A picture containing calendar

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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các thây cô giáo và các em học sinh thân mên!

Nhằm chuân bị cho các em học sinh tham dự kì thi tuyên vào lóp 10 trung học phổ thông năm học 2020 - 2021, chúng tôi biên soạn cuốn sách ***“Ôn luyện thi vào lớp 10 THPT năm học 2020 - 2021 môn Tiếng Anh”. C***uốn sách được biên soạn bởi các tác giả là các thầy cô giáo có nhiều kinh nghiệm trong công tác tuyển sinh, ôn luyện thi vào lóp 10 THPT.

Nội dung cuốn sách bám sát chương trình Tiếng Anh THCS, đáp ứng yêu cầu của ***Phương án tổ chức kì thi tuyển sinh vào lớp 10 THPT năm học 2020 - 2021,*** đề mẫu và đề tham khảo do Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo

Hà Nội ban hành. Cuôn sách được câu trúc thành các phân như sau:

* ***Phần thứ nhất:*** Giúp học sinh ôn tập các kiến thức, kĩ năng cơ bản cần nắm vững đồng thời làm quen với các dạng câu hởi, bài tập sẽ có trong bài thi.
* ***Phần thứ hai:*** Giới thiệu một sô đê luyện tập cho kì thi tuyên vào lóp 10 THPT môn Tiếng Anh. Các đề thi được soạn theo đề minh hoạ của Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo Hà Nội.
* ***Phân thứ ba:*** Đưa ra các đáp án gợi ý cho phân luyện tập.

Để sử dụng tài liệu đạt hiệu quả cao, các thầy cô giáo hướng dẫn các em tìm hiểu kĩ phần thứ nhất, ôn tập kiến thức cơ bản và rèn luyện các bài tập được cung cấp. Sau khi nắm vững các nội dung ôn tập, học sinh luyện tập và thử sức thông qua các đề luyện tập được biên soạn bám sát đề thi minh hoạ ở phần thứ hai.

Cuốn sách là tài liệu tham khảo rất cần thiết và bổ ích đối với các em học sinh, đáp ứng nhu cầu của các em học sinh trong việc ôn luyện. Đồng thời cũng là tài liệu tham khảo giúp các thầy cô giáo lựa chọn và định hướng cho học sinh ôn tập chuẩn bị cho kì thi tuyển sinh vào lóp 10 trung học phổ thông.

Trong quá trình biên soạn, chắc chắn cuốn sách không tránh khỏi những sơ xuất. Các tác giả và nhà xuất bản rất mong nhận được những góp ý của các thầy, cô giáo và các em học sinh để cuốn sách được tốt hơn.

Trân trọng cảm ơn!

Phần thứ nhất

ÔN TẬP

A - NGỮ PHÁP

1. Thì hiện tại
2. Diễn đạt một sự thật, thói quen: dùng thì hiện tại đơn.

e.g. *Dogs bark.*

*The sun rises in the east.*

*She gets up at six every morning.*

Một số trạng ngữ chỉ tần suất thường được dùng trong trường hợp này như: *always, frequently, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never.*

1. Sự kiện theo kế hoạch, thời khóa biểu, v.v...: dùng thì hiện tại đơn.

e.g.- *Can you tell me when the train to Ho Chi Minh City leaves?*

*- Infifteen minutes. At 7.05.*

1. Diễn đạt một sự việc đang diễn ra/ đang trong tiến trình ở hiện tại: dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

e.g. *It is raining heavily now.*

Những trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian thường dùng là: *now, right now, at the moment...* lưu ý hành động không nhất thiết đang xảy ra tại đúng vào thời điểm nói:

e.g. *I am working on the project of reconstructing the city.*

1. Để phàn nàn trong hiện tại: dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

e.g. *He s late again. He s always coming to class late.*

1. Sự sap xếp hoặc kế hoạch cho tương lai: dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn hoặc *going to.*

e.g. *I’m taking a test tomorrow.*

*I’m going to take a trip to Paris this summer.*

1. Sự kiện bat đầu từ quá khứ và tiếp tục đến hiện tại: dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

e.g. *I have learnt English for two years.*

*I have learnt English since 2005.*

Các giới từ thường dùng trong trường họp này là: *for* (+ khoảng thời gian) và *since* (+ mốc thời gian).

1. Sự kiện trong quá khứ còn có tác động, ảnh hưởng hay có kết quả ở hiện tại: dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

e.g. *I haven’t seen any good films lately.*

*I’ve forgotten my key. I can’t unlock the door now.*

Các trạng từ thường dùng: *lately, recently.*

e.g. - *Have you ever climbed Mount Everest?*

*— No, I never have. But I’m sure I will, if I have a chance.*

Các trạng từ thường dùng: *ever, never, already, yet.*

1. Thì tương lai
2. Sự kiện sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai gần (có thể là do dự đoán từ những bằng chứng hiện tại): dùng thì tương lai gần.

e.g. *Look! There are dark clouds with strong winds. Hurry up! It s going to rain in a few minutes.*

1. Điều sẽ làm trong tương lai nhưng là một quyết định tức thời ở thời điếm nói: dùng thì tương lai đơn.

e.g. *OK. I’ll buy you a coffee.*

1. Tiên đoán sự kiện sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai: dùng thì tương lai đơn.

e.g. *We don ’t think she ’ll come after all this trouble.*

1. Sự kiện trong tương lai đứng từ góc nhìn ở một thời điểm trong quá khứ: dùng WOULD.

e.g. *He said he would come on time but he didn’t keep his words.*

1. Thì quá khứ
2. Sự kiện đã xảy ra trong quá khứ có thời gian xác định: dùng thì quá khứ đơn.

e.g. *We came here in 1992.*

1. Sự kiện đang xảy ra trong quá khứ: dùng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn.

e.g. *At that time, I was writing a letter.*

*Yesterday evening, while my mother was cooking in the kitchen, my father was watching the news on TV.*

*Just as I was leaving the house, I heard an explosion from inside the lab.*

1. Sự kiện xảy ra trước một sự kiện khác đã xác định trong quá khứ hay trước một thời điểm đã xác định trong quá khứ: dùng thì quá khứ hoàn thành.

e.g. *Before going to the meeting, he had consulted with his lawyers.*

1. **Phân biệt giữa progressive (tiếp diễn) và non - progressive (không tiếp diễn)**

Một số động từ không bao giờ được dùng ở thể tiếp diễn. Đó là các động từ thuộc một trong hai nhóm sau:

* Nhóm động từ tri nhận: *believe, desire, dislike, doubt, feel, guess, hate, hear, imagine, know, like, love, mean, mind, please, prefer, realize, recognize, remember, see, smell, taste, think, understand, want, etc.*

e.g. *I know you ’re right.*

*Now I realize that I’ve made a miske.*

* Nhóm động từ quan hệ: *be, belong to, consist of cost, equal, fit, have, include, lack, need, owe, own, require, seem, sound, etc.*

e.g. *I have a dog and two cats.*

Một so động từ có the có nhiều nghĩa. Khi mang nghĩa tri nhận, động từ đó không dùng ở tiếp diễn; khi mô tả hành động, động từ đó vẫn có thể đi với thể tiếp diễn.

e.g. *I think you ’re right, (think* chỉ sự tri nhận)

*I’m thinking of my grandmother, who I love most in my family, (think* chỉ hoạt động của tư duy)

1. Phân biệt thì quá khứ đơn và thì hiện tại hoàn thành

Thì quá khứ đơn và thì hiện tại hoàn thành đều được dùng để mô tả hành động đã diễn ra. Khi có điểm thời gian xác định hay trong ngữ cảnh, người đọc/ nghe nắm được thời gian ta dùng thì quá khứ đơn.

e.g. *Last holiday, my mother promised to buy my sister a piano. She was very delighted to hear this.*

Câu có chứa *delighted* không có điểm thời gian đi kèm, nhưng qua ngữ cảnh, hành động là trong quá khứ.

e.g.- *Have you been to London?*

*- Yes, I have. In fact, I stayed there for two years.*

Ví dụ không có thời điểm chính xác của hành động, nhưng cả người nói và người nghe đều hiểu thời điểm đó nằm trong quá khứ trong ngữ cảnh của câu.

Khi không có thời gian xác định, ta dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

e.g. *I don 't know if we ’ve met.*

1. Thể bị động

Thể bị động được dùng trong các trường hợp sau:

* Khi tác nhân gây nên hành động không quan trọng hay không rõ ràng.

e.g. *Nothing is known about the cause yet.*

* Tuân thủ mạch nội dung.

e.g. *We have an old piano. It was bought by my grandmother many years ago.*

* Nhấn mạnh tới đối tượng/ kết quả của hành động.

e.g. *Nice picture! Yes, it was painted by my brother!*

* Tác nhân gây nên hành động xuất hiện khi được coi là quan trọng và cần thiết.

e.g. *Telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.*

* Tác nhân gây nên hành động không xuất hiện khi:
* người nói/ viết không biết ai (cái gì) là tác nhân.

e.g. *My bike has been stolen.*

* tác nhân của hành động không được coi là quan trọng.

e.g. *What happened to the thief?*

*He was caught yesterday.*

* tác nhân của hành động đã quá rõ, hay được coi là đương nhiên, không cần được nhắc đến.

e.g. *The thief was caught (by the police).*

* tác nhân đã được nhắc đến nên không cần được nhắc lại.

e.g. *Some of his paintings were made (by him) when he was seriously ill.*

Động từ dùng trong thể bị động có thể đang ở trong một thời nhất định nào đó (gọi là dạng finite), hay đang ở dưới một dạng thức chưa chia thời (non - finite). Cụ thể như sau:

* Đơn:

**s + be (am/ is/ are/ was/ were) + V-ed/ V3**

e.g. *My brother is given a book.*

*The house was built in 1992.*

* Tiếp diễn:

**s + be (am/ is/ are/ was/ were) + being + V-ed/ V3**

e.g. *The patient is being examined.*

*The meal was being served.*

* Hoàn thành:

**s + have (has/ have/ had) + been + V-ed/ V3**

e.g. *A new bridge has been built.*

*When we came, the house had been emptied.*

* Hoàn thành tiếp diễn (trường hợp này ít dùng dưới dạng bị động):

**s + have (has/ have/ had) + been + being + V - ed/ V3**

e.g. *The meal had been being served when we came.*

* Khi động từ chính đi kèm với một động từ tình thái:

**s + modal verb (will/ can/ etc.) + be + V - ed/ V3**

e.g. *The Olympic Games will be held in our country next year.*

* Khi động từ cần chuyển sang bị động là một non - fìnite verb:

**s + verb + to be + V - ed/ V3**

e.g. *1 expected to be invited to the party but I wasn’t.*

Hoặc:

**s + verb + being + V - ed/ V3**

e.g. *I prefer being driven by a professional chauffeur.*

Can lưu ý rang sau một số động từ như *see, hear, make,* ta có dạng động từ nguyên thể không TO, nhưng khi chuyển sang bị động, ta lại dùng dạng động từ nguyên thể có TO.

e.g.j *They saw a man climb in through the kitchen window.*

*—> A man was seen to climb in through the kitchen window.*

e.g.2 *She made her son finish his food.*

*—» Her son was made to finish his food.*

* Thể bị động với các động từ đa thành phần (multi - word verbs/ phrasal verbs):

Các động từ đa thành phần là động từ bao gồm một động từ và các tiểu từ đi kèm. Khi chuyển sang bị động, các tiểu từ này đi liền với động từ.

e.g.j *They turned down his proposal.*

*—> His proposal was turned down.*

e.g., *When his parents were out, a baby - sitter looked after him.*

*- + When his parents were out, he was looked after by a baby - sitter.*

e.g.3 *We couldn’t put up with this noise.*

*—> This noise couldn’t be put up with.*

* Thể bị động với động từ có hai tân ngừ:

Động từ có hai tân ngữ có công thức: *S + V + Oỉ + Od*

hoặc: S *+ V + Od + prep + Oỉ*

e.g. *He gave his brother an apple.*

*Oỉ Od*

*He gave an apple to his brother.*

*Od* *Oỉ*

Ta có hai cách chuyển câu với động từ có hai tân ngữ sang câu bị động:

* Lấy tân ngữ gián tiếp (*Oi)* làm chủ ngừ:

e.g. *His brother was given an apple (by him).*

* Lấy tân ngừ trực tiếp (*Od*) làm chủ ngừ:

e.g. *An apple was given to his brother (by him).*

**Lưu ý:** cần phân biệt giừa câu với động từ có hai tân ngừ và câu với động từ chỉ có một tân ngữ nhưng có thêm một bố ngữ của tân ngừ. Dưới đây là một ví dụ dạng câu này.

e.g 1: *He made his brother a good student.*

*Od Co*

*Phân* biệt với câu

e.g 2: He gave his brother an apple

Oi  Od

Trong ví dụ 1, ta có thể hiêu “his brother” trở thành “a good student” thông qua hành động của “He”.

Trong ví dụ 2, “his brother” có “an apple” thông qua hành động của “He”.

Nếu như ví dụ 2 có hai tân ngữ (“his brother” và “an apple”) và cả hai đều có thê làm chú ngừ trong câu bị động, thì ví dụ 1 chỉ có 1 tân ngừ (“his brother”) và do đó câu chỉ có thể chuyển sang bị động bằng 1 cách duy nhất:

*His brother was made a good student.*

Ta không thể có câu:

*\* A good student was made his brother.*

* Thể bị động với mệnh đề *THAT - clause\*

Ta hãy thử đổi câu sau sang thể bị động.

*People say that he has gone to Australia.*

Câu có dạng: s (People) + V (say) + o (that he has gone to Australia). Theo như cách chuyển đổi sang bị động thông thường, câu bị động sẽ là:

*That he has gone to Australia is said.*

Nhưng câu trên có chủ ngừ không cân đối về mặt độ dài với những thành phần khác của câu, nên chủ ngừ *That he has gone to Australia* được chuyển về cuối câu, và lấy đại từ IT làm chủ ngữ giả. Kết quả cuối cùng ta có:

*It is said that he has gone to Australia.*

Ví dụ khác:

*Everyone believes that he is the richest man in the world.*

*—> It is believed that he is the richest man in the world.*

• The bị động với cấu trúc nguyên thể:

Cấu trúc câu với *THAT - clause* trên cũng có thể được chuyển sang bị động dưới dạng nguyên thể. Cách làm như sau:

e.g. *They believe he is the richest man in the world.*

Chúng ta lấy chủ ngừ là “he”, chia động từ “believe” ở thế bị động (“is believed”), phần còn lại trong mệnh đề THAT đặt dưới dạng *to - infinỉtive.* Kết quả là ta có:

*He is believed to be the richest man in the world.*

Lưu ý rang khi động từ trong hai mệnh đề chính và phụ chia cùng một thì, ta dùng dạng *infinitive.* Trong trường hợp dưới đây, khi động từ trong mệnh đề phụ diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước hành động trong mệnh đề chính, ta dùng *perfect infinitive.*

*People say that he has gone to Australia.*

Trong khi mệnh đề chính động tò chia ở thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề phụ có động từ ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành (chênh về mặt thời gian so với hành động ở mệnh đề chính). Do đó câu bị động sẽ là:

*He is said to have gone to Australia.*

• Thể bị động với cấu trúc sai khiến:

Cấu trúc sai khiến:

*s + have + sb + V - bare infinitive + sth* hoặc:

5 + *get + sb + to V - infinitive + sth*

có dạng bị động tương ứng của nó là:

*s + have/ get + sth + V - ed/ V3 + (by agent)* e.g. *I had a doctor check my health.*

*I had my health checked (by a doctor).*

*I got a mechanic to check my car.*

*I got my car checked (by a mechanic).*

**7. Câu điều kiện**

Trong chương trình trung học cơ sở các em được học hai loại câu điều kiện sau:

**a. Câu điều kiện loại 1**

***> Công thức:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If - clause** | **Main clause** |
| **present simple tense** | **will/ can (may, etc.) + verb/ imperative** |

*e.g. If we don ’t leave now,* we *will miss the train.*

*If he comes, please tell him to wait for me.*

* ***Cách dùng:***
* Điều kiện có khả năng xảy ra trong tương lai hoặc hiện tại.

e.g. *If he comes, please tell him to wait for me.*

* Có khả năng xảy ra nếu điều kiện đưa ra được đáp ứng.

e.g. *If we don ’t leave now, we will miss the train.*

Với cách dùng này, ta có thể thay *will* bằng một số động từ tình thái như *can, may,* v.v...

e.g. *If you try your best, you can win the prize.*

* Mệnh đề chính trong câu điều kiện loại 1 còn là lời yêu cầu, ra lệnh.

e.g. *If he comes, please tell him to wait for me.*

**b. Câu điều kiện loại 2**

* ***Công thức:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If - clause** | **Main clause** |
| **past subjunctive/ past tense** | **would/ could/ might + verb** |

e.g. *You would feel healthier if you did more exercise.*

*If I were you, I 'd come to the party.*

*If they were here, I would not say anything.*

* ***Cách dùng:***

- Đưa ra giả định cho hiện tại.

e.g. *Ifl were you, I’d come to the party.*

- Đưa ra giả thiết về một tình huống không thể xảy ra.

e.g. *If I became the president of the us, I would take you as my personal assistant.*

**c. Các loại câu điều kiện khác**

**Câu điều kiện loại 0**

* ***Công thức:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If - clause** | **Main clause** |
| **present simple** | **present simple** |

e.g. *If you put a paper on a fire, it burns quickly.*

* ***Cách dùng:***
* Đây là loại câu điều kiện dùng để nêu lên các sự thật về mặt khoa học.

e.g. *If water boils, steam rises.*

* Câu điều kiện loại 0 còn được dùng để chỉ đến những sự kiện mà kết quả của nó luôn luôn đúng.

e.g. *If Mike reads on the train, he often feels sick.*

**Câu điều kiện loại 3**

* ***Công thức:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If - clause** | **Main clause** |
| **past perfect** | **would/ could/ might + have + past participle** |

e.g. *If you had taken my advice, you would not have been in such trouble.*

* ***Cách dùng:***
* Đưa giả thiết trái với những gì đã diễn ra trong quá khứ.

e.g. *If you had taken my advice, you wotdd not have been in such trouble.*

* Đưa giả thiết trái với những gì được cho là đúng trong quá khứ.

e.g. *I don ’t think Tom has come. If he had come, he ’d have left a message.*

**d. Đảo ngữ của câu điều kiện**

Trong văn viết trang trọng, để nhấn mạnh hoặc tạo hiệu ứng ngôn ngữ, mệnh đề điều kiện không dùng từ IF mà thay vào đó là cấu trúc đảo ngừ. Mệnh đề chính vẫn giữ nguyên cấu trúC. Mệnh đề đảo ngữ chỉ điều kiện đứng ở đầu câu, mệnh đề chính đứng sau mệnh đề đảo ngừ. Công thức và cách dùng cụ thể của câu đảo ngữ chỉ điều kiện như sau:

**Loại 1**

* ***Công thức:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If - clause** | **Main clause** |
| **(Không có tù’ IF)**  **Should + s + V** | **will/ can (may, etc.) + verb / imperative** |

e.g. *Should you require any further information, do please get in touch with me personally.*

**Loại 2**

* ***Công thức:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If - clause** | **Main clause** |
| **(Không có từ IF)**  **WERE + S** | **would/ could/ might, etC. + verb** |

Để dựng được câu đảo ngữ loại này, mệnh đề điều kiện cần phải có từ WERE.

e.g. Câu điều kiện không đảo ngữ:

*If it were not for your support, I would be very discouraged.*

Câu đảo ngữ:

*Were it not for your support, I would be very discouraged.*

Trong trường hợp câu không có *WERE,* ta cần phải thêm *WERE TO* trước động từ và chuyển động từ chính về nguyên thể trong mệnh đề điều kiện để câu có thể đảo ngữ.

e.g. Câu điều kiện không đảo ngữ:

*If you came to the meeting, you would know whether I am right or not.*

Thêm *WERE TO* vào mệnh đề điều kiện:

*If you were to come to the meeting, you would know whether I am right or not.*

Câu đảo ngừ:

*Were you to come to the meeting, you would know whether I am right or not.*

**Loại 3 và loại hỗn hợp**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If - clause** | **Main clause** |
| **(Không có từ IF)**  **HAD + s + Past participle** | **would/ could/ might + have + V - ed/ V3 (loại 3) would/ could/ might, etC. + verb (loại hỗn họp)** |

Loại 3 và loại hỗn hợp cùng có mệnh đề điều kiện được đảo bằng cách đưa *HAD* lên đầu câu.

e.g. *Had he been here yesterday, he would have met his wife.*

*Had he not eaten too much, he wouldn’t feel ill now.*

**e. Một số cấu trúc có liên quan đến câu điều kiện**

* **But for:** Câu có chứa **But for** được dùng với ý nghĩa như câu điều kiện loại 2 hay loại 3. Câu có cấu trúc như sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Condition** | **Main clause** |
| **But for + danh tù’** | **would/ could/ might, etC. + verb (loại 2)**  **would/ could/ might + have + V - ed/ V3 (loại 3)** |

Nghĩa của cụm từ *But for.* Neu không nhờ có...., nếu không vì.... (tưong đưong với câu trúc: *If it were not for.../If it had not been for...)*

e.g.j *But for your helicopter, I would not be here on time.*

*—> If it were not for your helicopter, I would not be here on time.*

e.g.2 *But for your support, I would not have won the election.*

*—> If it had not been for your support, I would not have won the election.*

* **Unless:** CÓ the thay *If... not* bang *Unless.*

e.g. C*ome tomorrow if I don’t phone.*

*—> Come tomorrow unless I phone.*

* **In case:** *In case* có một so nét nghĩa giống *If* Sự khác biệt giừa *In case* và *Ifìầ* như sau:

*In case* được dùng để nói đến sự phòng bị cho sự kiện có thê sẽ xảy ra, không được dùng.

e.g. *You should insure your house in case there’s a fire.*

*If* và *in case* có thể được dùng như nhau trong ví dụ sau:

