**PRACTICE EXERCISES**

**I/ PHONETICS**

**Choose the word whose underlined part is different from the other three.**

**1.**  **A.** ambitious **B.** sales **C.** estate **D.** operate

**2.**  **A.** currency **B.** product **C.** butcher **D.** dump

**3.**  **A.** operator **B.** receipt **C.** optician **D.** coupon

**Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three.**

**4.**  **A.** representative **B.** qualification **C.** institution **D.** launderette

**5.**  **A.** success **B.** butcher **C.** bargain **D.** florist

**II/ VOCABULARY**

**6.** The building workers were paid their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every Friday.

 **A.** income **B.** wages **C.** salary **D.** cheque

**7.** She's only been here for three weeks. It's a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job.

 **A.** temporary **B.** overtime **C.** full **D.** slow

**8.** When he retired, he received a monthly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** money **B.** reward **C.** bonus **D.** pension

**9.** If you work hard, the company will give you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a more responsible position.

 **A.** company **B.** promotion **C.** business **D.** career

**10.** Farm workers have a physically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job.

 **A.** demanding **B.** varied **C.** rewarding **D.** various

**11.** Being a tailor sounds great, but it’s quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** challenging **B.** creative **C.** repetitive **D.** dangerous

**12.** Cleaners are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but in spite of this, many of them love their job.

 **A.** well paid **B.** badly paid **C.** flexible **D.** reliable

**13.** Tom really wanted to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the summer, so when he saw the advertisement for a job as a gardener, he applied for it.

 **A.** with children **B.** nine-to-five **C.** indoors **D.** outdoors

**14.** A/An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person whose job is to sell houses and land for people.

 **A.** landlord **B.** estate agent **C.** housekeeper **D.** charity shop

**15.** I think builders have a very boring job. What I mean is, the work is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** stressful **B.** enthusiastic **C.** rewarding **D.** repetitive

**16.** The holiday was cancelled, so the travel agency had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the price of the tickets.

 **A.** refund **B.** pay **C.** offer **D.** bargain

**17.** I bought this gold necklace at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** butcher’s **B.** baker’s **C.** jeweller’s **D.** florist’s

**18.** I’m going to make a/ an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to my local primary school to buy sports equipment.

 **A.** mistake **B.** donation **C.** fuss **D.** promise

**19.** If you want fruit and vegetables, you can buy them at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** stationer’s **B.** shoe shop **C.** greengrocer’s **D.** cosmetics store

**20.** The museum houses many priceless \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** bakers **B.** investors **C.** truffles **D.** treasures

**21.** We are selling everything at a/ an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today.

 **A.** discount **B.** bargain **C.** special offer **D.** price tag

**22.** When you buy an item from our store, please keep your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in case you want to bring it back.

 **A.** electricity bill **B.** receipt **C.** ingredient **D.** menu

**23.** A stable company is more likely to attract potential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** adults **B.** officials **C.** investors **D.** educators

**24.** The World Bank is an international financial organization \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1944. [Does this item aim to test students’ grammar or general knowledge?]

 **A.** funding **B.** build **C.** found **D.** founded

**25.** Sam doesn’t like working in a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He prefers working on his own.

 **A.** team **B.** company **C.** organization **D.** office

**III/ GRAMMAR**

 ***will* and *be going to***

**26.** A: Why are you taking the camera? - B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take a picture of the sunset.

**27.** A: What do you think about the future of Bitcoin - B: I think it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increase in the next few years

**28.** A: I can't find my keys. - B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help you look for them.

**29.** A: Her face looks pale. – B: I think she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pass out.

**30.** A: I want coffee, but I don't have coins for the vending machine. - B: No problem. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy you a coffee

 **The first conditional**

**31.** If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) greasy food, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (become) fat.

**32.** He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) much better if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) a haircut.

**33.** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not do) well on the test unless you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study).

**34.** If Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good time.

**35.** If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) now, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home by 8:00 pm.

 **Relative Clauses: Defining and Non-defining**

**Choose the correct relative pronoun to complete each of the following sentences. Add commas where necessary.**

**Example:**

*Miss Green who/ whom/ whose house is not far from the school always walks to work.*

*Miss Green****,******who****/ whom/ whose house is not far from the school****,*** *always walks to work.*

**36.** My aunt lives in a villa in Da Nang *where/ which/ whom*is in Central Vietnam.

**37.** Nick usually goes to dance club with his brother *whom/ who/ whose*is a very good dancer.

**38.** The boy *which/ whom/ who*was injured in the car accident is recovering well.

**39.** You should read the novel *who/ whom/ which*was written by a Nobel Prize winner.

**40.** Kate painted all of the house black *who/ that/ which*look very dull.

 **The second conditional**

**41.** If the winter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so cold, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) hiking in the countryside.

**42.** If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (change) my job.

**43.** She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) happier if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) more friends.

**44.** She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) him if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) his number.

**45.** Brian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) promoted if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not often come) to work late.

 **Past Perfect**

**46.** When they arrived at the party, most people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (already leave).

**47.** They didn’t go to Madrid because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (travel) there many times before.

**48.** When the phone rang, Linda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not answer) it because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the phone in the garden.

