of a meeting. They always (27) \_\_\_ them carefully, so you should do the (28) \_\_\_ as they might think you’re rude if you don’t. A lot of communication is non-verbal. They are very good listeners and may ask a lot of questions to check they understand everything. In a conversation they wait longer before they reply than westerners do, so it’s important not to speak in those long pauses but to wait for their reply. In their culture it’s rude to ask direct questions or to say ‘No’ or ‘I disagree’. In business it takes a long time to (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a decision because they have to ask everyone in the company. When they say ‘Yes’ it may mean ‘I understand’, not ‘I agree’, and when they smile it might be because they don’t know (30 ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to say.

26.A. informal **B. formal** C. friendly D. out-going

**=> formal=trang trọng, theo nghi thức**

27.A. print **B. look at** C. buy D. sell

**=> look at= nhìn vào**

28. **A. same** B. more C. than D. much

**=> the same as**

29.A. get **B. make** C. take D. gain

**=> make a decision**

30.A. when B. that C. who **D. what**

**=> what to say : “nói cái gì”**

**----------THE END--------**