*You should telephone 114 if there’s a fire.*

* **Provided that, providing that, as/ so long as, on condition that:** Một số từ như *provided that* (miễn là), *providing that* (miễn là), *as/ so long as* (chừng nào mà), *on condition that* (với điều kiện là) được dùng thay cho //'khi người nói muốn nêu điều kiện.

eg. *As long as you return my book, I will lend you another.*

*I will let you use my bike provided that you promise to return it to me on time.*

1. Câu trần thuật

Câu trần thuật là việc tường thuật lại lời của một ai đó. Để có thể truyền đạt đúng nội dung ỷ nghĩa và thậm chí là cảm xúc của người nói lời trực tiếp, người tường thuật thường phải thay đổi các đại từ nhân xưng, thời của động từ, và các cụm từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn. Dưới đây là các thay đổi giữa lời nói trực tiếp và lời nói gián tiếp. Đại từ nhân xưng được chuyển theo nguyên tắc sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Trực tiếp** | **Trần thuật** |
| **I ⇨** *He/She*  **We ⇨** *They* | |
| e.g.1 *He said, “I’ve forgotten my address. ”*  *—> He said that he had forgotten his address.*  e.g.2 *He said, “We ’ll do it right away. ”*  *—> He said that they would do it right away.* | |
| **You ⇨** *They/ We/ He/ She/ I*  Phù hợp với ngữ cảnh | |
| e.g 1 *He said to them, “You are late again. ”*  *—>He told them that they were late again.*  e.g.2 *He said to us, “You will be successful. ”*  *—> He told us that we would be successful.* | |
| **They** => *They*  **He** *=> He*  **She** *=> She* | |
| e.g 1 *He said, “They never arrive on time. ”*  *—> He said that they never arrived on time.*  e.g.2 *He said, “He is waiting downstairs. ”*  *—> He said that he was waiting downstairs.*  \* Các tính từ và đại từ sở hữu cũng được đổi tương ứng. | |

Khi trần thuật, động từ được lùi một thì về quá khứ. Cụ thể như sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **trực tiếp** | **trần thuật** |
| **Present** | **Past** |
| e.g.1 *She said, “I am your new teacher. ” —> She said that she was their new teacher.*  e. g. 2 *“I’m waiting for Mike, ” he s a id.*  *—> He said that he was waiting for Mike.*  e.g.3 *“I have found a car, ” he said.*  *—> He said that he had found a car.* e.g.4 *She said, “We ’vé been waiting for ages. ”*  *—> She said that they had been waiting for ages.* | |
| **Past** | **Past Perfect** |
| e.g.1 *“I took it home with me, ” she said. —> She said that she had taken it home with her.*  e.g.2 *She said, “They were thinking of selling the house but they have decided not to. ”*  *—> She said that they had been thinking of selling the house but they had decided not to.* | |
| **Future** | **Future in the Past** |
| e.g.1 *She said, “I will/shall be in Paris on Monday. ”*  *—> She said that she would be in Paris on Monday.*  e.g.2 *He said, “I will be using the car. ”*  *—> He said that he would be using the car.* | |
| **First Condition** | **Condition in the Past** |
| e.g. *They said, “If the bus is late again, they will take a taxi to work. ”*  *—> They said that if the bus was late again, they would take a taxi to work.* | |

Lưu ý:

* Khi lời nói trực tiếp sử dụng quá khứ đơn đi kèm với mốc thời gian cố định hay mô tả sự kiện không thay đồi thì khi chuyển sang lời nói gián tiếp, không chuyển quá khứ đơn sang quá khứ hoàn thành.

e.g.1 *My teacher said, “The Second World War ended in 1945. ”*

*—> My teacher said that the Second World War ended in 1945.*

e.g.2 *She said, “Idecided not to buy the house because it was on the main road”.*

*—> She said that she had decided not to buy the house because it was on the main road.*

* Quá khứ tiếp diễn trong lời nói trực tiếp được chuyến sang quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn trong lời nói gián tiếp khi diễn tả một hành động đà hoàn thành. Neu chưa hoàn thành, quá khứ tiếp diễn trong lời nói trực tiếp vẫn giữ nguyên ở lời nói gián tiếp.

e.g. *He said, “When I saw them, they were playing football. ”*

*—> He said that when he saw them, they were playing football.*

* Quá khứ hoàn thành không thay đôi trong lời nói trần thuật.

e.g. *She said, “They had driven five kilometers. ”*

*—> She said they had driven five kilometers.*

* Câu điều kiện loại 1 chuyển sang quá khứ (không phải sang điều kiện loại 2) khi chuyển sang lời nói gián tiếp.

e.g. *He said, “ru be happy if she is here in an hour. ”*

*—> He said that he would be happy if she was there in an hour.*

(\* Không phải: *He said that he would be happy if she were there in an hour.}*

* Các động từ ở dạng giả định thể hiện sự mong muốn, cầu ước hoặc đề nghị, v.v... trong câu điều kiện loại 2 và loại 3 không đổi thì khi chuyển sang lời nói trần thuật.

e.g.1 *“If he came, we would know the correct answer, ” she said.*

*—> She said that if he came, they would know the correct answer.*

*e.g.2 Mary said, “If I had finished the composition earlier, I would have handed it in on time.”*

*—> Maty said that if she had finished the composition earlier, she would have handed it in on time.*

e.g.3 *“We wish we didn’t have to take exams, ” said the boys.*

*—> The boys said they wished they didn’t have to take exams.*

e.g.4 *“Bill wants to go alone, ” said Ann, “but I’d rather he went with a group. ” Ann said that Bill wanted to go alone, but that she’d rather he went with a group.*

**Đổi các trạng ngũ’ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn**

Trong phần lớn các trường hợp trần thuật lại, các trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn được chuyển theo nguyên tắc sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Lời nói trực tiếp** | **Lò’i nói gián tiếp** |
| here  this  these  now  today  yesterday  the day before yesterday  tomorrow  the day after tomorrow  next week/ next month/ next year/ etC. last week/ last month/ etc.  two years ago | there  that  those  then, at that time  that day  the day before  two days before  the next day/ the following day  in two days’ time  the following week/ month/ year/ etc.  the previous week/ month/ etc.  two years before |

Cần lưu ý việc thay đổi trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn phải có liên hệ giữa lời nói trực tiếp và lời trần thuật. Ví dụ, nếu như phát biểu trong câu *“I’ll do it tomorrow. ”* được thực hiện từ hôm qua, thì lời nói gián tiếp phải là: *He promised he would do it today.*

Lưu ý không thay đổi thời gian và địa điểm cụ thể.

e.g. *“The Civil War in America ended in 1865, ” our teacher said.*

*—> Our teacher said that the Civil War in America ended in 1865.*

Trần thuật câu hỏi

Khi trần thuật câu hỏi, động từ/ trợ động từ đứng trước chủ ngữ trong câu hỏi trực tiếp được đưa trở về vị trí đứng sau chủ ngữ, sử dụng từ để hỏi (trong các câu hỏi có từ để hỏi *Wh - )* hoặc thêm vào câu trần thuật từ ỉ/hoặc *whether* (trong các câu hỏi *Yes - No, Or - question).* Động từ trần thuật thường dùng là *ask, want to know,* và *wonder. C*ụ thể như sau:

**Ask + wh - word + s + V**

**Ask + if/ whether + s + V**

e.g.1 *He asks, ‘‘Where is she going? ” —> He asked where she was going.*

e.g.2 *He said to me, “Who are you?”*

*He asked me who I was.*

e.g.3 *He said, “Do you know Billy? ” —> He asked if/ whether I knew Billy.* e.g.4 *“Am I right? ” he said.*

*He wondered if he was right.*

Trần thuật câu mệnh lệnh

Câu mệnh lệnh được trần thuật với công thức:

**động từ trần thuật + O + (NOT) + to - infinitive**

Động từ thường dùng là *ask* và *tell. C*ụ thể ta có:

*asksmb (not) to do smth*

*tell smb (not) to do smth*

e.g.] *“Come in and have some tea, ” he said to me.*

*—> He asked me to come in and have some tea.*

e.g., *“Don’t drive too fast, ” he said.*

*—> He told me not to drive too fast.*

**Tường thuật hành động lòi nói**

Đê trân thuật chính xác hành động lời nói trực tiêp, ta cân phải hiêu được thái độ và ý định của người nói và sử dụng động từ tường thuật phù hợp. Thông thường một cấu trúc câu hỏi được dùng để nhằm mục đích hỏi, nhưng có thể có những câu hỏi không nhằm mục đích hỏi mà là một lời yêu cầu. Trong trường hợp này ta phải hiểu ý định của người nói để trần thuật dưới dạng một yêu cầu thay vì một câu hỏi.

e.g. *'‘Can you open the door, please? ”*

*—> She asked me to open the door.*

Thay vì: *She asked if I could open the door.*

Dưới đây là một số trường hợp cụ thể:

*admit that; answer that/ reply that; argue that; claim that; complain that; accuse smb of doing smth; deny that/ V - ing; apologize for doing smth; agree to do smth; offer to do smth; insist on doing smth; promise that/ promise to do smth; refuse to do smth; threaten to do smth; assure smb that; object that; explain (to smb) that; remark that; remind smb that/remind smb to do smth; state that; report that; request smb to do smth; beg smb to do smth; urge smb to do smth; encourage smb to do smth; advise smb to do smth; warn smb (not) to do smth.*

1. So sánh

Có ba cap độ so sánh: So sánh bang, so sánh hom, và so sánh hơn nhất.

1. **Các dạng thức của tính từ và trạng từ**

* **Có quy tắc**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn** | **So sánh hơn** | **So sánh hơn nhất** |
| fast | faster | fastest |
| loud | louder | loudest |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tính từ/ trạng từ dài** | **So sánh hơn** | **So sánh hơn nhất** |
| beautiful | more beautiful | (the) most beautiful |
| carefully | more carefully | (the) most carefully |

- Các tính từ hay trạng từ ngắn là các tính từ hay trạng từ có một âm tiết.

e.g. *late, dark, fast, bright*

* Các tính từ có hai âm tiết tận cùng bằng  *- y, - er,* - ỚVV có thể được coi là tính từ ngắn.

e.g. C*lever, pretty, early, narrow*

* Ngoài các trường hợp trên, tính từ và trạng từ được gọi là tính từ và trạng từ dài.

e.g. *wicked, careful, interesting*

* **Bất quy tắc**

Có một số tính từ và trạng từ trong tiếng Anh không thuộc các quy tắc trên. Các tính tò và trạng từ này có dạng so sánh như sau:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tính từ/ trạng từ** | **So sánh hơn** | **So sánh hơn nhất** |
| good/ well | better | best |
| bad/ badly | worse | worst |
| far | farther/ further | farthest/ furthest |
| little | less | least |
| much/ many | more | most |
| old | older/ elder | oldest/ eldest |

* Phân biệt giữa *elder - eldest* và *older - oldest'.*

*Elder - eldest* dùng để chi thứ bậc trong gia đình và chỉ dùng cho người, còn *older - oldest* dùng cho cả người lẫn vật và so sánh về tuổi tác, mức độ cũ mới. *Elder - eldest* thường đặt trước danh từ.

e.g. *He is my eldest brother.*

*This man is older than my brother.*

*I chose the oldest apartment.*

* Phân biệt giữa *farther - farthest* và *further - furthest'.*

*Farther - farthest* được dùng để so sánh khoảng cách vật lí hay địa lí, còn *further - furthest* ngoài nghĩa trên còn được dùng để chỉ các khoảng cách mang nghĩa trừu tượng.

e.g. *Tom ran the farthest.*

*Please do not go any further into this problem. Let s move on to another issue.*

**b. Cấu trúc so sánh**

***So sánh bằng***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Khẳng định** | **AS + ADJ/ADV + AS** |
| **Phủ định** | **NOT SO/ NOT AS + ADJ/ ADV + AS** |

* So sánh bằng được dùng để so sánh hai người/ vật có tính chất, trạng thái, v.v... bằng nhau hoặc không bằng nhau.

e.g. *He is not as tall as his father.*

*She cooks as well as her mother.*

* So sánh bang cũng được dùng trong các cụm từ cố định. Các cụm từ so sánh này phản ánh văn hóa của người nói tiếng Anh.

e.g. *as cool as a cucumber*

*as white as a sheet*

*as poor as a church mouse*

So sánh hơn

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tính từ/ trạng tù’ ngắn** | **ADJ/ADV - ER + THAN** |
| **Tính từ/ trạng từ dài** | **MORE + ADJ/ ADV + THAN** |

* So sánh hon dùng để so sánh độ hơn kém giữa hai người/ vật.

e.g. *I’m taller than my brother.*

*She works harder than her twin sister.*

* Khi không nêu đối tượng so sánh vào trong câu so sánh, lược bỏ THAN, e.g. - *How about this building?*

*- Oh. I think it’s higher (than the other one).*

không dùng:

*\* Oh. I think it s higher than.*

***So sánh hơn nhất***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tính từ/ trạng từ ngắn** | **THE + ADJ/ ADV - EST (+ IN/ OF)** |
| **Tính từ/ trạng từ dài** | **THE MOST + ADJ/ ADV (+ IN/ OF)** |

* So sánh hơn nhất được dùng để so sánh giữa ba đối tượng trở lên. e.g. *I’m the tallest in my class.*

*This is the oldest theatre in London.*

*She is the most intelligent of the three.*

* Ta dùng ớ/khi so sánh trong một nhóm.

e.g. *She is the tallest of the three.*

**c. So sánh nâng cao**

Ngoài những vấn đề cơ bản đà nêu trong phần trên, các em học sinh cũng cần biết thêm một số kiến thức có liên quan đến cấu trúc câu có dạng so sánh mà các em có thể gặp phải trong quá trình làm bài.

**vế so sánh**

- Khi so sánh, thông thường cần có hai vế để so sánh, vế được so sánh thứ hai thường là:

* Một cụm danh từ:

e.g. *He is taller than his father.*

* Một đại từ:

e.g. *This pen is longer than that one.*

Trong văn nói thông thường, có thể dùng đại từ nhân xưng dưới dạng tân ngừ trong vế thứ hai này.

e.g. *He is more intelligent than me.*

Không được dùng: \* *He is more intelligent than L*

* Một cụm động từ:

Có thế dùng một cụm động từ ở dạng *V - ing* hay *to - infinỉtive* trong các vế so sánh.

e.g. *Riding a horse is not as easy as riding a motorbike.*

*It is better for our health to ride a bicycle than to take a taxi.*

* Một mệnh đề:

e.g. *He makes fewer mistakes than you do.*

vế so sánh này thường dùng trợ động từ tương ứng với động từ ở vế thứ nhất.

e.g. *She worked harder than all the others did.*

Khi vế so sánh có một chủ ngừ dài và động từ chỉ là động từ TO BE chia ở thì đơn, ta có thể đảo trật tự chủ ngừ và động từ trong vế này.

e.g. *Her grades are higher than those of anyone else in her class are.*

*Her grades are higher than are those of anyone else in her class.*

Ta cũng có thể lược bo động từ TO BE:

*Her grades are higher than those of anyone else in her class.*

So sánh hơn nhất thường đi với mệnh đề quan hệ (THAT) và thể hoàn thành.

e.g. *Th is is the best novel (that) I have ever read.*

*She was the worst woman (that) he had ever met.*

**Bổ nghĩa trong so sánh hon**

Khi so sánh hơn, mức độ hơn kém có thể được tăng, giảm bởi các bồ ngừ đi kèm. Các bố ngữ này đứng trước từ so sánh *(more/ less/ adj - er/ adv - er).*

Các (cụm) từ làm tăng/ giảm mức độ so sánh: *much, far, a lot, a little.*

e.g. I - *Have you received more lucky money than your sister?*

*- No, much less.*

e.g.o *This new building is far higher than the old one.*

e.g.3 - *1 think your new house is just a little bigger than the old one.*

*— It’s not much bigger but it’s far more beautiful.*

**So sánh song song**

* Cấu trúc so sánh song song được dùng đế nói lên mối liên hệ giữa hai sự kiện: khi sự kiện 1 xảy ra thì sự kiện 2 cũng xảy ra (như là kết quả của sự kiện 1).
* Cấu trúc:

**The + comparative + s + V, the + comparative + s + V**

e.g. *The more he does the exercise, the better he feels.*

* Thông thường ta cần có đủ s và V cho cả hai mệnh đề, tuy nhiên trong một số cụm từ so sánh quen thuộc, ta có thể lược bỏ, đặc biệt là khi s và V là đại từ nhân xưng và động từ TO BE.

e.g. Estate agent: *Do you want a big house?*

Ann: *Yes, the bigger the better.*

Tom: *But the bigger it is, the more it will cost us to pay for the rent.*

**Phân biệt *like* và *as***

* Ngoài các cấu trúc so sánh đã đề cập ở trên, ta còn dùng LIKE mang nghĩa so sánh. LIKE được đặt trước danh từ, đại từ, hay *V - ing.*

e.g. *He swims like a fish.*

*The windows were all barred. It was like being in prison.*

- AS được dùng với một chủ ngữ và động từ.

e.g. *Why don ’tyou cycle to work as we do?*

* Ngoài ra, LIKE và AS còn đều dùng kèm với danh từ nhưng mang nghĩa khác nhau.

e.g^ *He works as a slave,* (as: in the role of)

e.g.2 *He works like a slave,* (like: similar to, in the same way as)

1. Mệnh đề quan hệ

*Relative clause* được gọi là mệnh đề quan hệ, chứa đại từ quan hệ (relative pronoun) đế quy chiếu với một danh từ hay một mệnh đề đứng trước nó.

e.g.j *Do you know the girl that lives next door?*

*That* là đại từ quan hệ được dùng để quy chiếu cho *the girl* đứng ngay trước nó. Trong ví dụ trên, *that* làm chủ ngữ cho mệnh đề quan hệ đứng sau danh từ. Câu trên là sự hình thành từ hai câu:

*Do you know the girl? She lives next door.*

e.g., *This is the picture that I bought yesterday.*

*That* trong ví dụ 2 được dùng để thay thế cho *the picture* đứng ngay trước nó và *that* làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Câu trên được cắt nghĩa như sau:

*This is the picture. I bought it yesterday.*

**a. Các đại từ quan hệ/ Trạng từ quan hệ**

Các đại từ quan hệ được dùng để quy chiếu với danh từ đứng trước nó có thể chỉ người hay vật. Ngoài ra, còn có các từ quan hệ được dùng để thay thế một từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn hay lí do (còn gọi là trạng từ quan hệ).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Chủ ngữ** | **Tân ngữ** | **Sỏ’ hữu** |
| Chỉ người | who/ that | who/ whom/ that/ 0 | whose |
| Chỉ vật | which/ that | which/ that/ 0 | whose/ of which |

Lưu ý:

* THAT được dùng đế chỉ người hay vật, thay thế cho chủ ngữ hay tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ. Chỉ sử dụng THAT khi từ đứng trước nó là *all, everyone, everybody, anyone, someone* hay khi danh tù’ đứng trước nó có thể chỉ cho cả người lẫn vật.
* THAT và WHO không dùng sau giới từ.
* THAT không dùng sau dấu phẩy (trong mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định).
* Đại từ quan hệ có thể được lược bỏ khi nó làm tân ngừ trong mệnh đề quan hệ và nó không đứng sau giới từ.

Dưới đây là các từ thay thế cho các từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn, và lí do.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Noi chốn** | **Thòi gian** | **Lý do** |
| Trạng từ quan hệ | where | when | why |

**b. Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định**

* Mệnh đề quan hệ hạn định giúp nhận diện người/ vật được nêu lên trước đó.

e.g. *Is that the woman who wants to buy your car?*

Mệnh đề quan hệ *who wants to buy your car* làm rõ thêm *the woman,* để phân biệt với những người phụ nữ kháC. Nếu không có mệnh đề quan hệ, người nghe không biết rõ người nói đang muốn nói đến *the woman* nào. Dưới đây là các trường hợp cụ thể:

* Đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ:

e.g.1 *I met someone. He said he knew you.*

*—> I met someone who/ that said he knew you.*

e.g.2 *The man has been arrested. He robbed you.*

*- > The man who robbed you has been arrested.*

* Đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ:

e.g. *This is the book. It is about a famous blind musician.*

*—> This is the book which is about a famous blind musician.*

* Đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ:

e.g. *The man promised to come back. I met him.*

*The man who(m)/ that I met promised to come back.*

Khi đại từ quan hệ trong câu làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, nó có thể được lược bỏ:

*The man I met promised to come back.*

* Đại từ quan hệ chỉ người, đứng sau giới từ:

e.g. *The friend spoke French. 1 was travelling with him.*

Ta có hai cách viết:

*The friend who/ whom/ that I was travelling with spoke French.*

*The friend with whom I was travelling spoke French.*

* Đại từ quan hệ chỉ vật, đứng sau giới từ:

e.g. *The ladder began to slip. I was standing on the ladder.*

*- » The ladder which I was standing on began to slip.*

*—> The ladder on which I was standing began to slip.*

* Đại từ quan hệ chỉ sở hữu:

e.g. *The film is about a spy. His wife is caught by the enemy.*

*The film is about a spy whose wife is caught by the enemy.*

* Trạng từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn, thời gian, và lí do:

e.g. *This is the house. I was born in this house.*

Câu trên có thể được viết theo cách ta đã biết khi đại từ quan hệ đứng sau giới từ.

*This is the house in which I was born.*

Tuy nhiên, ta có thể thay *in this house* bằng *where* và ta có câu:

*This is the house where I was born.*

Tương tự ví dụ trên (thay giới từ và danh từ chỉ nơi chốn bằng *where),* ta có thể thay giới từ và danh từ chỉ thời gian bằng *when,* giới từ và danh từ chỉ lí do bằng *why.*

e.g. C*an you tell me the time? We can start at the time.*

*Can you tell me the time when we can start?*

e.g. *Please tell me the reason. You came late for that reason.*

*—> Please tell me the reason why you came late.*

**c. Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định**

Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định thường được dùng trong vãn viết hơn là văn nói. Mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ mang giá trị bổ sung thêm thông tin mà không dùng đế nhận diện danh từ đứng trước nó. Mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định phải được tách với mệnh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy.

e.g. *Th is is Mr Hung, who writes the script of the film.*

*This puppy, which my grandfather gave me on my birthday, is 9 months old.*

Lưu ý rang mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định không dùng THAT sau dấu phẩy và bắt buộc phải có đại từ quan hệ đi kèm.

**d. Mệnh đề quan hệ nâng cao**

* Mệnh đề quan hệ với cả câu không dùng để mô tả danh từ đứng trước nó mà là cả mệnh đề đằng trước.

1. g.j *He refused to do his share with the chores, which annoyed the others.*

*(His refusal to do his share with the chores annoyed the others.)* e.g.n *The rain rattled on the roof all night, which kept us awake.*

* Mệnh đề quan hệ với cả câu đứng sau dấu phẩy và chỉ dùng WHICH làm đại từ quan hệ.

**e. Mệnh đề quan hệ giản lược**

Mệnh đề quan hệ có thế được thay thế bằng một động từ nguyên thể, một động từ *V - ing* hay một động từ *V - ed/ V3.*

* Động từ nguyên thể được dùng
* khi danh từ đứng trước nó được bổ nghĩa bằng từ chỉ thứ tự: *the first, the second, the last, the only, N.N...* hay so sánh bậc nhất.

e.g. *As a captain, I will be the last man to leave the ship.*

*(As a captain, I will be the last man who leaves the ship.)*

* khi mệnh đề quan hệ diễn đạt mục đích hay sự cho phép.

e.g. *He has a lot of books to read during the term break.*

*(He has a lot of books that he can read during the term break./*

*He has a lot of books that he must read during the term break.)*

* Động từ *V - ing* được dùng khi đại từ quan hệ làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ và
* động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ đang ở thể tiếp diễn.

e.g. *The man who is standing ỉn the garden with my father is my teacher of English.*

*—> The man standing in the garden with my father is my teacher of English.*

* động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ diễn đạt một hành động thông lệ.

e.g. *Boys who attended my school at the time had to wear uniform.*

*Boys attending my school at the time had to wear uniform.*

* Động từ *V - ed/* Kđược dùng khi động từ ở mệnh đề quan hệ chia ở dạng bị động: e.g. *My children, who were born and bred in the city, never have a chance to see*

*the sun rise.*

*—> My children, bom and bred in the city, never have a chance to see the sun rise.*

1. Luyện tập
2. ***Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.***
3. He often\_\_\_\_\_\_ tennis in his free time.

A. plays B. is playing C. will play D. to pay

1. Surgeons use a\_\_\_\_\_\_ to perform an operation.

A scalpel B. razor blade C. sword D. knife

1. He is always busy. He has\_\_\_\_\_\_ time to relax.

A. much R a little C. little D. a lot of

1. She’s running slowly through the park. She’s\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. walking B. riding C. jogging D. driving

1. How do you say this fraction 3/5 in English?

A. three over fifth B. three - fifth

C. three – fifths D. three-fives

1. Nam’s parents are very\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his success.

A. please B. pleasant C. pleasing D. pleased

1. He is interested in\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.

A. working B. making C. studying D. doing

1. He can’t buy that bicycle because he has\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.

A. a lot of B. much C. little D. few

1. My sister is studying hard \_\_\_\_\_\_her exam.

A. to B. at C. in D. for

1. They are very\_\_\_\_\_\_ and have no time for a hobby.

A. full B. busy C. hurried D. hard

1. Peter is sometimes unsuccessful because he’s not \_\_\_\_\_\_of other people’s opinions.

A. tolerate B. tolerable C. tolerant D. tolerance

1. Every student\_\_\_\_\_\_ to finish this test in 45 minutes.

A. having B. had C. have D. has

1. Not many students know the\_\_\_\_\_\_ of learning English.

A. importance B. importantment C. important D. import

14. Your explanation\_\_\_\_\_\_reasonable.

A. is not sound B. does not sound

C. is not sounded D. is not sounding

15. “I\_\_\_\_\_\_it will come at all today?” - “Neither do I.”

A. think not B. not think C. don’t think D. do think not

16. My brother loves to watch baseball; I\_\_\_\_\_\_basketball.

A. prefer to watch B. to prefer watching

C. watch preferring D. preferring to watch

17. Who\_\_\_\_\_\_when John is likely to turn up.

A. know B. do know C. is knowing D. knows

18. The managers are\_\_\_\_\_\_a new work schedule now.

A. arranging B. arranging up C. be arrange D. to arranging

19. Ann is very temperamental. How do you\_\_\_\_\_\_her?

A. put up with B. put with C. put up to D. putting up with

20. My parents often\_\_\_\_\_\_after dinner.

A. go for a walk B. walking C. go a walk D. go to walking

21. It takes years to\_\_\_\_\_\_a foreign language.

A. access B. master C. outnumber D. address

22. The sky is getting dark. It\_\_\_\_\_\_rain is on its way.

A. looks B. looks like C. seems to D. will be

23. I\_\_\_\_\_\_am several important letters but nothing has arrived.

A. expected B. looked forward to C. waiting D. expecting

1. I usually wear skirts but today I\_\_\_\_\_\_ trousers.

A. wearing B. am wearing C. wear D. wears

1. Preserving natural resources \_\_\_\_\_\_of great importance.

A. is B. are being C. have been D. are

1. Your voice reminds me of somebody, but I can’t remember\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is B. who is C. who he is D. whom

1. I don’t\_\_\_\_\_\_ locking the door. Let me double - check.

A. remember B. forget C. remind D. A & B are correct

1. The flat\_\_\_\_\_\_ of three bedrooms, with a kitchen and a bathroom.

A. Composes B. Contains C. includes D. Consists

1. After Mary\_\_\_\_\_\_ her degree, she intends to work in her father’s company.

A. will finish B. is finishing

C. finishes D. will have finished

1. The boy, along with his classmates, \_\_\_\_\_\_just paid me a visit.

A. has B. have C. are D. is

1. - “When \_\_\_\_\_\_leaving for Toronto, Canada?”

- “We are planning to set out at 10 o’clock.”

A. are we B. will we C. will up D. are us

1. The man told us that the next train would arrive\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. at three thirty B. at three thirty o’clock

C. in three thirty D. in three thirty o’clock

1. I can meet you at Central Station. Will\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. Convenient for you B. that convenient

C. that be convenient D. you be convenient

1. I hope that this winter won’t be\_\_\_\_\_\_ last year.

A. as cold than B. so cold as C. as cold like D. so cold like

1. Let’s go ahead and do it now. Nothing\_\_\_\_\_\_ by waiting.

A. accomplishes B. will be accomplished

C. has accomplished D. accomplished

1. I think our guests will\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. be here shortly B. shortly be here

C. here be shortly D. here shortly be

1. The Smiths will move to New York. But we hope to\_\_\_\_\_\_ with them.

A. keep touch B. keep at touch C. keep on touch D. keep in touch

1. “I don’t think it\_\_\_\_\_\_ today?” - “No, I don’t think so.”

A. is raining B. rain C. will rain D. doesn’t rain

1. I shall do the job to the best of my\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Capacity B. ability C. knowledge D. talent

1. If it’s raining tomorrow, we shall have to put\_\_\_\_\_\_ the match till Sunday.

A. off B. away C. in D. on

1. It will be hard to say goodbye to Bill and Anne. We are\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the airport.

A. see them off B. see off them

C. seeing them off D. seeing off them

1. When you come tomorrow, why not\_\_\_\_\_\_ your brother with you?

A. fetch B. take C. bring D . Carry

43. You will see him when he\_\_\_\_\_\_ here tomorrow.

A. will come B. has come C. Come D. Comes

44. Tomorrow is Paul’s birthday. Let’s\_\_\_\_\_\_it

A. Celebrate B. Congratulate C. honor D. praise

45. He said\_\_\_\_\_\_ money from me again.

A. he will never borrow B. he never will borrow

C. he would never borrow D. he never would borrow

46. - “Those students\_\_\_\_\_\_ the annual school play.”

- “Yes, it is scheduled for next week.”

A. perform B. will perform

C. have performd D. going to perform

1. I’ll wait here \_\_\_\_\_\_ 8 o’clock.

A. since B. by C. for D. until

1. We won’t be able to go to the club\_\_\_\_\_\_ our parents give us permission

A. although B. nevertheless C. unless D. without

1. When will the meeting\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. hold on B. hold place

C. take one D. take place

50. I’ll give you another hour\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. making your mind up B. making up your mind

C. make up your mind D. to make up your mind

51. I will\_\_\_\_\_\_ the idea with the other teachers and see what they think about it.

A. explain B. argue C. discus D. talk

1. You will become ill \_\_\_\_\_\_you stop working so hard.

A. until B. when C. unless D. if

1. I’ll hand over all my files to my assistant before I\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. am leaving B. leave c. will leave D. shall leave

1. I’m looking\_\_\_\_\_\_ the summer holidays.

55. When Mr. Brown’s daughter\_\_\_\_\_\_ from university, he will be retired.

A. before

B. forward

c. for

D. forward to

A. will be graduating B. graduates

C. has graduated D. will graduate

1. When\_\_\_\_\_\_ give us your final decision?

A. are you B. will you C. going out to D. you going to

1. The more\_\_\_\_\_\_ we walk, the longer it will take us to get home.

A. slowest B. slower C. slowly D. slow

1. I’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_you just one more story before you go to sleep.

A. speak B. tell C. say D. talk

1. He will graduate in\_\_\_\_\_\_ two years.

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

1. He\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. will be here soon B. will here be soon

C. will be soon here D. soon will be here

1. He went to see the sights. He had a/an\_\_\_\_\_\_ tour.

A. investigating B. sightseeing C. reviewing D. interested

1. She was tired \_\_\_\_\_\_her long walk.

A. because B. since C. as D. because of

1. The driver\_\_\_\_\_\_ to read a newspaper while he for the lights to change.

A. had started - waited B. has started - has been waiting

C. was starting - has waited D. started - was waiting

1. When he \_\_\_\_\_\_all the letters, he took them to the post office.

A. has written B. had written C. wrote D. had been writing

1. We set off early \_\_\_\_\_\_we wouldn’t stuck in the traffic.

A. because B. so that C. although D. in case

1. On arriving home I found that she \_\_\_\_\_\_just a few minutes before.

A. left B. was leaving C. leaves D. had left

1. He said he\_\_\_\_\_\_ for five hours.

A. has been working B. has worked

C. worked D. had been working

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_my glasses and broke them.

A. fell B. dropped C. wore D. was wearing

1. “Where\_\_\_\_\_\_ last weekend?” - “I went to see my aunt and uncle.”

A. are you go B. do you go C. have you went D. did you go

1. When we woke up, everywhere had been \_\_\_\_\_\_snow.

A. Covered B. Covered by C. Covered with D. Covering

1. Until last year, “Mary Lester” was the largest ship that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was ever built B. has ever built

C. has ever been built D. had ever been built

1. We lived there\_\_\_\_\_\_ ten years.

A. for B. during C. since D. while

1. When John got home from work, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he has made a cup of coffee B. he was making a cup of coffee

C. he makes a cup of coffee D. he made a cup of coffee

1. After \_\_\_\_\_\_his homework, Tom went out to play with his friends.

A. finish B. to finish C. finishing D. finished

1. “Who was the woman I saw you laughing with yesterday?”-“She was\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. the woman next B. the next door woman

C. the woman next to the door D. the woman next by the door

1. She wanted to know\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hat and gloves.

A. where had I put B. where I had put

C. where did I put D. that where I had put

1. It was a hot day, and many people were\_\_\_\_\_\_ their way to the beach.

A. taking B. hitting C. making D. setting

1. After a lot of difficulty, he\_\_\_\_\_\_ to open the door.

D. realized

A. managed B. succeeded C. obtained

1. The car was badly smashed up, but the driver escaped without serious\_\_\_\_\_.

A. damage B. pain C. wound D. injury

1. The girls were playing at the gate \_\_\_\_\_\_Jane came.

A. when B. that C. which D. there

1. She said that she\_\_\_\_\_\_ you some day.

A. had visited B. has visited C. will visit D. would visit

1. She came into the room while they\_\_\_\_\_\_ television.

A. have watched B. watched

C. have been watching D. were watching

1. Mr. Smith said he would come but he \_\_\_\_\_\_yet.

A. did not come B. had not come

C. does not come D. has not come

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_books on this shelf were written by Dickens.

B. All the C. Every D. The all

A. Each

1. She said she felt tired as she \_\_\_\_\_\_for five hours.

A. had been working B. has worked

C. worked D. has been working

1. Did you \_\_\_\_\_\_anywhere interesting last weekend?

A. go B. going C. was D. went

1. By the time the police arrived, the thieves \_\_\_\_\_\_the stolen jewelry.

A. hide B. had hidden C. are hiding D. will have hiding

1. We spent\_\_\_\_\_\_ day sunbathing.

A. the whole B. all of C. whole D. whole of the

1. During his stay in Rome, Elmer\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of photographs.

A. pushed B. put C. took D. Caught

1. That was all she remembered. She couldn’t remember\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. some more B. any more C. no more D. none more

1. Instead of buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. repair B. to repair C. repairing D. repaired

1. It’s possible \_\_\_\_\_\_a train across Canada.

A. take B. to take C. taking D. to be taken

1. Now that we’ve finished painting the house, there is nothing left\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to do B. for doing C. be done D. for being done

1. Before we leave, let’s have Shelley \_\_\_\_\_\_a map for us so we won’t get lost.

A. draw B. to draw C. drawing D. drawn

1. I can hear a cat at\_\_\_\_\_\_ the window.

A. scratches B. to scratch C. scratching D. was scratching

1. I think your mother should let you\_\_\_\_\_\_ your own mind.

A. make up B. to make up C. making up D. made up

1. The police never found the money\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the robbery.

A. stealing B. be stolen C. steal D. stolen

1. Do you know what made so many people\_\_\_\_\_\_ their home?

A. evacuate B. to evacuate C. evacuated D. be evacuated

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_bread, you usually need flour, salt, and yeast.

A. Make B. To make C. Making D. For make

100. We saw our favorite ballet\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the theater last night.

A. perform B. performing C. performed D. in performing

1. He was never heard\_\_\_\_\_\_ “thank you” in his life.

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

102. I was delighted \_\_\_\_\_\_my old friends again.

A. to see B. seeing C. seen D. to be seen

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_to friends is nice but alone is also enjoyable.

A. Talk/ to be B. To talk/ be C. Talk/ be D. Talking/ being

1. I’d rather\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Elvis than the Beatles.

A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. listened

105. I can make myself \_\_\_\_\_\_pretty well in English.

A. understand B. to understand

C. understanding D. understood

1. “How about going to the theater?”-“OK, but I would rather \_\_\_\_a concert.”

A. attend B. to attend C. attending D. have attended

1. Neither my friends nor I\_\_\_\_\_\_ particularly interested in the training course

next month.

A. are B. am C. be D. being

1. It’s time you\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder for the next exam.

A. work B. are working C. worked D. have worked

1. Jim doesn’t speak very clearly\_\_\_\_\_.

A. It’s difficult to understand him B. It’s difficult for understanding him

C. He’s difficult in understanding D. It’s difficult to understand

1. We met when we were\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in holiday B. during holiday C. on holiday D. by holiday

111. I\_\_\_\_\_your uncle tomorrow, so I’ll give him your note.

A. have seen B. shall have seen

C. am seeing D. going to see

112. Why \_\_\_\_\_school yesterday?

A. hasn’t she been at B. she wasn’t at

C. isn’t she gone to D. wasn’t she at

113. I heard my name \_\_\_\_\_several times.

A. repeated B. repeat C. repeating D. to repeat

1. “Shall we go now?” - “No, let’s wait\_\_\_\_\_ it stop raining.”

A. since B. by C. for D. until

1. “I'm cold.” - “I\_\_\_\_\_ the window.”

A. am going close B. will close C. Close D. going to close

1. One of our lawyers\_\_\_\_\_ the case.

A. has studying B. has been studying

C. was studied D. had studying

1. It was Friday afternoon and the shops were full\_\_\_\_\_ customers.

A. of B. in C. by D. with

118. They\_\_\_\_\_ married in church last year.

A. are B. made C. got D. have

119. As the sun\_\_\_\_\_decided to go out.

A. shines B. has shine C. shine D. was shining

120. Only when she apologizes\_\_\_\_\_to her again.

A. I’ll speak B. will I speak C. that I speak D. I speak

121. Last night, we saw a meteor\_\_\_\_\_through the sky.

A. streaked B. to streak C. streak D. to have streaked

122. At the end of last month, we\_\_\_\_\_friends for ten years.

A. had been B. are C. would be D. have been

123. The skiers would rather through the mountains than go by bus.

A. to travel on train B. traveled by train

C. travel by train D. traveling by the train

124. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop \_\_\_\_\_lunch.

A. having B. to have C. having had D. for having

125. After Jessica\_\_\_\_\_ her degree, she intends to work in her father’s company

A. will finish B. finishes C. finished D. is finishing

126. As you \_\_\_\_\_your car at the moment, can I borrow it?

A. don’t use B. didn’t use C. aren’t using 127. When 127. When she saw a snake at her feet, she\_\_\_\_\_.

D. haven’t used

A. screamed B. was screaming

C. had screamed D. screams

128. When he realized that I \_\_\_\_\_.at him, he away.

A. looked - was turning B. was looking - turned

C. was looking - was turning D. looked - turned

129. I \_\_\_\_\_.the new Harry Potter book, so you can borrow my copy if you like.

A. finish B. am finishing C. have finished D. had finished

1. I was sure that I \_\_\_\_\_.him before.

A. met B. had met C. have met D. was meeting

1. Before I started the car, all of the passengers\_\_\_\_\_. their seat belts.

A. will buckle B. had buckled

C. was buckling D. have buckled

1. The minute I got the news about Sue I my parents.

A. phoned B. phoning C. had phoned D. have phoned

1. A lot\_\_\_\_\_ since I last\_\_\_\_\_ you

A. happened – saw B. happened - have seen

C. has happened – saw D. has happened - have seen

1. Your eyes are red. \_\_\_\_\_?

A. Did you cry B. Have you been crying

C. Have you been cried D. Do you cry

135. A small stone struck the windshield while we\_\_\_\_\_ down the gravel road.

A. drive B. were driving C. had driven D. had been driving

1. In the next few years, thousands of speed cameras\_\_\_\_\_ on major roads.

A. are appeared B. will appear

C. are appearing D. are going to appear

1. After she \_\_\_\_\_hospital, she had a long holiday.

A. leaves B. is leaving C. left D. has left

138. \_\_\_\_\_for a long time before you got a job?

A. Were you looking B. Have you looked

C. Have you been looking D. Had you looked

1. The film\_\_\_\_\_ by the time we to the cinema.

A. already began - got B. have already begun - got

C. had already begun - got D. already began – had got

1. A few people enjoyed the exhibition, but the majority were\_\_\_\_\_.

A. restrained B. admirable c. impartial D. disappointed

1. He rose from his chair and\_\_\_\_\_ her warmly.

A. protected B. replaced c. embraced D. appreciated

1. She showed her\_\_\_\_\_ by asking lots of trivial questions.

A. experience B. experienced c. inexperienced D. inexperience

1. Not a word\_\_\_\_\_ since the exam started.

A. she wrote B. she had written C. had she written D. she has written

1. Among the many valuable paintings in the gallery\_\_\_\_\_ a self - portrait by Picasso.

A. is B. are C. be D. were

1. I’m sorry you’ve missed the train, it\_\_\_\_\_ five minutes ago.

A. had left B. left C. has left D. has been left

1. It was\_\_\_\_\_ that everyone answered it correctly.

A. so a simple question B. such a simple question

C. too simple question D. a more simple question

1. The university\_\_\_\_\_ by private funds as well as by tuition income and grants.

A. is supported B. supports C. is supporting D. has supported

1. Better health care and agriculture have led to rapid population\_\_\_\_\_.

A. grow B. growing c. grown D. growth

1. Pressure on natural resources will \_\_\_\_\_as we face a population explosion.

A. increase B. decrease c. decline D. raise

1. Her first novel has been\_\_\_\_\_ acclaimed as a masterpiece.

A. nation B. national c. internationally D. international

1. If the technology\_\_\_\_\_ available, we would be able to expand the business.

A. would become B. were become c. had become D. became

1. If the North Sea \_\_\_\_\_in winter, you could walk from London to Oslo.

A. freezes B. froze

C. should freeze D. should happen to freeze

1. It would have been a much more serious accident\_\_\_\_\_ fast at the time.

A. was she driving B. had she been driving

C. she had driven D. if she drove

154.I’ll give you a lift if it\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is raining B. rained C. will rain D. had rained

155. They couldn’t decide\_\_\_\_\_ it was worth re - sitting the exam.

A. if not B. whether C. if or not D. whether not

156. \_\_\_\_\_in my seventies and rather unfit, I might consider taking up squash.

A. Were I not B. Was I not C. Weren’t I D. If I am not

157. The panda’s\_\_\_\_\_ habitat is the bamboo forest.

A. nature B. natural C. naturalized D. naturally

1. Learners can feel very\_\_\_\_\_ if the exercise is too difficult.

A. Courageous B. encouraging C. discouraged D. discouragingly

1. The \_\_\_\_\_friendly products are designed not to harm the natural environment.

A. environment B. environmental

C. environmentally D. environmentalism

1. The waste from the chemical factory is extremely\_\_\_\_\_

A. harm B. harmful

C. unharmed D. harmless

1. People are destroying the air by adding\_\_\_\_\_ to it.

A. pollutants B. polluters C. pollution D. polluted

162. 14 percent of primate species are highly\_\_\_\_\_.

A. danger B. dangerous C. endanger D. endangered

163. The \_\_\_\_\_of old buildings should be taken into consideration

A. preserve B. preservation C. preservative D. preserves

164. Animal\_\_\_\_\_ supporters gathered to protest against hunting.

A. protect B. protection C. protective D. protectionist

1. The main threat to the \_\_\_\_\_of these creatures comes from their loss of habitat.

A. survive B. survivor C. survival D. survivable

1. Jean Fragonard was a French artist\_\_\_\_\_ portraits of children.

A. whose paintings B. who has painted

C. who painted D. whose painted

1. The smoke from burning fuels causes pollution if it\_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere.

A. releases B. is released C. will be released D. released

1. Portland, Maine, is\_\_\_\_\_ the poet spent his early years.

A. where B. it where C. where is D. which is where

1. Walkers can unwittingly damage the fragile environment\_\_\_\_\_.

A. that the birds live B. where the birds live in

C. which live the birds D. in which the birds live

1. Wild animals\_\_\_\_\_ in their natural habitat will have a better and longer life

than those which are kept in protected areas.

A. live B. to live C. living D. lived

1. There should be some measures to protect the humpback whale, \_\_\_\_\_an endangered species.

A. to consider B. which is considered C. Consider D. is considered

1. We should participate in the movement \_\_\_\_\_ to conserve the natural environment.

A. organized B. to organize C. organizing D. organize

1. The purchase of wild animals.

A. have to be ban B. must ban

C. should ban D. must be banned

1. The school has been given 20 computers, half of are brand new.

A. that B. those C. them D. which

1. The computer, \_\_\_\_\_the memory capacity has just been upgraded, is among the latest generations.

A. that B. whose C. of which D. which of

176. \_\_\_\_\_is more interested in rhythm than in melody is apparent from his compositions.

A. That Philip Glass B. Philip Glass, who

C. Philip Glass D. Because Philip Glass

1. There are over 2,000 varieties of snakes, \_\_\_\_\_are harmless to humans.

A. mostly they B. most of them C. most of which D. which most

1. For many years people have wondered \_\_\_\_\_ exists elsewhere in the universe.

A. that life B. life which C. whether life D. life as it

1. Computers and new methods of communication \_\_\_\_\_the modem office.

A. have revolutionized B. to have revolutionized

C. that have revolutionized D. has revolutionized

1. Seldom \_\_\_\_\_each other anymore.

A. we have seen B. do we see C. we do see D. we see

1. Choose the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.
2. “Sorry, I can’t find the books you asked for.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Don’t mention it. B. It’s your fault.

C. I won’t forgive you. D. Thanks anyway.

1. “If you like I can mail this letter for you.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Please give me a hand. B. That’s very kind of you.

C. No, go ahead. D. No problem.

1. “Hey, Tom, what’s up?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, definitely! B. You are lucky.

C. Oh, not much. D. Not at all.

1. “It’s rather cold in here. Do you mind if I close the window?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, please. B. Sure, please. C. No, go ahead. D. I don’t like it.

1. “Oh, I’ve failed the driving test again!” - “This is not the end of the world.”

A. Cheer up! B. No problem. C. Good luck! D. You’re welcome.

1. “You’re a great dancer. I wish I could do half as well as you.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Don’t mention it. B. Oh, thank you very much.

C. You’re right. D. You’re too kind.

1. “Why not go and have dinner in a restaurant?” - “It’s too expensive.”

A. Why not? B. I’m sure. C. I agree. D. I’m afraid not.

1. “It’s been a wonderful evening. Thank you very much.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. It’s OK. B. No, thanks. C. My pleasure. D. It doesn’t matter.

1. “\_\_\_\_\_” - “I’m fine. Thanks.”

A. How old are you? B. How do you do?

C. How are you? D. What’s wrong?

1. “Wow. I’ve never seen such a nice shirt.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Oh, I don’t know. B. I’m glad you like it.

C. Yes, definitely. D. You’re welcome.

1. “If I’m a bit late, wait for me.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Am I early? B. I think so. C. Not yet. D. All right.

1. “I’m sorry, we don’t have your size.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I’ll take it. B. I hope so. C. What a pity! D. I don’t like it.

1. “Will you be able to come to the meeting?” — “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Of course, you will. B. I do.

C. I’m afraid not. D. You must be kidding!

1. “Thank you very much for a lovely party.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Cheer. B. I hope so. C. What a pity! D. You’re welcome.

1. “I’ll make some sandwiches for lunch.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Is there some for you? B. What is it made of?

C. I really don’t mind. D. Would you like some help?

1. “I believe that supermarkets are much better than traditional markets.” \_\_\_\_\_ “Each has its own features.”

A. I disagree with you. B. I couldn’t agree with you more.

C. I can’t help thinking the same. D. That’s completely true.

1. “Do you feel like going to the cinema tonight?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I think so. B. I don’t agree. I’m afraid.

C. You’re welcome. D. That would be great.

1. “Are you getting a new flat this year?” - “\_\_\_\_\_I can’t even afford to pay my bills.”

A. Without question.

B. Good idea!

D. You must be kidding!

C. Are you sure?

1. “Would you like a glass of wine?” – “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Cheers. For our health.

B. No, thanks. I don’t drink alcohol.

D. Never mind. It doesn’t matter.

C. Thanks. Here you are.

1. “I’ll see you next time.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Yes, I’d love to. B. Never mind. C. Not at all. D. Sure. Bye.

1. “Do you need any help with your luggage?” - “No, \_\_\_\_\_”.

A. don’t mention it B. I’m fine, thanks

C. never mind D. it doesn’t matter

1. Customer: “Can I try these clothes on?” Shop assistance: “\_\_\_\_\_”
2. Of course. The fitting room’s over there.
3. Certainly you can. Take it at ease.

C. Never mind. Here you are.

D. Thanks. I just have a look.

23. “Can I have a big mug, please?” - “Sure. \_\_\_\_\_”

A. Go ahead. B. Here you are.

C. You are welcome. D. My pleasure.

24. “What about going to National Museum this weekend?” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I agree with you. B. I will accept that

C. Yes, let’s do that. D. Me, too.

25. “Can I bring a friend to the party?” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. It’s nice. B. Of course. C. Don’t worry. D. I hope so.

1. “Don’t tell anybody!” - “ ”

A. I won’t. B. I do. C. I can D. . I wouldn’t.

27. “Merry Christmas!” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Thank you! B. Happy to you! C. Good! D. The same to you!

28. “Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?” - “’

A. Yes, I am so glad. B. No, thanks.

C. Sorry, the seat is taken. D. Yes. You can sit here.

1. “Oh, no! I can’t find my credit card!” - “\_\_\_\_\_”
2. Thank you for letting me know.
3. Don’t worry. They will be back very soon.

C. It is a nice surprise. You should be glad about it!

D. Chill out. Try to remember when you last used it.

1. “Your parents must be proud of your results at school.” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Sorry to hear that. B. I am glad you like it.

C. Thanks. It’s certainly encouraging. D. Of course.

31. - John: “I’ve passed my final exam.”

- Tom: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Good luck! B. It’s nice of you to say so.

C. That’s a good idea. D. Congratulations.

32. “- Tom: “Sorry, I forgot to phone you last night.”.”-“\_\_\_\_”

Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I have nothing to tell you. B. Oh. Poor me.

C. Never mind. D. You were absent - minded.

1. “Have you been to London?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. No, but I hope to go there one day. B. No, I didn’t go there last year.

C. London is a nice place to visit. D. No, it was a long time ago.

1. - Kate: “How lovely your cats are!”

* David: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Really? They are. B. Thank you, it is nice of you to say so.

C. Can you say it again? D. I love them, too.

1. “Thank you for inviting me, but I’ve already made other plans.” – “\_\_\_\_\_\_

Maybe another time.

A. Oh, what’s a pity! B. I hope you enjoy it.

C. That’s good. D. Great! I really had a good time.

1. “Shall I wait for you? - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Why ask such a question? B. No need to ask.

C. No, don’t bother. D. Yes, of course.

1. - Shop assistance: “\_\_\_\_\_”

- Customer: “I’m just looking.

A. What do you do? B. What are you doing?

C. What can I do for you? D. What can I offer you?

1. - Jane: “Would you like to go to the cinema with us tonight?”

- Marry: “\_\_\_\_\_I have much work to do.”

A. I’d like to. B. No, I won’t. C. No, thanks. D. Yes, I will.

1. “Could I speak to Ms. Nancy, please?” - “Yes,\_\_\_\_\_\_!”

A. I am here B. what do I do C. my pleasure D. speaking

1. “I can’t stand his bad behavior any more!” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. So do I. B. So can’t I. C. Neither can I. D. I can’t too.

1. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.
2. I recently posted an advertisement for a vacancy in Sales Department.

A. available room B. available seat

C. available space D. available position

1. I lived in the U.S. for ten years, so I’ve lost touch with British politics.

A. become unaware of B. forgotten about

C. become confused about D. stopped talking about

1. The law made wearing seat belts in cars compulsory.

A. necessary B. optional C. obligatory D. redundant

1. Some research has shown a strong association between pesticide and certain diseases.

A. Cooperation B. Connection C. Consequence D. Cause

1. Reaching 35 and obviously aging, Jane has to make up her mind on her future very soon.

A. give a thought about B. prepare a plan for

C. make a decision on D. pay attention to

1. The stock market crash marked the start of a severe depression.

A. recession B. unhappiness C. development D. boom

1. Many new graduates take a part - time job and barely make ends meet every month.

A. become a professional B. balance study and work

C. put aside extra money D. earn enough to live

1. Tonny was so absorbed in his assignment that he forgot all about his dinner in the oven.

A. busy B. interested C. obliged D. distracted

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

A. Casual B. Careless C. embarrassing D. impolite

1. Teachers said he was disruptive and his behaviour had adverse influence on other students.

A. difficult B. active C. troublesome D. offensive

1. To get the best deal on a new car, you need to know what a car is really worth.

A. pay the lowest price B. get the highest quality

C. save the most amount of petrol D. reach the fastest agreement

1. Fortunate people notice opportunities that happen by chance more often than unlucky people.

A. purposefully B. Coincidentally C. momentarily D. accidentally

1. My grandfather always tells me that no one is always good - everyone has a dark hidden side.

A. part B. opinion C. soul D. Character

1. Don’t ask your father which key to press - he doesn’t have a clue about computers.

A. learn B. guess C. know D. talk

1. Her article on diet startled many people into changing their eating habits.

A. frightened B. upset C. rushed D. encouraged

1. The nutritionist stressed the importance of fresh fruit and vegetables in the diet.

A. pronounced B. worried C. emphasized D. repeated

1. Only a first - rate education will enable our students to compete with the best in the world, especially in core subjects such as English, mathematics and science.

A. the simplest B. the most difficult

C. the most important D. the most popular

1. He’s been running his own company since he left school.

A. managing B. starting C. planning D. jogging

1. Just like Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated non - violent methods of struggle, Picasso fought against fascism by peaceful means.

A. used B. supported C. insisted

D. determined

1. We need to create a culture of tolerance and forgiveness and join hands as one nation.

A. work together B. shake hands

C. take action D. hold each other’s hand

1. Traditional cultural values are often central to the way a community or group defines itself.

A. lessons B. habits C. Customs D. beliefs

1. She was determined to get that project finished on time.

A. suffered a lot of pain B. made herself die

C. put herself in a dangerous situation D. made a lot of effort

1. We are conducting a survey to find out what our customers think of their local bus service.

A. making up B. Carrying out C. taking part in D. responding

1. You can make a good living in sales if you have the right attitude and strategies.

A. live a good life B. earn a lot of money

C. have a comfortable lifestyle D. achieve considerable success

1. This is a book to dip into, not to read at a gallop.

A. read bits here and there B. read every word carefully

C. read from cover to cover D. read the first few pages

1. The government has launched a new road safety campaign in an attempt to reduce the number of road accidents.

A. to aim to B. to try to C. to plan to D. to intend to

1. Sorry, I’m late. A problem came up with the keys.

A. rose B. became available

C. appeared D. happened

1. I tried to catch her eye, but she had already turned away.

A. look at her B. get her attention

C. wave at her D. follow with her

1. Most of the information in her article was complete rubbish.

A. trivia B. waste C.joke D. nonsense

1. We must make sure that tourism develops in harmony with the environment.

A. in support of B. parallel to

C. without damaging D. at the same time with

31. I think we can safely say now that we have got our money back, we are home and dry.

A. have been successful B. have not got wet

C. have got no water D. have got home dry

1. Crime frequently increase during periods of social upheaval.

A. ruin B. unrest C. havoc D. trends

1. The evening would have been more enjoyable if all the extraneous activities had been dropped from the program.

A. irrelevant B. excessive C. overextended D. exceptional

1. The whole village was wiped out in the bombing raids.

A. Changed completely B. Cleaned well

C. destroyed completely D. removed quickly

1. He drives me to the edge because he never stops talking.

A. irritates me B. steers me C. moves me D. frightens me

1. “Would you like some more to eat?” - “No, thank you. I’ve had more than enough already.”

A. amount B. little C. pour D. plenty

1. Although the hours are longer, John earns more in his new job.

A. gets on B. brings in C. makes out D. takes up

1. After her mother died, she was raised by her grandparents.

A. grown up B. brought up C. Come into D. put up

1. Thanks to her regular workouts and sensible diet she certainly strikes me as in the pink.

A. in extreme health B. in good health

C. in absolute health D. in clear health

1. He wasn’t able to manage with the stress and strains of the job.

A. Cope B. succeed C. administer D. acquire

1. The band’s first album is due for release later this month.

A. late B. expected C. improper D. early

1. The factory is fined for discharging dangerous chemicals into the river.

A. releasing B. increasing C. decreasing D. keeping

1. You will need a sound understanding of basic teaching skills if you want to enter the classroom with great confidence.

A. sufficient B. detective C. inadequate D. thorough

1. He was one of the most outstanding performers at the live show last night.

A. easy – looking B. important C. well - known D. impressive

1. They are going to suffer a lot of criticism for increasing bus fare so much.

A. put across B. get into C. stand in with D. Come in for

1. The lost hikers stayed alive by eating wild berries and drinking spring water.

A. revived B. surprised C. Connived D. survived

1. Father has lost his job. so we’ll have to tighten our belt to avoid getting into debt.

A. earn money B. spend money C. sit still D. economize

1. She was brought up in a well - off family. She can’t understand the problems we are facing.

A. wealthy B. kind C. broke D. poor

1. For calculating a calendar, it is convenient to use the tropical solar year.

A. practical B. Critical C. necessary D. appropriate

1. The medical community continues to make progress in the fight against cancer.

A. speed B. expect more C. do better D. treat better

1. As all of us cannot be available today, let’s put off the discussion till later.

A. present for the event B. scheduled for the event

C. arranged for the event D. appointed for the event

1. The detective’s resourcefulness helped him solve the mystery.

A. assistance B. family C. skill D. money

1. The president of the company will resign at the end of the fiscal year.

A. get a raise B. reserve C. quit D. relocate

1. Professor Johnson has a thorough knowledge of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

A. Complete B. wonderful C. hazy D. scientific

1. Unfortunately the cooker overheated and then exploded and so it really wasn’t long before the whole house was alight.

A. in light B. on fire C. with fire D. with light

1. I’ve looked everywhere for my passport and can only assume it has gone

astray.

A. got freed B. got taken C. got missed D. got lost

1. Don’t worry we’ll see you’re all right.

A. look at you B. look on you C. look for you D. look after you

1. Although they hold similar political views, their religious beliefs present a striking contrast.

A. minor comparison B. interesting resemblance

C. significant difference D. Complete coincidence

1. These were the people who advocated using force to stop school violence.

A. openly criticized B. publicly said

C. publicly supported D. strongly condemned

1. The shop assistant was totally bewildered by the customer’s behavior.

A. disgusted B. puzzled C. angry D. upset

1. He didn’t bat an eyelid when he realized he failed the exam again.

A. wasn’t happy B. didn’t want to see

C. wasn’t surprised D. didn’t care

1. Ralph Nader was the most prominent leader of the U.S. Consumer protection movement.

A. Casual B. significant C. particular D. aggressive

1. The Industrial Revolution marked the beginning of an epoch of exodus from rural areas to cities.

A. episode B. period C. migration D. story

1. We had to list the chronology of events in World War II on our test.

A. Catastrophe B. time sequence C. disaster D. discrepancy

1. You may find that jogging is detrimental to your health rather than beneficial.

A. helpful B. facile C. depressing D. harmful

1. The power failure at dinnertime caused consternation among the city’s housewives.

A. disability B. deliberation C. dismay D. distaste

1. The hostess was affronted by Bill’s failure to thank her for dinner.

A. affable B. offended C. afflicted D. Confronted

1. The notice should be put in the most conspicuous place so that all the students can be well - informed.

A. easily seen B. beautiful C. popular D. suspicious

1. I prefer to talk to people face to face rather than talk on the phone.

A. facing them B. in person C. looking at them D. seeing them

1. Anthropologists believe that in the sixteenth century a few thousands Inuits inhabited northern Canada.

A. threatened B. governed C. lived in D. fought over

1. Leontyne Price has excelled as an opera singer since the 1960’s, receiving worldwide recognition as a result of her artistry.

A. showed interest B. liked to perform

C. begun to improve D. been superior

1. With the dawn of space exploration, the notion that atmospheric conditions on Earth may be unique in the solar system was strengthened.

A. expansion B. beginning C. Continuation D. outcome

1. The situation seems to be changing minute by minute.

A. from time to time B. time after time

C. again and again D. very rapidly

1. I think we have solved this problem once and for all.

A. in the end B. forever C. temporarily D. for everybody

1. A woman had a narrow escape when the car came round the comer.

A. was hurt B. was nearly hurt C. ran away D. hit the car

1. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.
2. The problem is due to discipline, or, more precisely, the lack of discipline, in schools.

A. informally B. flexibly C. Casually D. wrongly

1. True friendship is not common, and there are many people who seem incapable of it.

A. prevalent B. superior C. unique D. temporary

1. If you are at a loose end this weekend, I will show you round the city.

A. free B. confident C. occupied D. reluctant

1. Susan lost her head when she suddenly woke up and saw the house on fire.

A. kept calm B. became panic C. lost control D. get confused

1. Henry has found a temporary job in a factory.

A. eternal B. genuine C. permanent D. satisfactory

1. Mr Smith’s new neighbors appear to be very friendly.

A. amicable B. inapplicable C. hostile D. futile

1. The consequences of the typhoon were disastrous due to the lack of precautionary measures.

A. damaging B. beneficial C. severe D. physical

1. There should be new measures to discourage car use in favor of public transport.

A. prevent B. encourage C. disapprove D. disconnect

1. In one well - known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people.

A. become aware B. puzzle C. recall D. miss

1. Other characters may think that a problem is inexplicable, but Poe’s detective, C. Auguste Dupin, finds it easy to understand.

A. boring B. mysterious C. evident D. simple

1. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

A. explicit B. implicit C. obscure D. odd

1. Due to an increase in population and the use of nearby land for farming, there are toxic levels of chemicals in the water.

A. drop B. lowness C. shortage D. illness

1. They have not made any effort to integrate with the local community.

A. Cooperate B. put together C. separate D. Connected

1. There has been insufficient rainfall over the past two years, and farmers are having trouble.

A. adequate B. unsatisfactory C. limited D. dominant

15. I don’t like the way he refers to his problems obliquely.

A. directly B. indirectly C. politely D. impolitely

1. My little daughter would spend an inordinate amount of time in the shop, deciding exactly which comics she was going to buy.

A. excessive B. limited C. required D. abundant

1. Thousands are going starving because of the failure of this year’s harvest.

A. hungry B. poor C. rich D. full

1. Td like to install some money into my bank account.

A. withdraw some money from B. put some money into

C. give some money out D. leave some money aside

1. The relationship between structure, process and outcome is very unclear.

A. disappear B. external C. apparent D. uncertain

1. The situation in the country has remained relatively stable for a few months now.

A. Constant B. Changeable C. objective D. ignorant

1. We offered a speedy and secure service of transferring money in less than 24 hours.

A. uninterested B. unsure C. open D. slow

1. The clubs meet on the last Thursday of every month in a dilapidated palace.

A. furnished B. regenerated C. renovated D. neglected

1. There has been discernible improvement in the noise levels since lorries were banned.

A. insignificant B. Clear C. distinguishable D. thin

1. In remote communities, it’s important to replenish stocks before the winter sets in.

A. empty B. refill C. repeat D. remake

1. Population growth rates vary among regions and even among countries within the same region.

A. stay unchanged B. remain unstable C. fluctuate D. restrain

1. In some countries, the disease burden could be prevented through environmental improvements.

A. something to suffer B. something enjoyable

C. something sad D. something to entertain

1. After five days on trial, the court found him innocent of the crime and he was released.

A. innovative B. benevolent C. guilty D. naive

1. Affluent families find it easier to support their children financially.

A. Wealthy B. Impoverished C. Privileged D. Well - off

1. Fruit and vegetables grew in abundance on the island. The islanders even exported the surplus.

A. large quantity B. small quantity C. excess D. sufficiency

1. There is growing concern about the way man has destroyed the environment.

A. ease B. attraction C. Consideration D. speculation

1. The Green Party have called for a substantial reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases by the UK.

A. gradual B. small C. significant D. huge

1. We went through the report thoroughly but the information we wanted wasn’t given anywhere.

A. repeatedly B. Completely C. slowly D. Carelessly

1. She called me this morning at the office and we had a brief chat.

A. lengthy B. friendly C. short D. private

1. Around one comer, a hundred goats suddenly appeared, in no apparent hurry to let us by.

A. paraded B. left C. vanished D. showed up

1. Global warming is one of the major problems facing our planet.

A. Common B. minor C. important D. serious

1. If we view the problem from a different angle, a solution may become more obvious.

A. practical B. straightforward C. noticeable D. unclear

1. If you’re willing to fly at night, you can get a much cheaper ticket.

A. unprepared B. ready C. happy D. reluctant

1. People should have the courage to stand up for their beliefs.

A. weakness B. Cowardice C. power D. bravery

1. I find it hard to work at home because there are too many distractions.

A. unawareness B. unconcern C. attention D. Carelessness

1. He hoped the company would help him in finding stable accommodation.

A. poor B. permanent C. short - term D. suitable

1. Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.
2. I look (A) forward (B) to see you (C) on Tuesday (D) after work.
3. I (A) didn’t see (B) someone (C) on the way (D) to your house.
4. It is (A) sure that (B) one day she will (C) pass (D) her examinations.
5. I don’t (A) think I have (B) ever (C) red one of his (D) books.
6. I (A) never have been (B) to see that film (C) at (D) the local cinema.
7. (A) Whenever I open my mouth (B) to speak English I always feel that (C) peoples are laughing and that (D) makes me nervous.
8. What I find is that (A) either I make a bad grammatical mistake (B) also I pronounce the word (C) the wrong (D) way.
9. I wonder if you (A) have ever (B) visit my country because more and more (C) tourists are (D) coming now.
10. I hope one day you (A) will come and I hope that I haven’t (B) done too (C) many mistakes in my (D) sentences.
11. I (A) expect you will understand (B) most of what I have written and that you are not (C) effected too much (D) by the mistakes.
12. He didn’t give (A) me (B) any ink, so I (C) couldn’t write (D) no more.
13. Either Peter (A) or Mary (B) have left (C) the door (D) unlocked.
14. The film (A) on television (B) made us so (C) boring that we went (D) to bed early.
15. If he (A) does a mistake, (B) will he (C) feel sorry (D) for it?
16. John decided (A) buying a new car in the morning, (B) but in the afternoon he (C) changed (D) his mind.
17. I went (A) to the library (B) to get (C) as many information (D) as I could.
18. (A) When (B) it is possible, I (C) will help you (D) later today.
19. (A) No matter what happens, he (B) will not let me (C) to borrow (D) his computer.
20. I think (A) it is a (B) spend (C) of money to buy (D) cigarettes.
21. (A) Tonight I’m (B) going to stay (C) at home (D) with meself.

21. I (A) have a very (B) interested job because (C) as a journalist I meet (D) many people.

1. My boss (A) watches me very closely and always lets me (B) know how I am (C) doing my job and always tells me if I am doing (D) bad.
2. You (A) probably have never (B) heard of my country or the town (C) where I live because they are very far (D) of your home.
3. I would like you (A) at see some pictures (B) of my country and I will attach them (C) to my next (D) report.
4. I am sure you (A) can learn (B) a lot (C) about other countries by (D) watch television.
5. (A) Since the liberation (B) many changes (C) has taken place (D) in the whole country.
6. (A) My mother still (B) spends 14 hours (C) a day (D) do the housework.
7. Her parents (A) don’t allow (B) her (C) go out (D) in the evening.
8. (A) Do you know (B) Jim’s brother (C) who house (D) is in your neighbourhood?
9. He never (A) takes a day (B) off work and when he is (C) at work he always works very (D) hardly.
10. My (A) language has (B) the same grammar (C) with (D) yours.
11. He finds it very (A) difficult to communicate (B) with people who (C) doesn’t speak the same language (D) as his.
12. Time (A) spends very (B) slowly when you are waiting (C) for a bus (D) to arrive.
13. Every year Bob and Alice (A) spend a few (B) day (C) at the same hotel (D) by the sea.
14. James (A) which has (B) just received a promotion is the (C) best worker (D) of our company.
15. The boy (A) whom I spoke (B) to on the phone last night (C) is very interested (D) on Mathematics.
16. Our teacher (A) told us that we (B) had done our (C) homeworks very (D) carefully.
17. She found it (A) hard to (B) concentrating on her book (C) because of (D) the noise.
18. “Have you met (A) Bill’s sisters?” - “I’ve met (B) one. I didn’t know he (C) had (D) other sister.”
19. Customs are (A) different from (B) one regions (C) of the country (D) to another.
20. The (A) job as a (B) booksell helps her (C) to support (D) her family.
21. (A) Mastering foreign (B) languages (C) are not (D) an easy process.
22. (A) Some artists use traditional designs (C) while (D) another use modem themes.
23. (A) What ever (B) difficult he (C) may encounter, he’ll try (D) his best to overcome.
24. I (A) found (B) it (C) wonderfully to travel (D) abroad.
25. When she (A) was asked for her (B) opinion on the course, she said it (C) had been a (D) waist of time.
26. They (A) have been writing to (B) each others since they (C) were (D) children.
27. (A) I’m not often traveling (B) by air because the cost of (C) flying (D) is very high.
28. (A) I try to (B) remembering your name but I’m afraid I (C) can’t remember (D) it.
29. (A) I’d prefer to do it (B) on myself because (C) other people (D) make me nervous.
30. Choose the option that expresses the same idea as the given sentence.
31. The meal we had in the restaurant was so nice.
32. It was such a nice meal in the restaurant.
33. The restaurant served nice meals.

C. The restaurant where we had the meal was so nice.

D. We had a meal in a nice restaurant.

1. That’s the garage where I left my car last week.
2. I had my car repaired last week.
3. I had my car repaired since last week.

C. That’s the garage where I went to have my car repaired last week.

D. I have had my car repaired for last week.

1. “What do you think Steve is doing in the garden?” she asked.
2. She asked what Steve is doing in the garden.
3. She asked what is Steve doing in the garden.

C. She asked what was Steve doing in the garden.

D. She asked what Steve was doing in the garden.

1. The school I studied at last year was better than this one.
2. This school is not as good as my last one.
3. This school was not as good as my last one.

C. I studied in a good as my last one.

D. My last school is not as good as this one.

1. Sally decided not to do her homework and went to a night club.
2. Sally went to a night club because she didn’t have any homework.
3. Sally went to a night club instead of doing her homework.

C. Sally was too lazy to do her homework.

D. Sally went to a night club after doing her homework.

1. We stayed in that hotel despite the noise.
2. Despite the hotel was noisy, we stayed there.
3. We stayed in that noisy hotel, and we enjoyed it.

C. Although that hotel was noisy, we stayed there.

D. Because of the noise, we stayed in that hotel.

1. I was astonished that she didn’t pass her exam.
2. That she didn’t pass her exam astonished me.
3. I was astonished that her exam was not over.

C. I was astonished that she passed her exam.

D. She didn’t pass her exam, which astonished her.

1. She hasn’t played the piano for five years.
2. The last time she played the piano five years ago.
3. She played the piano five years ago.

C. The last time she played the piano was five years ago.

D. She doesn’t play piano five years ago.

1. He lost his job three months ago.
2. It has been three months since he has lost his job.
3. It is three months since he lost his job.

C. They are three months since he lost his job.

D. It is three months ago since he lost his job.

1. When they arrived, all the good seats were already taken.
2. They didn’t get good seats because they arrived too late.
3. They arrived early enough to get good seats.

C. They had to stand for the whole show.

D. They didn’t get good seats although they arrived early.

1. Tom said, “I want to visit my friends this weekend.”
2. Tom said he wants to visit his friends this weekend.
3. Tom said he wanted to visit his friends this weekend.

C. Tom said he wants to visit his friends that weekend.

D. Tom said he wanted to visit his friends that weekend.

1. You must never take your helmet off while you are riding a motorcycle.
2. Helmets must be worn at all times when riding a motorcycle.
3. You must never wear your helmet while you are riding a motorcycle.

C. Helmets should be taken off at all times when riding a motorcycle.

D. You must never take off your helmet.

1. They wanted to apologize for their behavior; that’s why they paid for dinner.
2. They felt sorry for paying for dinner.
3. They apologized for paying for dinner.

C. They behaved badly by paying for dinner.

D. They paid for dinner in order to apologize for their behavior.

1. It isn’t necessary to bring skis as they are included in the package.
2. You don’t have to bring skis as they are included in the package.
3. You must bring skis as they are not included in the package.

C. You need to bring skis as they are not included in the package.

D. You have to bring skis as they are included in the package.

1. I thought parking was allowed here.
2. In my opinion, parking wasn’t allowed here.
3. I was under the impression that parking was allowed there.

C. They allowed people to park here.

D. They didn’t allow people to park here.

1. Jerry said, “I’m studying English a lot at the moment.”
2. Jerry said I am studying English a lot at the moment.
3. Jerry said he is studying English a lot at the moment.

C. Jerry said I was studying English a lot at the moment.

D. Jerry said he was studying English a lot at the moment.

1. When I was a child, we would go to the local park every Saturday afternoon.
2. When I was a child, we used to go to the local park every Saturday afternoon.
3. When I was a child, I never went to the local park every Saturday afternoon.

C. We are used to going to the local park every Saturday afternoon.

D. We have been used to the local park every Saturday afternoon since I was a child.

1. They moved to this suburb in 1997.
2. They lived in this suburb in 1997.
3. They have moved to this suburb since 1997.

C. They have lived in this suburb since 1997.

D. They have lived in this suburb before.

1. They managed to finish the project in time for the presentation.
2. The project will be finished in time for the presentation.
3. They succeeded to finish the project in time for the presentation.

C. They succeeded in finishing the project in time for the presentation.

D. It was difficult for them to finish the project in time for the presentation.

1. Jane allows her children to stay up to midnight on Saturday evenings.
2. Jane let her children to stay up late on Saturdays.
3. Jane let her children stay up late on Saturdays.

C. Jane lets her children to stay up late on Saturdays.

D. Jane lets her children stay up late on Saturdays.

1. We bought our house last year.
2. Our house was sold last year.
3. Our house was bought last year.

C. Our house has been bought for a year.

D. Our house has been bought since last year.

1. Would you please give me a hand?
2. Would you mind giving me a hand?
3. I am very happy to help you.

C. Would you please to help me?

D. I am very pleased if you give me a hand.

1. Why don’t we enjoy such a wonderful evening?
2. I want to know why you enjoy the evening.
3. It is a wonderful evening and we enjoy it very much.

C. I ask you why you enjoy the evening.

D. I suggest our enjoying such a wonderful evening.

1. She feels happy because she has passed her exam.
2. Her good exam result makes her happy.
3. She feels happy to take the exam.

C. She feels happy because of the coming exam.

D. She feels happy because the exam has finished.

1. Although she took a taxi, Susan arrived late for the party.
2. Susan arrived late for the party because she didn’t take a taxi.
3. Susan arrived late for the party because of the taxi.

C. In spite of taking a taxi, Susan arrived late for the party.

D. Although she took a taxi, Susan can’t come to the party in time.

1. I haven’t been to London since I left my college.
2. I went to London when I left my college.
3. The last time I went to London was when I left my college.

C. I have just been to London.

D. I have been to London to visit my college.

1. The journey to Bristol took six hours.
2. It was a six - hour journey to Bristol.
3. It was a six - hours journey to Bristol.

C. The journey to Bristol was short.

D. It was six - hour journey to Bristol.

1. Mr. Smith is not as keen on gardening as he used to be.
2. Mr. Smith is very keen on gardening.
3. Mr. Smith used to be keener on gardening.

C. Mr. Smith likes gardening.

D. Mr. Smith didn’t use to do the gardening.

1. “Can I borrow your car, Helen?” said Mary.
2. Mary asked Helen if she can borrow her car.
3. Mary asked Helen if she could borrow her car.

C. Mary asked Helen she can borrow her car.

D. Mary asked Helen she could borrow her car.

1. He has had his washing machine for five years.
2. He has bought his washing machine for five years ago.
3. His machine was bought for five years ago.

C. He washed by hand five years ago.

D. He bought his washing machine five years ago.

1. This is the most interesting film I have ever seen.
2. I saw that film because it is interesting.
3. If I knew the film was interesting, I would see it earlier.

C. I don’t think it is the most interesting film.

D. I have seen a lot of films but this is the most interesting of all.

1. Her good exam result gave us no surprise.
2. She did well in the exam, which made us surprised.
3. We were not surprised at her good exam result.

C. We were surprised at her good exam result.

D. We thought she had got better exam result.

1. I have warned you not to leave your bicycle outside.
2. You should leave your bicycle outside.
3. Leaving your bicycle outside was a good idea.

C. I have warned you about leaving your bicycle outside.

D. I told you not to go by bicycle.

1. We are closed for staff training today.
2. We can train you to work here.
3. We are not open today because of the staff training.

C. The shop is run by a trained staff.

D. The shop won’t open until tomorrow.

1. “I’m not feeling very well,” Nam tells his mother.

Nam tells his mother (that).

A. she’s not feeling very well B. he’s not feeling very well

C. I’m not feeling very well D. they’re not feeling very well

1. Mr. Long is a strict teacher in our school. Do you know him?
2. Do you know him Mr. Long is a strict teacher in our school?
3. Do you know Mr. Long, is a strict teacher in our school?

C. Do you know Mr. Long, a strict teacher in our school?

D. Do you know a strict teacher in our school is Mr. Long?

1. Well, this tea is too hot for me to drink now.

A. I wish I couldn’t drink this tea. B. I wish this tea was hot.

C. I wish this tea wouldn’t be too hot. D. I wish this tea were hot.

1. “My teacher gave me this exercise yesterday,” said the girl.
2. The girl said (that) my teacher gave me this exercise yesterday.
3. The girl said (that) her teacher gave her this exercise yesterday.

C. The girl said (that) her teacher had given her this exercise yesterday.

D. The girl said (that) her teacher had given her that exercise the previous day.

1. Some of the people couldn’t find a seat in the concert hall.
2. There were not enough seats for all the people in the concert hall.
3. There were too many seats for people in the concert hall.

C. There were some people without a seat in the concert hall.

D. There were not enough seats even for some people in the concert hall.

1. Shall we go for a walk?

A. How about go for a walk? B. How about to go for a walk?

C. How about we go for a walk? D. How about going for a walk?

1. The doctor doesn’t have enough time to see you now.
2. The doctor has a little time to see you.
3. The doctor is too busy to see you now.

C. The doctor doesn’t want to see you now.

D. If the doctor has enough time, he will see you now.

1. The new hospital is bigger than the old one.
2. The new hospital is not as big as the old one.
3. The new hospital is smaller than the old one.

C. The old hospital is more smaller than the new one.

D. The old hospital is smaller than the new one.

1. My French friend finds driving on the left difficult.
2. My French friend is not used to driving on the left.
3. My French friend is used to driving on the left.

C. My French friend has no problems with driving on the left.

D. My French friend had difficulty to drive on the left.

1. Although the weather was terrible, we had a good time.
2. We had a good time because of the terrible weather.
3. We had a good time in spite of the terrible weather.

C. Despite of the terrible weather, we had a good time.

D. We didn’t have a good time because of the terrible weather.

1. It’s too cold for swimming today.
2. We could go swimming if it were not so cold today.
3. It is not cold enough for swimming today.

C. I cannot go swimming today because I have got a cold.

D. It is a very cold day today.

1. “Have you seen my gloves anywhere, Eric?” asked Mrs. Noble.
2. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if he has seen her gloves anywhere.
3. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if has he seen her gloves anywhere.

C. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if he saw her gloves anywhere.

D. Mrs. Noble asked Eric if he had seen her gloves anywhere.

1. I don’t remember that I met him in London.
2. I remember not meeting him in London.
3. I remember to meet him in London.

C. I remember meeting him in London.

D. I don’t remember meeting him in London.

1. You are not allowed to smoke here.

A. You can smoke here if you like.

B. Smoking is allowed here.

D. All are correct.

C. Smoking is banned here.

know anything about protecting the

1. There’re many people who don’t environment.
2. Many people aren’t aware of protecting the environment.
3. Many people have no knowledge of protecting the environment.

C. Many people don’t know how to protect the environment.

D. Many people know much about protecting the environment.

1. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It’s in the Himalayas.
2. Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is in the Himalayas.
3. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world, it’s in the Himalayas.

C. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world, is in the Himalayas.

D. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world, in the Himalayas.

1. ***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.***
2. It is thought that there are too many obstacles to peace.

There are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Please do not smoke in this area of the restaurant.

Customers are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. A new film has not often before produced such positive reviews.

Rarely\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The police think the burglar got in through the bathroom.

The burglar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. His mother was the most warm - hearted person I’ve ever known.

I’ve\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. People believe that the Prime Minister will resign tomorrow.

The Prime Minister\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. They are going to repair our car next week.

We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Although it was raining heavily, all the guests came.

In spite\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. People know that he is very rich.

He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. It is believed that the man was killed by terrorists.

The man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. People think that the company is planning a new advertising campaign.

The company\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. It was reported that the President had suffered a heart attack.

The President\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. People know that the expedition reached the South Pole in May.

The expedition\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It is expected that the weather will be good tomorrow.

The weather\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. It is reported that the damage is extensive.

The damage\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I haven’t seen him and I haven’t heard him speak either.

Neither\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Tom arrived late and started complaining.

Not only\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I’d like to visit India more than any other country in the world.

It’s India\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. That was a silly thing to say!

What\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

1. Collecting stamps from foreign countries is one of Jane’s interests.

Jane is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

21. I suppose the hope of easy money tempts them.

I suppose it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. We expect that the report will be published shortly.

The report\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. We only learned the truth yesterday.

It was not until\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I have not seen a more wonderful building anywhere.

N o where\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. It is disappointing that we haven’t heard from Molly.

We are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “Well done, I’m so glad you’ve passed your exam.”

I congratulated\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*'ll.* Somebody really ought to look into this problem further.

This problem\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Nobody has paid for the tickets, have they?

The tickets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Nobody does it better than you.

There isn’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. That question cannot be answered satisfactorily.

There is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. It is my impression that she’s enjoying her new job a great deal.

She seems\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The secretary didn’t reply me for ten days.

No reply\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. All of those present at the meeting were in agreement with the proposal. Everyone\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. She was so good to me that I’ll always remember it.

I’ll always remember\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “You’d better look for a new job, Andrew.”

Jane advised\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “I’ll pay for the meal,” Sarah insisted.

Sarah insisted\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “Perhaps we can go to Paris for the weekend,” Neil suggested.

Neil suggested\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “I can get you there in good time.”

Jim guaranteed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. “I’m sorry I couldn’t come to visit you last summer.”

Kate apologized\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “You’re selfish,” Jane said.

Jane accused\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “All right. We will meet the student representatives.”

The teachers agreed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “You mustn’t drink too much caffeine.”

Marta warned\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “If all goes to plan, I’ll study medicine.”

Rachel hoped\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “We should take the jumper back to the shop.”

Jack recommended\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The cake was so hard that I could not eat it.

It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Mike’s father is going to fix the ball for him next week.

Mike is having his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It is at Mr. Foster’s request that I’m writing this letter to you.

Mr. Foster asked\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The cost of living has gone up considerably in the last few years.

There has been\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I’m sorry I couldn’t come to your birthday party last Sunday, John. Mary apologizes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. He couldn’t play well in the last match because of his injured knee.

His injured knee made\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. You can try to get Jim to lend you his car, but you won’t succeed.

There’s no point\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Supermarkets started to sell fresh pasta only in 1990s.

Fresh pasta\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Mastering a second language takes time and patience.

It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I prefer having dinner at home to going out for dinner.

I’d rather\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. After four years abroad, Mr. Brown returned home as an excellent engineer.

After Mr. Brown\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. It won’t be difficult to get a ticket for the game.

You won’t have any\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Driving on the left is strange and difficult for Americans.

Americans aren’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Mr. Pinchley doesn’t allow his teenage children to go out in the evenings.

Mr. Pinchley’s teenage children\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Harry couldn’t get his parents’ permission to buy a motorbike.

Harry’s parents didn’t let\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. We can’t possibly work in this noise.

It’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.
2. Her many friends gave her encouragement. I’d like to be one among them, (who)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She sold her car last year. She had driven it for over twenty years, (which)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The bed has no mattress. I sleep on the bed. (without)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. There wasn’t any directory in the telephone box. I was phoning from this box. (that)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I was sitting on a chair. It suddenly collapsed, (which)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Mr. Smith was too busy to speak to me. I came to see him. (whom)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I saw several houses. I thought most of them were quite unsuitable, (after)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They couldn’t speak French. They could not find a job. (because)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Mr. Jones was very generous about overtime payments. I loved this most about him. (what)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Professor Johnson is visiting us next week. I have long looked up to him. (whom)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I did not know what would happen. I did not care what would happen, (and)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I don’t like keeping fish. My sister doesn’t like keeping fish either, (neither)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A friend of mine helped me to get a job. His father is the manager of a company, (whose)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Mike gave all of it to his parents. He won £50,000. (although)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. London was once the largest city in the world. Its population is now falling, (but)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A number of suggestions were made at the meeting. Most of them were not very practical, (made)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It is an ancient palace. People hid in its tower during the civil war. (whose)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I couldn’t remember the number of my own car. This made the police suspicious, (unable)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it. (sending)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They are choosing the boys for the team. All of them are under 12. (chosen)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21. I went to see my nephew Jimmy. I used to look after him when he was small, (who)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She refused to answer. It was disappointing, (refusing)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Tom came to the party in patched jeans. He surprised all those dressed formally.

(coming)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I live in the town. It is not far from the capital, (town)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I used Laura’s report. I was able to finish the project, (thanks)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He worked out the answer quickly. It was clever of him. (so)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Marie always pays her bills regularly. She’s a careful person, (such)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He was crossing the road. I caught sight of him. (noticed)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We finally heard that David had arrived. We were very relieved, (when)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Why have you quit your job? You’re unwise, (to)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Jimmy got into his car and drove away. I saw this, (get)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It is disappointing. We haven’t heard from Marina, (disappointed)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Contacting her at work is usually quite easy. She is very busy, (despite)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The house shook violently. All of us felt that, (shake)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. You can sign the papers. They are ready now. (for)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Don’t lend Tom any money. That would be unwise, (to)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I want to start my own business. I’m keen on that, (what)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It was nice of you to invite me to your birthday party. Thank you very much, (thanked)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We had to postpone the meeting. The weather was bad. (of)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Peter remembered. Mary remembered too. (so)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B - NGỮ ÂM

1. Giới thiệu chung về ngữ âm

Trong các bài thi tuyển trung học phổ thông phần kiểm tra về ngữ âm chiếm từ 5% đến 10%.

Tuy chiếm số lượng nhở, phần bài thi này vẫn luôn gây nhiều lo lắng cho các thí sinh. Cách tốt nhất để có thể làm tốt bài thi phần ngữ âm là các em phải học phát âm đúng các từ trong quá trình học từ vựng. Phần dưới đây nhằm mục đích giúp các em có được khái niệm cơ bản về hệ thống ngữ âm trong tiếng Anh và một số các trường hợp đặc biệt các em cần biết.

Nói về cách phát âm trong tiếng Anh, ta cần biết rằng các âm trong tiếng Anh không tương quan một đối một với các chữ cái tiếng Anh. Một chữ cái có thể được phát âm bằng nhiều cách khác nhau tùy vị trí của nó trong từ (trong mối liên hệ với các âm khác trước và sau nó), và một âm có thể được thể hiện bằng nhiều chừ cái khác nhau.

**Ví dụ:**

* Chữ cái **c:**

A. Communicate B. fa**c**es C. an**c**ient

Phương án A, chừ cái **c** được đọc là /k/, phương án B là /s/ và phương án c là /J7.

* Chữ cái **a:**

A. **a**bout B. C**a**t C. b**a**ke

Phương án A, chữ cái **a** được đọc là /o/, phương án B là /ae/ và phương án c là /ei/.

1. Nguyên âm

Có 20 nguyên âm trong tiếng Anh trong đó có 12 nguyên âm đơn và 8 nguyên âm đôi. Dưới đây là các kí hiệu của các nguyên âm trong tiếng Anh và một số từ chứa các nguyên âm đó.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Âm*** | ***Ví dụ*** | ***Từ đọc khác*** |
| **A** | r**u**n, s**u**n, c**u**p, l**u**ck, b**u**t, d**u**st, g**u**n, r**u**g, duck c**o**me, s**o**me, l**o**ve, d**o**es, **o**ther, am**o**ng, h**o**ney  y**ou**ng, t**ou**ch, r**ou**gh, en**ou**gh, d**ou**ble, tr**ou**ble bl**oo**d, fl**oo**d | duke /j**u**:/  n**o** /ao/, t**o**ne //, do /**u**:/, g**o**ne /a/  c**ou**ch /ao/, ab**ou**t /ao/, fl**ou**r /aoa/, f**oo**d /u:/ |
| **a:** | **ar**m, b**ar**, st**ar**, h**ar**m, c**ar**t, ch**ar**m fath**er**, calm, half cl**er**k, he**ar**t | sc**ar**ce /ea/, qu**ar**t /a:/ |
| ae | c**a**t, bl**a**ck, t**a**n, m**a**p, f**a**n, d**a**m | f**a**ther /**a**:/, c**a**lm /**a**:/ |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Âm*** | ***Vi dụ*** | ***Từ đọc khác*** |
| ***e*** | met, bed, get, them, debt, send, tend bread, breath, head, lead, wealth, weather, deaf, measure  bury, leisure, friend, many | eleven /1/, term /3:/ to lead (lãnh đạo) /i:/, to breathe /i:/ |
| ***9*** | away, cinema (hầu het các nguyên âm nằm trong âm tiết không đuợc nhẩn mạnh đều được đọc là 0) |  |
| 3: | err, serve, verse, mercy stir, girl, bird, first world, word, worm turn, burn, hurt, burglar, Thursday learn, earth, heard, earn, search | bear /ea/, hear /ia/ |
| I | hit, sitting, bit, kit, dim, grin, twin, him begin, become, decide, return, remind, exchange industry, friendly, cloudy, rainy market, booklet, climate, passage, women, busy, minute | hide /ai/, bite /ai/ den /e/, benefit /e/ dry /ai/, sky /ai/ woman /ơ/ |
| i: | see, free, screen, agree, guarantee  sea, seat, heat, easy, dream, teach, breathe, creature  scene, complete, obsolete, intervene, Vietnamese seize, ceiling, conceive, receive, receipt grief, chief, believe, relieve, belief machine, sardine, routine, magazine | break /ei/, breakfast /e/  friend /e/  science /ai/ |
| D | hot, rock, clock, doctor, document, opposite, long, strong | among /a/, nothing /a/ |
| 3: | call, fall, all, tall, small, wall, ball fault, haunt, launch, daughter, naughty law, dawn, crawl, awful, awkward, straw born, lord, sort, forty, morning, portable cross, lost, loss, cost four, pour, court, course  oar, board, hoarse, soar, roar door, floor | shall /ae/ laugh /a:/, aunt /a:/  ghost /ao/  rough, enough /a/,  hour /aua/  poor /oa/, /a:/ |
| o | put, bush, pull, full, butcher, bullet could, should, would  foot, cook, book, look, good, wood woman, wolf | cut /a/  food /u:/, blood /a/ |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Ẩm*** | ***Ví dụ*** | ***Từ đọc khác*** |
| u: | brew, crew, flew, screw  bruise, fruit, juice, cruise, recruit  blue, glue, clue  food, cool, goose, spoon, tool, tooth, bamboo  do, two, who, whom, whose, tomb | sew /90/ mosquito /i:Z  foot /o/, blood /a/ |
| ai | five, bite, site, sight, like, kind, child eye, die, dye, lie, pie  cry, try, shy, type, cycle guide, guise, quite, require | to live /ì/  typical, pyramid /ì/ |
| ao | out, bound, cloud, doubt, found, proud now, vow, brow, crown, gown, towel, frown our, hour, flour | young, touch /a/ crow /90/  colour /o/, tour /ơo/ |
| 90 | go, no, so, toe, tomato, potato, comb, cold, home coal, coat, goat, foam, loan, road, soak bow, low, mow, row, grow, narrow, widow though, dough, although | do /u:/, bomb /d/  now, brow /ao/ touch /a/, hour /aoo/ |
| eg | bare, care, hare, prepare  air, chair, hair, pair  bear, pear, to tear (xé rách), wear  heir, their  where | beard, hear, tear /19/ |
| ei | late, cake, mate, nation, Asian, change, strange  bail, mail, hail, sail, nail, faint  say, stay, day, clay, ray great, break, steak they, prey, grey, obey eight, weight, freight, neighbour | have /ae/, plaque /ae/, said /e/  quay /i:/  breakfast /e/  height /ai/ |
| 19 | near, ear, hear, clear, tear  beer, cheer, deer, career, engineer  here, we’re, sincere, coherent | to tear (xé rách) /ea/ |
| 91 | join, oil, boil, spoil, soil boy, destroy, joy, toy |  |
| 09 | tourist, poor (Ngày nay nhiều người bản ngữ không dùng âm này mà thay vào đó là âm /o:/.) |  |

1. Phụ âm

Có 24 phụ âm trong tiếng Anh. Các phụ âm được phân loại theo nhiều cách: theo bộ phận cấu âm hoặc theo cách thức cấu âm. Cách phân loại phụ âm tiếng Anh mà các em học sinh trung học cơ sở thường gặp là cách phân loại thành âm vô thanh (voiceless sound) và âm hữu thanh (voiced sound).

Dưới đây là các kí hiệu của các phụ âm trong tiếng Anh và một số tù’ chứa các phụ âm đó.

| ***Phụ âm hữu thanh*** | ***Ví dụ*** |
| --- | --- |
| b | bad, lab |
| g | give, flag ghost |
| j | yes, young new, few /ju:/ used, value /ju:/ canyon |
| m | man, lemon |
| g | sing, finger |
| r | red, try |
| ỗ | this, mother |
| **V** | voice, five |

| ***Phụ âm hữu thanh*** | ***Ví dụ*** |
| --- | --- |
| d | did, lady |
| h | how, hello |
| 1 | leg, little |
| n | no, ten |
| w | wet, window quote, quiet /kw/ twelve /tw/ |
| z | zoo, lazy close, easy example, exact |
| 3 | pleasure, vision, garage |
| d3 | just, jacket large, gentle, gaol |

| ***Phụ âm vô thanh*** | ***Vỉ dụ*** |
| --- | --- |
| f | find, if phrase, paragraph laugh, rough |
| k | cat, contain key, back quick, queen Christ, chord |
| p | pet, map |
| s | sun, miss cement, citizen box, fix |

| ***Phụ âm vô thanh*** | ***Vi dụ*** |
| --- | --- |
| J | she, crash nation, spatial, cautious sure, Asia ocean, ancient, conscious machine, chandelier |
| t | tea, getting |
| < | check, church  century, culture |
| 0 | think, both |

**4. Các trường hợp cần lưu ỷ**

**1. Cách đọc - s và - es:**

Tiếp tố - s hoặc - es được thêm vào cuối từ và được đọc như sau:

**- /iz/** nếu từ tận cùng bằng một trong các âm sau:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **/s/** | e.g. miss | misses |
|  | face | faces |
|  | box | boxes |
| **/z/** | e.g. lose | loses |
|  | buzz | buzzes |
| **/** | e.g. wash | washes |
|  | brush | brushes |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /tJ7 e.g. watch | watches |
| church | churches |
| /dj/ e.g. manage | manages |
| orange | oranges |
| - /s/ nếu tò tận cùng bằng một trong các âm vô thanh còn lại (trừ âm /0/): | |
| /f/ e.g. laugh | laughs |
| /k/ e.g. book | books |
| /p/ e.g. stop | stops |
| /t/ e.g. invite | invites |
| - /z/ nếu từ tận cùng bằng một trong các âm hữu thanh còn lại hoặc nếu từ tận cùng | |
| bằng nguyên âm. |  |
| /v/ e.g. drive | drives |
| /d/ e.g. read | reads |
| /au/ e.g. go | goes |
| /ai/ e.g. try | tries |
| 2. Cách đọc - ed: |  |
| - /id/ nếu tận cùng bằng âm /d/ hoặc /t/: | |
| /t/ e.g. want | wanted |
| /d/ e.g. need | needed |
| - /t/ nếu tận cùng bằng một trong các âm vô thanh còn lại. | |
| /f/ e.g. laugh | laughed |
| /k/ e.g. Check | checked |
| /p/ e.g. stop | stopped |
| - /d/ nếu tận cùng bằng một trong các âm hữu thanh còn lại hoặc bằng nguyên âm. | |
| /n/ e.g. plan | planned |
| /v/ e.g. arrive | arrived |
| /ì/ e.g. Carry | carried |
| /ai/ e.g. enjoy | enjoyed |

1. Trọng âm từ

* Trọng âm của một từ được thể hiện qua cách đọc phần âm tiết có trọng âm với nhiều năng lượng hơn các âm tiết còn lại trong từ đó. Trọng âm được kí hiệu bằng dấu (') trên đầu âm tiết được nhấn.

e.g. father **/'fa:õa7**

* Nhừng từ chỉ có một âm tiết thì đương nhiên âm tiết đó cũng là trọng âm.

e.g. bed **/'bEd/**

* Những từ có hai hoặc ba âm tiết thường có một trọng âm. Trọng âm có thể ở vị trí của âm tiết thứ nhất, âm tiết thứ hai hay âm tiết cuối.

e.g. father **/'fa:õa7**

management **/'maenidsmant/**

independence **/.indl'pendans/**

* Những từ có ba âm tiết trở lên có thể có hai trọng âm: trọng âm chính và trọng âm phụ.

e.g. independence **/.indl'pendans/**

Trọng âm trong tiếng Anh thường không có quy tắc nhất định. Thông thường, các động từ có hai âm tiết có trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ hai, danh từ có hai âm tiết có trọng âm ở âm tiết thứ nhất.

e.g. to pro'duce 'produce

to re'cord 'record

Dưới đây là một số quy tắc có thể tham khảo, tuy nhiên có rất nhiều ngoại lệ.

1. **Từ có hai âm tiết:**

* Động từ có hai âm tiết:

Khi âm tiết thứ hai của động từ chứa một nguyên âm dài (ví dụ **/i:/)** hoặc một nguyên âm đôi (ví dụ /ai/), hoặc động từ đó kết thúc bằng hơn một phụ âm, thì âm tiết thứ hai được nhấn.

e.g. receive **/n'si:v/**

apply **/a'plai/**

attract **/a'traekt/**

Khi động từ không có các trường hợp trên, thì âm tiết thứ nhất được nhấn.

e.g. enter **/\*ento7**

open **/'aopan/**

* Danh từ có hai âm tiết:

Neu âm tiết thứ hai chứa một nguyên âm ngắn thì trọng âm sẽ nằm ở âm tiết thứ nhất. Nếu không thì trọng âm sẽ ở âm tiết thứ hai.

e.g. money **/'mAni/**

product **/'prndAkt/**

design **/di'zain/**

balloon **/ba'lu:n/**

* Các tính tù’ và trạng từ có hai âm tiết thường theo quy tắc của động từ có hai âm tiết.

1. **Từ có ba âm tiết:**

* Động từ có ba âm tiết:

Nếu âm tiết cuối cùng của động từ có chứa một nguyên âm ngắn và kết thúc không quá 1 phụ âm, trọng âm sẽ rơi vào âm tiết ngay trước nó.

e.g. encounter **/in'kaota7**

determine **/di't3:mm/**

Neu âm tiết cuối cùng chứa một nguyên âm dài hoặc một nguyên âm đôi, hoặc kết thúc bằng hơn một phụ âm thì âm tiết cuối cùng đó sẽ được nhẩn.

e.g. entertain **/.enta'tein/**

interrupt **/,inta'rApt/**

* Danh từ có ba âm tiết:

Nếu âm tiết cuối cùng chứa một nguyên âm đơn, hay nguyên âm đôi /au/ (Anh Anh) /ou/ (Anh Mỹ), thì âm tiết đó sẽ không được nhấn. Nếu âm tiết giữa trong trường hợp trên chứa một nguyên âm dài hoặc một nguyên âm đôi thì âm tiết giữa này được nhấn.

e.g. buffalo **/'bfblau/**

disaster **/di'za:sta7**

Nếu âm tiết cuối chứa một nguyên âm ngắn, âm tiết giữa cũng chứa một nguyên âm ngắn và kết thúc bằng không quá một phụ âm, cả âm tiết cuối và âm tiết giữa đều không được nhấn. Trọng âm sẽ được đặt ở âm tiết đầu.

e.g. quantity **/'kwnntati/**

cinema **/'sinama/**

**Lưu ý:** trên đây chỉ là một số quy tắc cơ bán để các em học sinh tham khảo. Tiếng Anh có nhiều trường hợp bất quy tắc, ví dụ khi từ có nhiều âm tiết, hoặc khi từ có các tiền tố và hậu tố. Học sinh cần phát âm đúng với những từ các em học để có thể xác định được trọng âm.

**6. Luyện tập**

***a) Mark the letter Ay B, c or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. erosion B. pollution C. Cold D. rotation

2. A. opened B. painted C. provided D. wanted

3. A. then B. send C. set D. respect

4. A. national B. nation C. international D. nationality

5. A. encounter B. about C. sound D. thought

6. A. Crowd B. snow C. Clown D. now

7. A. Carry B. fall C. handle D. hatch

8. A. oil B. Coin C. moisture D. tortoise

9. A. Car B. bam C. grape D. smart

10. A. up B. jump C. run D. sure

11. A. nail B. pain C. pair D. pail

12. A. liar B. trick C. twice D. vine

13. A. food B. root C. foot D. school

14. A. fine B. bitter C. nice D. wise

15. A. boat B. board C. Coat D. goat

16. A. like B. hit C. hide D. mime

17. A. pour B. Cloud C. house D. mountain

18. A. greatness B. heat C. meat D. dream

19. A. stay B. Chase C. warn D. waste

20. A. Chew B. sell C. let D. stress

21. A. road B. load C. throat D. broadness

22. A. Car B. base C. shape D. Case

23. A. one B. home C. none D. nothing

24. A. boot B. book C. look D. wood

25. A. far B. dark C. past D. strange

26. A. stop B. hole C. Cost D. fox

27. A. leave B. beat C. threaten D. weave

28. A. Com B. fort C. horn D. word

29. A. leap B. break c.speak D. steal

30. A. match B. Catch C. Crash D. want

31. A. story B. sure C. scarf D. sort

32. A. account B. blouse C. Course D. mouse

33. A. move B. lose C. Close D. prove

34. A. father B. Calculation C. Carpenter D. Car

35. A. steak B. break C. Clean D. great

36. A. lazy B. ladder C. label D. labour

37. A. Come B.bone C. bold D. hold

38. A. sugar B. Cassette C. fashion D. allow

39. A. out B. doubt C. brought D. scout

40. A. teacher B. Clear C. reason D. mean

41. A. Cuts B.reads C. opens D. plays

42. A. after B. advice C. agree D. alone

43. A. book B. look C. floor D. foot

44. A. shirt B. fire C. first D. bird

45. A. worked B. Cleaned C. played D. agreed

46. A. Call B. fall C. shall D. wall

47. A. own B. down C. Clown D. town

48. A. feast B. meal C. heal D. head

49. A. above B. move C. love D. glove

50. A. Cow B. narrow C. know D. throw

**b) *Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

1. A. teacher B. design C. after D. kingdom

2. A. vanilla B. infamous C. banana D. Canada

3. A. opponent B. beautiful C. Calendar D. dinosaur

4. A. instrument B. astonish C. Cultural D. obvious

5. A. excel B. precise C. imply D. passage

6. A. indifferent B. available C. immediate D. Continental

7. A. Carbon B. begin C. women D. follow

8. A. admit B. desktop C. bookshelf D. greenhouse

9. A. Center B. detest C. prefer D. release

10. A. technician B. Cohesion C. Commercial D. document

11. A. explanation B. Celebrating C. fortunately D. Calculator

12. A. understandingB. exhibition C. affirmative D. opposition

13. A. office B. police C. service D. story

14. A. advise B. hurry C. matter D. happen

15. A. manageable B. magnificent C. Considerate D. analysis

16. A. shampoo B. toothpaste C. handbag D. discos

17. A. Country B. tourist C.receipt D. Children

18. A. travel B. survive C. worry D. visit

19. A. families B. government C. vegetable D. together

20. A. reporter B. racial C. marvelous D. recently

21. A. Celebration B. Contribution C. operation D. remarkable

22. A. recognise B. recollect C. recommend D. understand

23. A. Compose B. recent C. gentle D. stupid

24. A. publish B. rewrite C. study D. practise

25. A. exercise B. decorate C. extinguish D. advertise

26. A. pillow B. alert C. legal D. model

27. A. register B. regular C. request D. reference

28. A. dangerous B. Curious C. suspicious D. numerous

29. A. voluntary B. Compulsory C. necessary D. stationary

30. A. Comfortable B. remarkable C. teenager D. sensible

31. A. eating B. request C. follow D. notice

32. A. listen B. Cancel C. travel D. regret

33. A. author B. painter C. permit D.surfing

34. A. daily B. distress C. symbol D.sausage

35. A. embarrassing B. Communicate C. advertisement D. babysitting

36. A. toilet B. passport C. thirty D. Cassette

37. A. Cigarette B. seventy C. telephone D.consonant

38. A. Curtain B. fourteen C. puzzle D. garden

39. A. racialism B. hamburger C. tomorrow D. Cucumber

40. A. hotel B. Colour C. picture D. tuna

41. A. terrible B. attractive C. definite D. beautiful

42.A. happy B. extreme C. usual D. risky

43. A. hospital B. musician C. ambulance D. Mexican

44. A. excellent B. experienced C. immediate D. delicious

45. A. profession B. optician C. dialogue D. Connection

46. A. balloon B. reason C. engine D. student

47. A. special B. narrow C. routine D. postcard

48. A. sweater B. tonight C. savings D. earrings

49. A. basketball B. parachute C. bicycle D. apartment

50. A. serious B. several C. wonderful D. exciting

Phần thứ hai

MỘT SỐ ĐẾ LUYỆN TẬP

PRACTICE TEST 1

1. **MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)**

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. passed B. watched C. played D. washed
2. A. proud B. about C. around D. would

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

1. A. attend B. option C.percent D. become
2. A. literature B. entertainment C. recreation D. information

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. The picture was painting by Michael last year.

[A B C D](#bookmark812)

1. There’s the woman who she sold me the handbag.

A B C D

1. Mr. Smith is going to buy a new Japanese car, doesn’t he?

[A B C D](#bookmark1016)

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

1. Our house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_in 1986.

A. built B. was building C. was built D. has been built

1. It is nearly 3 months\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he visited his parents.

A. while B. during C. since D. when

1. Tomorrow we are going to meet Maryam, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_comes from Malaysia.

A. who B. whom C. whose D. that

1. His house looks very large and beautiful. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house.

A. a seven - room B. a seven - rooms C. seven room D. seven rooms

1. If you get up early, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late.

A. weren’t B. wouldn’t be C. aren’t D. won’t be

1. It’s very hot today. I wish I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the beach now.

A. am B. will be C. were D. had been

1. When he lived in the city, he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the theater twice a week.

A. uses to go B. had gone C. used to go D. was going

1. My father asked us\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on our playing computer games.

A. to cutting down B. Cut down C. to cut down D. Cutting down

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_population is another unpleasant result we have to solve.

A. Increased B. Increasing C. The increase D. To increase

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. - I can meet you at your office at 8 a.m. Will\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

- It’s so nice of you, thank you!

A. Convenient for you B. that convenient

C. that be convenient D. you be convenient

1. - “I have bought you a toy. Happy birthday to you!”

-“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. The same to you. B. Have a nice day!

C. What a pity! D. What a lovely toy! Thanks.

Mark the letter A, ByCorD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. The point of our study was to determine what is true, not what is practicable.

A. discover B. decide C. influence D. Control

1. The decision was made on the basis of inaccurate information.

A. Correcting B. using C. in spite of D. because of

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. I am optimistic that the future is going to turn out more successful than the past.

A. afraid B. hopeful C. realistic D. pessimistic

1. I’m available this afternoon if you want to meet up then.

A. tired B. ready C. busy D. free

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

I went to Australia on an exchange program last year and I like to (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_about it. I was very (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_when I knew I was going to Australia because I had never been there before. I didn’t think about the problems of speaking English (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_I met my host family. At first I couldn’t communicate with them because my English was so bad. All the five years I had been learning English wasn’t much used at all (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ we didn’t have real practice at school. Even though my grammar was good, my pronunciation wasn’t. My problem is (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ ‘I’ and ‘r’. For example, Australian people often asked “What do you eat in Vietnam?” I wanted to tell them that we eat rice, but they didn’t understand when I said “We eat lice”...

23. A. say B. tell C. talk D.speak

24. A. exciting B. excites C. excited D. excite

25. A. after B. until C. when D. while

26. A. although B. even C. because D. so

27. A. pronouncing B.speaking C. reading D. telling

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Until recently, humankind seemed to view the ocean as a source of infinite resources. Its vast size and depth and unexplored frontiers made the ocean appear invulnerable to overexploitation. The truth is that the populations of many species are decreasing at an unsustainable rate, and the number of species listed as endangered from marine life families such as whales, dolphins, manatees and dugongs, salmon, seabirds, sea turtles, and sharks to name a few, is on the rise. The threats to marine species are difficult to perceive because marine animals are not as visible as animals on land. But unfortunately, marine creatures are equally, if not more, **vulnerable** to problems such as habitat destruction and overexploitation.

Shallow water animals that breathe air, like turtles, manatees, dugongs, and whales are often hit by boats and caught in fishing gear. Species such as turtles that lay their eggs on land often lose their nurseries due to coastal development. Animals that have taken millions of years to evolve, that are invaluable to all ecosystems, have and continue to vanish from places where they once **flourished.**

1. What is human’s perception of the ocean so far?
2. The ocean resources will never be exhausted.
3. The ocean is capable of resisting overexploitation.

C. Both A and B are correct.

D. Neither A or B is correct.

1. All of the following are true EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. turtles are a kind of shallow water animal
3. the evolution of some animals could take up to millions of years

C. powerful animals like sharks run less risk of endangerment

D. Coastal development affects the reproduction process of some sea animals

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **“vulnerable”?**

A. resistant B. energetic C. weak D. adaptive

1. What is the reason for the difficulty in understanding threats to marine life?
2. That humans can hardly see marine creatures.
3. That the rate of population decrease is unsustainable.

C. That technology is underdeveloped.

D. That there are too many types of marine creatures in the ocean.

1. What does **“flourished”** mean?

A. Changed into something unusual B. failed miserably

C. spread all over D. grew in a successful way

1. **WRITING: (2 points)**

***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.***

1. People say that they bought this shop last year.

It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. “How much do you think it will cost?” he said to me.

He asked me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Mr. Brown’s team has lost the game. He looks very sad.

Mr. Brown whose\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. It takes Minh 2 hours to do his homework every day.

Minh spends\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

1. The ship carried coal. It arrived last night, (carrying)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Everybody had left. We came to the party. (By the time)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She had a cold. She took some medicine, (because)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. His mother tongue is French. He speaks English like a native, (although)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE END**

PRACTICE TEST 2

1. **MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)**

***Mark the letter A, By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. problem B. love C. box D. hobby
2. A. shops B. speeds C. sports D. sticks

***Mark the letter Ay B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

1. A. Chocolate B. structural C. important D. national
2. A. Cinema B. position C. family D. popular

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. I met a lot of interested people while I was studying at City University.

A B C D

1. If I were you, I didn’t buy that expensive car.

A B C D

1. A shoemaker in the village felt sorry for her and made her a pair of red shoe.

A B C D

***Mark the letter Ay By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

1. If we\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough time, we’ll study this exercise more carefully.

A. will have B. have C. had

D. would have

1. The gentleman to\_\_\_\_\_\_ we spoke yesterday is making a speech.

A. who B. whose C. whom D. that

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_I was really tired, I couldn’t sleep.

A. Even though B. So C. Therefore D. Because of

11. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_some money for poor children.

A. raise

B. to raise

c. raised

D. raising

1. After graduation, Lan works as an\_\_\_\_\_\_ assistant in an organisation.

A. administration B. administering C. administrative D. administrator

1. Consumers are warned if their\_\_\_\_\_\_ bill is unpaid after due date.

A. electronic B. electric C. electrical D. electricity

1. The film was\_\_\_\_\_\_ any of the others.

A. much better than B. much better

C. so better as D. so better

1. There were a number of cottages scattered\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the hillside.

A. now and then B. here and there

C. here and now D. there and here

1. I hope you know that you can always confide \_\_\_\_\_\_me.

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

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

1. “Sorry I’m late.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. No problem. B. No matter what.

C. No, thanks. D. You’re welcome.

1. “Deep down inside, why are you a scientist?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Because it’s fun! B. For it’s funny to ask!

C. To make a fun question! D. What a funny question!

***Markthe letter A, B, Cor Don your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. If she was late, she would be rushing.

A. flying B. hurrying C. running D. speeding

1. She could be in an awful mood and refuse to answer my questions.

A. awesome B. bad C. poor D. different

***Mark the letter A, B, c or Don your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. At 8 o’clock the plane took off into the air and soared above the clouds.

A. decreased B. got dressed C. landed D. slowed down

1. What do you use on your hands to keep them so smooth?

A. difficult B. irregular C. rough D. uncommon

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

Today, computer companies sell many different programs for computers. First, there are programs for doing math problems. (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_, there are programs for scientific studies. Third, some programs are like fancy typewriters. They are often used by writers and business people. (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_are made for courses in schools and universities. And finally, there are programs for fun. They include word games and puzzles for children and adults.

There are many wonderful computer programs, but there are other reasons to like (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_. Some people like the way computers hum and sing when they (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_. It is a happy sound, like the sounds of toy and childhood. Computers also have lights and pretty pictures. And computers even seem to have (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_. That may sound strange, but computers seem to have feelings. Sometimes they seem happy, sometimes they seem angry like a human being.

23. A. Two B. Second C. Twice D. Double

24. A. Programs B. Other C. Others D. They

25. A. programs B. reasons C. games D. Computers

26. A. work B. have worked C. are working D. worked

27. A. movies B. thinking C. senses D. personalities

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B,c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Coca Cola is a popular drink for people all over the world. At first, very few people drank Coca Cola, but now it is sold in more than 160 countries. More than 1.6 billion gallons are sold every year.

Coca Cola was invented by Dr. John Pemberton in Atlanta on 8 May, 1886. However, the name Coca Cola was given by Frank Robinson, one of Dr. Pemberton’s partners. Later, in 1888, the business was sold to another man, Asa Candler. He opened his first factory to produce this drink in 1895 in Dallas, Texas. Since then, a great quantity of Coca Cola has been produced **there.**

Since 1982, a special kind of Coca Cola has been made for overweight people - diet Coke. They have used many clever advertisements to increase the amount of Coca Cola sold every year.

Besides Coca Cola, there are many other drinks of the same kind sold all over the world such as Pepsi Cola, Sp - Cola and Dr. Pepper. However, Coca Cola is the most **popular.** People drink Coca Cola with their meals, when they are thirsty or when they socialize with friends.

It is certain that more and more people will drink Coca Cola all over the world in this century.

1. The first Coca Cola factory was opened in Dallas by\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Dr. Pemberton B. Asa Candler

C. Frank Robinson D. Dr. Pepper

1. The word **“there”** refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. where Coca Cola was first made B. the city with the first Coca Cola factory

C. Atlanta, a U.S. City D. the place that Coca Cola is sold

1. Diet Coke is used for \_\_\_\_\_\_people.

A. fat B. sick C. thin D. small

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **“popular”?**

A. well - known B. friendly C. nutritious D. well - scattered

1. Coca Cola is believed to be\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. more popular than other drinks of the same kind
3. less popular than other drinks of the same kind

C. as popular as the last century

D. as popular as other drinks of the same kind

**IL WRITING: (2 points)**

***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.***

1. The water was so cold that the children could not swim in it.

The water was not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “Where has he been?” she wondered.

She doesn’t know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Your handwriting is less nice than hers.

Your handwriting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The basketball coach made me train very hard.

I was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

1. I’m very busy with my work. I cannot go with you. (wish)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. lam always nervous. I feel that when I travel by air. (makes)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The garden is very small. We can’t not play football in it. (so)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We couldn’t go out. The weather was so bad. (because)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE END**

PRACTICE TEST 3

1. **MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)**

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. Claimed B. warned C. occurred D. existed
2. A. health B. appear C. ready D. heavy

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

1. A. economy B. diplomacy C. informative D. information
2. A. arrest B. purchase C. accept D. forget

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. I saw the men, the women and the cattle which went to the field.

A B C D

1. Look at the two dictionarys and you will see they are the same in some ways.

A B C D

1. She did her test careful last week.

A B C D

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_, ingenuity and flair are the songwriter’s real talents.

A. Creative B. Creativeness C. Creation D. Creativity

1. There’s increasing demand for cars which are more\_\_\_\_\_\_ on fuel.

A. economic B. economics C. economical D. economy

1. The campaign has certainly succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_\_public awareness of the issue.

A. picking up B. lifting C. rising D. raising

1. Every advanced nation has strict regulations to protect endangered\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. group B. type C. species D. Class

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_with most of my secondary school friends.

A. Contact B. Connection C. Conversation D. communication

13.I find it hard to write\_\_\_\_\_\_ time pressure.

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

1. They got \_\_\_\_\_\_the bus in Obdland Village and walked up the road.

A. on B. out C. in D. off

1. Even a low level of noise interferes \_\_\_\_\_\_my concentration.

A. with B. on C. off D. in

1. Not only \_\_\_\_\_\_give you the experience of meeting a number of very

interesting personalities, it will also take you to many interesting places.

A. will reading these stories B. reading these stories

C. these stories will D. do reading these stories

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

1. - “Well, we’d like to thank you for coming today. It’s nice to meet you.”

-“\_\_\_\_\_\_”

1. Oh, thank you. It’s my pleasure.
2. Not too bad. How are you?

C. No, I don’t. My name is Linda.

D. Hi, I’m Katherine, but call me Kate.

1. - “What are you thinking of doing when you leave school?”

**-“**\_\_\_\_\_\_”

1. I’m not sure. Maybe something with history.
2. I’m not that great at technology.

C. Not much. My dad is an engineer.

D. Oh, languages are definitely not my strengths.

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. Larry was so absorbed in reading the novel that he forgot all about time.

A. busy B. interested C. obliged D. distracted

1. In Belgium, pointing with your index finger or snapping your fingers at someone is very rude.

A. Casual B. Careless C. embarrassing D. impolite

***Mark the letter A, B, c orD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. She’s doing a comparative study of health in inner cities and rural areas.

A. urban B. mountainous C. suburban D. Coastal

1. Police are searching the area in the hope of finding the missing boy.

A. anxiety B. despair C. expectation D. ambition

***Read the following passage and mark the letter Ay B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

When man first learnt how to make fire, he began to use fuel for the first time. The fuel he used was probably wood. As time passed, man eventually discovered that substances such as coal and oil would (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Coal was not used very widely as a (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_of energy until the last century. With the coming of the industrial revolution, it was soon realized that production would double if coal was used instead of wood. Nowadays, (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_of the huge factories and electricity stations would be unable to function if there was no coal.

In the last twenty or thirty years, (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_, the use of coal has declined. As a result, there have been changes in the coal industry. It is (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_that more people would use coal if oil and gas were not available.

23. A. heat B. bum C. fire D. light

24. A. resource B. reason C. Cause D. source

25. A. much B. many C. more D. few

26. A. however B. therefore C. because D. since

27. A. believed B. Considered C. made D. provided

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Not so many years ago, the word vitamin was known only to a few scientists. Today it is very widely used, and the importance of vitamins in our foods is common knowledge.

Vitamins are life - giving substances found in foods and are needed for the proper growth and general health of the body. The different kinds of vitamins are indicated by letters of the alphabet. At the present time, vitamins A, Bl, B2, c, D, E and G are known. A proper diet should contain a collection of foods in which all of these vitamins are present. Vitamins are also prepared and sold in tablet and capsule form.

Each vitamin has its particular work to do in the life - giving process. Vitamin B1, for example, benefits appetite and digestion. It also helps the body grow. Another vitamin helps the blood to clot, so that danger of bleeding to death in case of injury is lessened. Still **another** makes the eyes stronger of seeing at night. Airplane pilots need plenty of this vitamin. Scientists think vitamins may have some effect on keeping the hair from turning gray.

1. Which of the following is NOT directly stated in the article but is a reasonable conclusion from the reading?
2. Scientists have known about vitamins for centuries.
3. Vitamins are medicines given to cure diseases.

C. To get all the vitamins a person must eat a variety of foods.

D. A few people know the value of vitamins.

1. This article as a whole is about\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. diet in relation to health B. prevention of diseases

C. what vitamins are and what they do D. how scientists discovered vitamins

1. We know the name of vitamins through\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the pictures B. the food

C. the letters of the alphabet D. the different tastes

1. The word **“another”** in the last paragraph refers to which of the following?

A. vitamin B. food C. diet D. medicine

1. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
2. Vitamins can be taken only by eating the foods in which they are found.
3. Vitamins can be prepared in tablet and capsule form.

C. Vitamins have an important effect on health.

D. Each vitamin has its particular work to do.

1. **WRITING: (2 points)**

***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.***

1. He had never played in such a wonderful theatre before.

It was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I’ll be very happy when I go on holiday.

I am very much looking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The village is the same as it was in the 1950s.

The village has not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. You are not allowed to drive if you don’t have a driving licence.

You must not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

1. Mary didn’t wear a raincoat. She got a cold, (so)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It is cheap to go by train. It is expensive to go by air. (cheaper)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The bird covered the nest with her wings. She wanted to protect her eggs, (order)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I was very surprised at the news. She didn’t pass the exam, (passing)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE END**

PRACTICE TEST 4

1. **MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)**

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. kind B. light C. ripe D. thin
2. A. girl B. garage C. google D. rage

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs front the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

1. A. notice B.begin C.depart D.expand
2. A. impression B. Conference C. September D. appointment

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. He looked around, picked a piece of grass, and careful tied it to a branch.

A B C D

1. The house stood next the road not far from the hills.

A B C D

1. “If thunder could dance,” he thought, “it will sound like this.”

A B C D

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

1. If you don’t pay\_\_\_\_\_\_ to what the teacher says in class, you will get your

answers wrong.

A. enough B. thought C. attention D. hold

1. The school provides accommodation for students living\_\_\_\_\_\_ campus.

A. in B. on C. at D. within

1. Hannah came\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fantastic idea for the school trip.

A. down to B. down with C. over to D. up with

1. Passing an exam would give him a great\_\_\_\_\_\_ of achievement.

A. sense B. level C. record D. emotion

1. I worked in Paris\_\_\_\_\_\_ the war.

A. during B. between C. when D. among

1. There are two temples and\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them are very old.

A. one B. all C. both D. each

1. The lift is not working now. It is out\_\_\_\_\_\_ order.

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

1. Although not\_\_\_\_\_\_ brilliant, he excelled in most sports activities.

A. academic B. academics C. academically D. academy

16. The first\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the farm was my great - grandfather, who built the house.

A. inhabit B. inhabitable C. inhabitation D. inhabitant

***Mark the letter Ay B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

1. “I really appreciate what you have done.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Of course. B. No matter what.

C. No, thanks. D. You’re welcome.

1. “How long have you known him?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Since five years. B. For five years.

C. Ever since five years. D. Along five years.

***Mark the letter Ay ByCorD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSES T in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. She can be sad for what she doesn’t have or grateful for what she has.

A. great B. meaningful C. pleasant D. thankful

1. Set a small goal and achieve it before moving on to the next one.

A. accomplish B. hold C. pass D. find

***Mark the letter Ay By c orD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. It is considered improper to wear a short skirt to a formal occasion.

A. special B. festive C. Casual D. serious

1. What time does the flight from London arrive?

A. depart B. happen C. approach D. end

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Agriculture is the world’s most important industry. It provides us with almost all our food. It also (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_materials for two other basic human needs - clothing and shelter. (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_, agriculture provides materials used in many industrial products, such as paints and medicines. About half of the world’s workers are employed in agriculture - far more than in (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_industry.

Agriculture is one of the world’s oldest industries. It began about 10,000 years ago in the Middle East. By that time, certain Middle Eastern tribes had discovered how to grow plants from seeds and how to raise animals in captivity. Having mastered these skills, they could begin to practise agriculture. As agriculture developed and farm (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_increased, fewer people were needed to produce food. The nonfarmers could then develop arts, crafts, trades and other activities of civilized life. Agriculture therefore not only greatly (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_the food supply but also made civilization possible.

23. A. gives B. supplies C. brings D. takes

24. A. However B. Yet C. In addition D. Although

25. A. any other B. others C. some D. the other

26. A. land B. animals C. output D. houses

27. A. Caused B. added C. provided D. influenced

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In the last 50 years, the media influence has grown widely with the advance of technology. First was the telegraph, then the newspaper, the radio, the television and now is the Internet. We live in a society that depends on information and communication to keep moving.

What we need to **be aware** is that most of our decisions, beliefs and values are based on what we know for a fact, our assumptions and our own experience. In our work we usually know what we have to do based on our experience and professional knowledge. However, in our daily lives, we rely on the media to get the facts and figures about what is important and what we should be up to date with.

As a result, we have to put our **trust** on the media as an authority to give us the needed information. However, the influence of mass media on our life, work and society is so big that we should know how it really works to select the right pieces of information.

1. According to the passage, what is the most recent type of mass media?

A. TV B. newspaper C. the Internet D. telegraph

1. In our work, what do we rely on in order to know what to do?

A. experience B. authority C. study D. technology

1. What can be used to replace **“be aware”** in the second paragraph?

A. have B. understand C. depend D. Consider

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **“trust”** in the last paragraph?

A. value B. belief **c.** assumption D. experience

1. In order to have the right information, we need to\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. understand how the mass media works
3. make good decisions on the mass media

C**.** get the most current news and facts

D. use our experience and professional knowledge

**II. WRITING: (2 points)**

***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.***

1. Our teacher always makes us do our homework before we leave the class.

We are always.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She tried to stay cheerful although she felt sick.

Despite her\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. All the guests enjoyed themselves at the party apart from George.

George was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “You’d better not go for a walk,” said my father.

My father advised\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.***

1. Mr. Long is a very nice teacher in our school. Do you know him? (who)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. This tea is too hot. I can’t drink it. (for)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The weather was terrible. We had a good time, (although)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. That’s the city. I was bom there, (which)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE END**

PRACTICE TEST 5

1. **MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)**

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. laid B. paid C. said D. stayed
2. A. Coach B. toothache C. Cheek D. Cheque

***Mark the letter Ay B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

1. A. Consonant B. hamburger C. tomorrow D. Cucumber
2. A. hotel B. colour C. picture D. tuna

***Mark the letter A, By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. Of the two lectures, the first is possibly the best, partly because the one who

A B C

delivered it had such a wonderful style.

D

1. John got his sister read his assignment, and then asked her to write the report

A B

for him because he did not have enough time.

C D

1. A basic knowledge of social studies, such as history and geography, are

A B C

considered a fundamental part of every child’s education.

D

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

1. When you come tomorrow, why not\_\_\_\_\_ your girl friend with you?

A. fetch B. take C. bring D. Carry

1. You will see him when he \_\_\_\_\_here tomorrow.

A. will come B. has come C. Come D. Comes

1. I want to\_\_\_\_\_ a table at the Mercury Hotel.

A. maintain B. reserve C. manage D. allow

1. It was impossible for her to tell the\_\_\_\_\_, so she had to invent a story.

A. joke B. tale C. truth D. lie

1. They didn’t agree\_\_\_\_\_ John’s plan, did they?

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_he was seen to be an aggressive politician, he was a quiet and loving family man at home.

A. Although B. Despite C. In spite of D. Nevertheless

1. John lost the \_\_\_\_\_bicycle he bought last week and his parents were very

angry with him because of his carelessness.

A. beautiful Japanese blue new B. beautiful new blue Japanese

C. new beautiful blue Japanese D. Japanese beautiful new blue

1. Television advertisements are\_\_\_\_\_ expensive and our budget isn’t very big.

A. rarely B. extremely C. Costly D. hardly

1. The station is too\_\_\_\_\_ away for us to walk.

A. long B. far C. short D. distant

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

1. - “What happened to them last night? They look depressed!”

-“\_\_\_\_\_”

1. Nothing went wrong.
2. Everything good.

C. They received something.

D. I don’t think anything happened.

1. — “Oh, no! I can’t find my dictionary!”

**-“**\_\_\_\_\_”

1. Thank you for letting me know.
2. Don’t worry. It will be back very soon.

C. It is a nice surprise. You should be glad about it!

D. Chill out. Try to remember when you last used it.

Mark the letter A, B,CorD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. The man decided to devote himself full - time to social work.

A. bring B. help C. work D. dedicate

1. Although the child started to protest, her stubborn insistence again paid off.

A. was successful B. failed C. wore off D. went on

***Mark the letter A, B, c orD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. She called in my office this morning and we had a collective chat.

A. secret B. friendly C. personal D. public

1. He tried to start the car but he was unable to keep it running.

A. stop B. left C. ignite D. drive

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

There is possibly no one who has not heard of Walt Disney, one of the most famous cartoon producers in the twentieth century, and (23) \_\_\_\_\_most people know hardly anything about him.

(24) \_\_\_\_\_he is considered one of the most successful men in history, he left school at the age of sixteen and then studied arts for a short time. By the (25) \_\_\_\_\_ years of this century, he had already started producing some cartoons with his brother, who never (26) \_\_\_\_\_to become as famous as Walt Disney.

Perhaps his most well - known cartoon character is Mickey Mouse, first appeared in a 1928 film called “Steamboat Willie”. One of the most (27) \_\_\_\_\_cartoons of all time is “Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs”, which was the first full - length cartoon in the history of the cinema.

23. A. yet B.then C. already D. however

24. A. Despite B. Inspite of C. Although D. Even

25. A. primary B. early C. beginning D. initial

26. A. achieved B.reached C. succeeded D. managed

27. A. Common B. excited C. popular D. known

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In many modem countries, people think of a family as a mother, a father and their children. But this is not the only kind of the family group. In some parts of the world, a family group has many other members. This kind of large family is called an “extended family” or a “joint family”.

The joint family includes all living relatives on either the mother’s or the father’s side of the family. It is made up of grandparents, parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins. They live together in a large house or in huts built close together.

Early people probably lived in joint families. They had to be part of a large group in order to survive. The members of the group helped each other hunt. They worked together to protect themselves from dangerous animals and other enemies.

In developed countries, some people still live in joint families. The members of a joint family share their earnings and property. If one member of the group becomes ill or has bad luck, the others help the person. As in the past, the members of the joint family offer each other help and protection.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Family types B. Living in joint families

C. Extended families D. Relatives in families

1. According to the passage, members of an extended family live\_\_\_\_\_.

A. together B. separately

C. far from one another D. close to the city center

1. Which of the following is NOT true about early people?

A. They hunted in groups. B. They fought against wild animals.

C. They had enemies. D. They shared their earings.

1. There is a term that is defined in the passage. What is it?

A. family group B. extended family

C. large house D. bad luck

1. According to the passage, which is shared among joint - family members?

A. possessions B. earrings C. luck D. hope

**IL WRITING: (2 points)**

***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.***

1. I haven’t been swimming for nearly a year.

The last\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “Remember to give Alan the card,” Beryl said to me.

Beryl told\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Is this your first time riding a bike?

Have you ever\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Our teachers never let us leave the school early.

We were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.***

1. I couldn’t reach the shelf. It was very high, (too)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s a pity. I can’t play chess, (wish)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I received a letter this morning. It really makes me happy, (which)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It was a great summer. I’ll never forget that summer, (such)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE END**

PRACTICE TEST 6

1. **MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)**

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. imaginary B. multiply C. hobby D. happy
2. A. Complained B. decayed C. existed D. Controlled

***Mark the letter A, By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the yr ord that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

1. A. guidance B. diverse C. reserve D. survive
2. A. relative B. ancestor C. sacrifice D. decision

Mark the letter Ay By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. He has been hoped for a raise in salary for the last four months but it is still

A B C D

unsuccessful.

1. The more he explained to her, a better understading he had about computers.

A B C D

1. The dog had a rope about his neck, and the rope was fastened to a pole.

A B C D

Mark the letter Ay By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. She ran\_\_\_\_\_\_ an interesting article about fashion while reading the newspaper.

A. away B. across C. out D. after

1. The professor was very interested in the\_\_\_\_\_\_ of cultures around the world.

A. diversity B. diverse C. diversify D. diversifying

1. It’s a secret. You\_\_\_\_\_\_ let anyone know about it.

A. may not B. needn’t C. mightn’t D. mustn’t

1. It’s no use \_\_\_\_\_\_a language if you don’t try to use it.

B. learn C. to learn D. learning

A. learned

1. There is\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my bedroom.

A. a square wooden old table B. an old square wooden table

C. a square old wooden table D. an old wooden square table

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_the phone rang later that night did Tom remember the appointment.

A. Not until B. Only when C. Just before D. No sooner

14. He managed to keep his job the manager had threatened to sack him.

A. therefore B. although C. despite D. unless

15. We are going to.

A. have our house redecorate B. have our house redecorated

C. get our house be redecorated D. get our house to redecorate

16. Her mother, has been working for thirty years, is retiring next month.

A. whose B. whom C. that D. who

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

1. - Mary: “Your parents must be proud of your achievements.”

* Peter: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I am glad you like it. B. Sorry to hear that.

C. Thanks. It’s certainly encouraging. D. Of course.

1. - Maria: “I’m taking my end - of - term examination tomorrow.”

* Sarah: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Good day! B. Good luck! C. Good time! D. Good chance!

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. I didn’t go out this morning. I stayed home because of the morning rain.

A. thanks to B. due to C. in spite of D. in addition to

1. She is always patient when she deals with misbehaved students.

A. strict B. tolerant C. tactful D. firm

Mark the letter A, B, c orD onyour answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Due to an increase in population and the use of land for farming, there are toxic chemicals in the atmosphere.

A. shortage B. lowness C. drop D. illness

1. Police are carrying out investigations to find the missing documents.

A. available B. absent C. expected D. lost

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

Bodies are made to be active! They are not designed for sitting in front of television, computer or reading magazines. Keeping fit doesn’t (23)\_\_\_\_\_ that you have to be a super athlete to enjoy it and even a (24) \_\_\_\_\_exercise can give you a lot of fun. When you are fit and healthy, you will find you look better and feel better. You’ll (25) \_\_\_\_\_more energy and self - confidence.

Physical exercise is not only good (26) \_\_\_\_\_your body. People who take regular exercise are usually happier, more relaxed and more alert (27) \_\_\_\_\_ people who sit around all day. Try an experiment - next time you’re in a bad mood, go for a walk or play a ball game, you will see doing some exercise greatly lift up your mood.

23. A. mean B. make C. define D. signify

24. A. much B. little C. few D. no much

25. A. boost B. accelerate C. discover D.spend

26. A. with B. on C. across D. for

27. A. than B. that C. then D. as

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Ever since human have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, or ideas. Tourists in foreign countries, for example, the deaf, and the mute have had to **resort to** this form of expression. Many of these symbols on the whole are very interesting and exact, many can be used internationally; however, some can be confused for different requests or expressions.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can indicate that person is only joking. A nod **signifies** approval while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of non - linguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots on paper read with finger tips), signal flags, Morse Code and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn or instruct people. While verbalization is the most common form of language, there are other systems and techniques which express human thoughts and feelings.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
2. Alternative means of communication besides verbal communication.
3. The communication method specially used for the deaf and the mute.

C.The ineffectiveness of using other ways of communication.

D. The necessity of learning sign language to communicate with the deaf and the mute.

1. The phrase **“resort to”** in the first paragraph refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. go to B. make use of C**.** find D. realize

1. The word **“signifies”** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. transmits B. knows C**.** expresses D. instructs

1. Which of the following can be used by the mute to communicate\_\_\_\_\_?

A. Braille B.verbalization C**.** Morse Code D. body language

1. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT.
2. there are many forms of communication in existence today
3. verbalization is the most common form of communication

C**.** the deaf and the mute can only use Braille

D. ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language

**IL WRITING: (2 points)**

***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.***

1. The bank closed before I arrived.

When I got\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. John finished his essay in two hours.

It took\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. This is the first time I have ever tasted sushi.

I have never\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “Never borrow money from friends,” my father said.

My father told\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

1. We stayed in that hotel. It was very noisy, (despite)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. He is extremely rich. He is very mean, (but)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The film is very good. I have seen it twice, (such)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I used to go out often. I do not often go out now. (less)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE END**

PRACTICE TEST 7

1. **MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)**

***Mark the letter Ay B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. mammal B. material C. saddle D. manage
2. A. wicked B. booked C. laughed D. glanced

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

1. A. image B. predict C. envy D. Cover
2. A. Contrary B. graduate C. document D. attendance

***Mark the letter Ay B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. My mother always made me to wash my hands before every meal.

A B C D

1. Although his leg was broken however, he managed to get out of the car.

A B C D

1. The information I got was such confusing that I didn’t know what to do.

A B C D

***Mark the letter Ay By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

1. Please, open the window,\_\_\_\_\_\_you?

A. do B. will C. might D. Can’t

1. He was in a dark, high - ceilinged chamber into\_\_\_\_\_\_ only a little light filtered from a small grimy window at the top.

A. which B. that C. there D. where

1. Terrified, Peter began without knowing where he\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. had gone B. went C. was going D. to go

1. It \_\_\_\_\_\_the day before yesterday.

A. snowed B. snows C. has snowed D. was snowed

12. “Where is the library?” - “It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_your right.”

A. in B. on C. at D. by

13. “How many products did you sell?” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_than we had expected.

A. Less B. Lesser C. Few D. Fewer

14. It’s not an easy task. However, please have him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it

A. do B. to do C. doing D. done

15. It’s often difficult for a young child\_\_\_\_\_\_clothes.

A. wearing B. to wear C. putting on D. put on

16. My sister went \_\_\_\_\_\_yesterday.

A. to shopping B.shopping C. to shop D. shopped

Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. - Customer: “Thank you.”

- Sales person: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. You’re welcome. B. You’re gorgeous.

C. You’re generous. D. You’re great.

1. “How long does it take you to go to school?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. An hour. B. One kilometre, C. One year old. D. A month ago.

Mark the letter Ay B, CorD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Your house is always so neat - how do you manage it?

A. dirty B. messy C. tidy D. organised

1. Young women are in the majority in the fashion industry.

A. opposition B. support C. minority D. superiority

***Mark the letter A, ByCorD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. She tried to look cold, but she was smiling instead.

A. Calm B. heated C. interested D. mild

1. He was far from his own neighbourhood or anything that might have looked familiar.

A. friendly B. near C. well - known D. strange

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Jeans are very popular with (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_people all over the world. Some people say that jeans are the “uniform” of youth. But they haven’t always been popular. The story of jeans started (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_two hundred years ago. People in Genoa, Italy made pants so the cloth made in Genoa (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_ “jeanos”. Accordingly, the pants were called “jeans”.

In 1850, a salesman in California began selling pants made of canvas. His name was Levi Strauss. Because they were so strong, “Levi’s pants” became (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_ with gold miners, farmers and cowboys. Six years later, Levi began making his pants with blue cotton cloth called denim. Soon after, factory (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the us and Europe began wearing jeans. At the time, young people actually didn’t wear them very much until later on.

23. A. rich B. old C. young D. poor

24. A. utmost B. Closely C. hardly D. almost

25. A. Called B. Calls C. was calling D. was called

26. A. famous B. popular C. good D. wonderful

27. A. workers B. drivers C. Cowboys D. farmers

Read the following passage and mark the letter Ay B,c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The search for alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gases or oil is also an efficient way to dispose of wastes.

Experimental work is being done to derive **synthetic fuels** from coal, oil shale and coal tars. But to date, that process has proven expensive. Other experiments are underway to harness power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, heat from the earth, is also being tested.

Some experts expect utility companies to revive hydroelectric power derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago, hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the us, but today **it** supplies only 4 percent. The oceans are another potential source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves to electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

1. Which is the best title for this reading passage?
2. The Use of Water Products for Energy
3. The Search for Alternative Sources of Energy

C. Efficient Ways of Disposing of Wastes

D. New Discoveries in Geothermal Power

1. Fifty years ago one third of the electricity in the us was provided by\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wind B. waste products

C. water D. oil

1. In the second paragraph the phrase **“synthetic fuels”** could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. biological fuels B. low burning fuels

C. fast burning fuels D. artificially made fuels

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an alternative source of energy?

A. burning of garbage B. geothermal power

C. synthetic fuels D. electricity

1. What does the word **“it”** in the third paragraph refer to?

A. burning garbage B. geothermal power

C. hydroelectric power D. ocean energy

**IL WRITING: (2 points)**

***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.***

1. “Have you got any free time next week?” Mandy asked.

Mandy asked\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. They have just sent an ambulance to the school.

An ambulance\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. My French friend finds driving on the left difficult.

My French friend is not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The old hospital is not as big as the new one.

The new hospital is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

1. I couldn’t sleep. I was tired, (although)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The planet is Venus. The planet is closest to the Earth, (which)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The house is small. I like living in it. (but)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

40. I got up late. I missed the bus to school, (because)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE END**

PRACTICE TEST 8

1. **MULTIPLE CHOICE: (8 points)**

***Mark the letter Ay By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

1. A. the B. there C. think D. this
2. A. books B. Clubs C. hats D. stamps

***Mark the letter Ay By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

1. A. industry B. performance C. importance D. provision
2. A. Contain B. express C. Carbon D. obey

***Mark the letter A, By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

1. If it rain, I will stay at home and watch TV.

A B C D

1. When he came, we were having dinners.

A B C D

1. Can you tell me what you have done at 8 o’clock last night?

A B C D

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

1. Do you\_\_\_\_\_\_ my turning the television on now?

A. mind B. disapprove C. want D. object

1. She asked me\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak Russian.

A. I can B. if I can C. I could D. if I could

1. You can’t speak Russian\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Either can I. B. Neither can’t I.

C. Neither can I. D. I can’t neither.

1. It’s a long journey by train, it’s much \_\_\_\_\_\_by road.

A. quickly B. more quickly C. more quick D. quicker

1. I don’t like doing the\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially cleaning the windows.

A. homework B. housework C. jobs D. occupation

1. Only\_\_\_\_\_\_ research has been carried out in this field.

A. a little B. a few C. few D. not much

1. When the company has to close because of economic difficulties, he becomes\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. inconsiderable B. redundant

C. deliberate D. unsatisfactory

1. Your car is very\_\_\_\_\_\_. It hardly uses any petrol at all.

A. economical B. economic C. saving D. ecological

1. - “Those students will perform the annual school play.”

* “Yes, it is\_\_\_\_\_\_ next week.”

A. due B. scheduled C. time - tabled D. put on

***Mark the letter Ay B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

1. “Oh, hi Tommy!” - “\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I’m a friend. B. Very well, thanks.

C. Wait a minute. D. How do you do?

1. - “Would you like to stay here tonight?” the man asked.

* “\_\_\_\_\_\_I’d be in the way.”

A. Yes, I’d love to. B. No, thank you. C. You’re welcome. D. Probably.

***Mark the letter Ay ByCorD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. The two necklaces were very alike.

A. similar B. equal C. double D. uniform

1. The memory of Nanny was still powerful and strong.

A. effective B. energetic C. authoritarian D. influential

***Mark the letter A, ByCorD on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

1. The day of the party came near, and Madame Loisel seemed sad, uneasy, and anxious.

A. eased B. happy C. Courageous D. insecure

1. It was important to remove the fear of failure and to be patient with new research.

A. missing B. loss C. happiness D. success

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Scientists used to believe that our 24 - hour cycle of sleeping and waking was governed entirely by external factors. The most notable of these, they thought, were the rising and (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_of the sun. But they have now assured that there is a daily rhythm to a wide range of biological functions - including temperature, digestion and mental activity.

The main function of this “body clock” is to anticipate and (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_ for external changes so that, for example, body temperature starts to rise (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_dawn, gearing us up for the day, and begins to fall in the early evening, winding us down for sleep.

Some people’s body clocks keep poorer time than others, which can greatly disturb their lives and even (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_their health. Insomnia, depression, fatigue, poor work performance and even accidents can all be (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_or aggravated by inaccurate body clocks.

23. A. descending B. diving C. dipping D. setting

24. A. dispose B. scheme C. steady D. prepare

25. A. beside B. approximately C. around D. nearly

26. A. risk B. spoil C. injure D. threaten

27. A. put B. formed C. Caused D. made

Read the following passage and mark the letter Ay By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Telecommuting is some form of computer communication between employees’ homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is **of no consequence.** If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer and transmit the material to their employers.

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager’s responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?
2. the advantages of telecommuting
3. a definition of telecommuting

C. an overview of telecommuting

D. the failure of telecommuting

1. The phrase **“of no consequence”** means\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. of no use B. of no good C. unimportant D. irrelevant

1. The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuting, EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. the opportunities for advancement
3. the different system of supervision

C. the lack of interaction with a group

D. the work place is in the home

1. The reason why telecommuting has NOT become popular is that the employees\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. need regular interaction with their families
3. are worried about the promotion if they are not seen at the office

C. feel that a work area in their homes is away from the office

D. are ignorant of telecommuting

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a telecommuter B. a manager

C. a statistician D. a reporter

**II. WRITING: (2 points)**

***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.***

1. “What is your name?” Mr. Brown asked me.

Mr. Brown asked me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Learning English is very necessary.

It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car.

In spite of his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. If someone doesn’t put the coal in, the fire will go out.

Unless\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Combine the sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

1. The girl is very friendly. Her mother lived next door to us. (whose)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I want to have more books. I work part time to earn extra money, (because)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It’s very cold. We can’t go swimming today, (so)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. She took a taxi. She still arrived late for the party, (despite)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE END**

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| SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HÀ NỘI  ĐỀ THI THAM KHẢO | KỲ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO LỚP 10 TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG  NĂM HỌC 2019 - 2020  Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH  *Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề* |

Mã đề thi 001

Họ và tên thí sinh: số báo danh:

**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:** (8.0 points)

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

Question 1: A. admired B. looked C. missed D. hoped

Question 2: A. thread B. treat C. pleasure D. deadline

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

Question 3: A. disease B. humour C. Cancer D. treatment

Question 4: A. remember B. Company C. technical D. interview

***Mark the letter Ay B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

Question 5: If we will reduce the speed of population growth, there will be less

A B C

pressure on the earth.

D

Question 6: After living in London for two months, my brother got used to drive on A B C D

the left.

Question 7: You can learn a lot about other countries by watch television.

A B C D

***Mark the letter Ay By c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

Question 8: We \_\_\_\_\_\_touch since we \_\_\_\_\_\_school three years ago.

A. lost/ have left B. have lost/ leave

C. have lost/ left D. were losing/ had left

Question 9:I like\_\_\_\_\_\_ books\_\_\_\_\_\_ my vocabulary.

A. reading/ to enrich B. read/ to enrich

C. reading/ enrich D. to read/ enrich

Question 10: Louie played \_\_\_\_\_\_basketball at the Boys’ Club.

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

Question 11: I don’t feel well, but I don’t know what’s the matter\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

A. of B. for C. to D. with

Question 12: Money can’t buy true\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. happy B. unhappy C. happiness D. happily

Question 13: I want everybody to listen\_\_\_\_\_\_ to what I am going to say. It is

very important.

A. Careful B. be careful C. Carefully D. Carelessly

Question 14: \_\_\_\_\_\_the weather forecast, it will rain heavily later this morning.

A. On account of B. According to C. Because of D. Due to

Question 15: I am familiar with that product. I don’t know\_\_\_\_\_\_ times I’ve seen it advertised on TV.

A. how many B. how often C. how much D. many often

Question 16: He lost the race because he\_\_\_\_\_\_ petrol on the last lap.

A. got out of B. ran out of C. made out of D. put out of

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.***

Question 17: - John: “How lovely your pets are!”

* Peter: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. I love them, too. B. Thank you, it’s nice of you to say so.

C. Can you say that again. D. Really? They are.

Question 18: - David: “Thanks for your help, Mary.”

* Mary: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. With all my heart. B. It’s my pleasure.

C. Never remind me. D. Wish you.

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

Question 19: The lost hikers staved alive by eating wild berries and drinking spring water.

A. revived B. survived C. surprised D. lively

Question 20: I am sorry I cannot go out with you now. I have to stay at home and

take care of my younger brother.

A. Care on B. see off C. look after D. bear out

***Mark the letter A, B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s)***

***OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

Question 21: She had a cozy little apartment in Boston.

A. uncomfortable B. warm C. lazy D. dirty

Question 22: We managed to get to school in time despite the heavy rain.

A. earlier than a particular moment B. later than expected

C. early enough to do something D. as long as expected

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B,c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

Maria Sklodowska was bom in Warsaw, Poland, on 7th November, 1867. Her childhood was not (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_happy one. Her older sister died when she was nine and her mother passed away when she was eleven. Four years after the death of her mother, she left school. That was a difficult time, too. She couldn’t go to university (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_universities in Poland were not open to women, so she taught herself.

In 1891 Maria went to Paris to study physics. She studied very well and got her degree in 1893. A year after she got a degree in physics, she got a degree in maths, too. This was only a (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_weeks before she met a clever young man called Pierre Curie. They got married in 1895 and Maria became Marie Curie. The Curies had two daughters: Irene, bom in 1897, and Eve, bom in 1904. Before the (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_of Irene, Marie started working with Pierre and together they discovered radium in 1898.

In 1903, Marie and Pierre (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_the Nobel Prize for physics and they became very famous.

Then, three years later, Pierre died and Marie’s world changed forever.

Question 23: A. a B. the C. an D. 0

Question 24: A. although B. because C. like D. despite

Question 25: A. few B. a few C. little D. some

Question 26: A. birth B. bom C. birthday D. bear

Question 27: A. gave B. took C. won D. made

Read the following passage and mark the letter Ay B, c or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

New York is called “the Big Apple”. Maybe it is not exactly like an apple, it’s certainly very big. There are too many people, that’s the problem. The streets are always full of cars and trucks; you can never find a place to park.

Travelling around is never easy in the city. If you have enough money, you can take a taxi. New York cabs are yellow. They look all the same. But the drivers are very different. Some were bom and raised in New York, but many are newcomers to the United States. A few drive slowly, but most go very very fast. Cab driving is a difficult job. It can be dangerous, too. Thieves often try to steal the drivers’ money. Drivers sometimes get hurt.

If you don’t want to take a taxi, you can go by bus or you can take the subway. The subway is quick and it’s cheap, but parts of it are old and dirty. Lights don’t always work and there are often fires on the track. On some **subway** lines, there are new, clean, silver trains. But you can’t see the color of the old trains easily. There is too much dirt and too much graffiti, inside and outside.

Question 28: What is the problem in New York?

A. It has too many apples. B. It is too big.

**C.** It looked like an apple. D. It is too crowded.

Question 29: What does “a cab” mean?

A. a truck B. a bus

**C.** a taxi D. a plane

Question 30: Cab drivers in New York\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Can be dangerous B. look the same

**C. C**an be attacked by thieves D. were all bom in New York

Question 31: The word “subway” can best be replaced by\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. underground B. station

C. light bulb D. platform

Question 32: Subways in New York\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have no lights B. are clothes

C. are quick but dirty D. often cause fires

**IL WRITING: (2.0 points)**

***Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given words.***

Question 33: I last met him 3 years ago.

—> I haven’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Question 34: I don’t have money and I can’t buy that shirt.

—>If I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Question 35: Nobody has invited her to the party.

—>She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Question 36: “If I were you, I wouldn’t buy this coat,” she said.

—> She advised\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Combine two sentences into a new one using the given words in brackets. Do NOT change the given words in any ways.

Question 37: The Smiths were given rooms in the hotel. Their house had been destroyed in the explosion, **(whose)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Question 38: The sun shone very brightly. Maria had to put on her sunglasses, **(so)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Question 39: I do more exercises. I can remember more new words. **(The)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Question 40:I regret now. I didn’t invite her to my birthday party last week, **(wish)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_