**49.** He didn’t remember where he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (put) his car key.

**50.** The victim said the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (attack) her using a golf club.

**IV/ COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE**

**51.** Mrs. Dennington and Mr. Jones are talking about the damage to the wall in the kitchen.

- Mrs. Dennington: “Can you fix it?”

- Mr. Jones: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ”

 **A.** Well, the water made a few holes near the bottom.

 **B.** Yes, of course. it’s about two days’ work

 **C.** I can see straight away there’s a lot of damage here!

 **D.** Mind out! You can drop it!

**52. -** Jack: “Thank you for taking the time to visit me today, Mr. Brown.”

 - Mr. Brown: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** Sounds good **B.** It’s very kind of you

 **C.** No problem **D.** What a shame

**53. -** Waiter: “How would you like your steak, Madam?”

 - Customer: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

 **A.** It was great **B.** Well done, please **C.** It was delicious **D.** I’d like it a lot

**54. -** Mr. Jones: “Excuse me, could you please tell me the way to head teacher’s office?” - Student: “It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, next to the stairs.”

 **A.** no way **B.** in the playground **C.** in the gym **D.** on the ground floor

**55. -** Peter: “Would you like to have dinner with me, Mary?”

 - Mary: “Ok. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What time?”

 **A.** That would be nice **B.** At 7 o’clock **C.** I’m not hungry **D.** Not at all.

**56**. A man and a woman are talking about their breakfast.

- Woman: “We haven’t got any eggs.”

- Man: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ”

 **A.** Do you want a piece?

 **B.** No, I fancy eggs.

 **C.** The ground is so dry.

 **D.** I can buy some at the shop next door.

**57**. Sam and Margaret are talking about raising money for emergency relief.

- Sam: “I’m collecting for emergency relief. Can you spare a few coins? ”

- Margaret: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 **A.** Thanks, but I'd better not!

 **B.** I think you'd better phone the police

 **C.** I’ve got some money in my pocket. Here.

 **D.** I'd love to come, but I'm already going out that evening

**58**. An and Hoa are talking about choosing a job.

- An: “Well, we have two jobs available at the moment. What do you think of this first one, a part-time waiter.”

- Hoa : “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ”

 **A.** I think that's the point exactly.

 **B.** That would be a real help.

 **C.** Would it be all right if I had some more?

 **D.** Well, I like the idea of working in a busy café.

**59**. – Manager:“How did you find out about the job?”

 – Emily: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 **A.** Occasionally I answered the phone and took reservations.

 **B.** I used to help out at my uncle’s restaurant.

 **C.** Because I’m hard-working and reliable, and I enjoy dealing with the public.

 **D.** I saw it advertised on a recruitment agency website.

**60.** - Harry: “How much is this T-shirt?”

- Staff: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 **A.** The changing rooms are over there.

 **B.** Here is your change, £9. Thanks

 **C.** That one is cheap.

 **D.** The price is on the label.

**V/ READING COMPREHENSION**

**PASSAGE 1**

There are a lot of people out there who are not satisfied or just bored with their office work. There is also a small group of people who are doing jobs you will never believe exist - for some serious cash. There are the most unusual jobs you have never heard about. Would you want to switch to one of these?

**Golf Ball Diver**

If you enjoy scuba diving and being outdoors, then you are a perfect candidate for this unusual job. Golf ball divers are responsible for collecting all the golf balls from the bottom of ponds on courses. Sounds easy and enjoyable! Well, the truth is that many ponds are not well taken care of, and you can find a lot of nasty mud, and even snakes.

**Pet Food Tester**

Pets are our friends, and we have to make sure that they eat delicious and nutritious meals. Call in the pet food testers! They taste pet food to evaluate the flavors and check if it’s up to quality standards. Nobody deserves bad food, especially the favorite member of the family.

**Snake Milker**

Snake venom (poison) can be used for many things, but the most important is its use in medical research or to produce "antivenom”. As a result, there is a high demand for snake poison every year. Snake milkers spend their days pushing snakes into a plastic container to **milk** the snake. These true heroes literally save lives by milking snakes.

**Body Part Model**

Turns out you don’t need to be beautiful and have an incredible body to be a successful model. If you have attractive hands or beautiful feet, the world is waiting for you. Besides, some products are also looking for ugly feet or hands. Successful body models are well paid, so there is always a way to reach your dream, hot or not.

**61.** What can be a title of the passage?
 **A.** Unusual occupations **B.** Dream jobs

 **C.** Well-paid work **D.** Boring jobs

**62.** For “Golf Ball Diver”, you may like it if you fancy

 **A.** dancing. **B.** sporting. **C.** singing. **D.** swimming.

**63.** A pet food tester must taste
 **A.** food of cats and dogs. **B.** nutritious meals.

 **C.** food of family. **D.** dangerous food.

**64.** The word “**milk**” is closest in meaning to
 **A.** extract. **B.** export. **C.** explain. **D.** expand.

**65.** Body Part Model means a job that likely requires
 **A.** a beautiful hand. **B.** ugly hands.

 **C.** good feet. **D.** All of the above are correct.

**PASSAGE 2**

In April 2007, a 16-year-old boy named Charlie McDonnell was studying for his exams. But he was bored, so he turned on his laptop computer. He found a website called YouTube and watched a video of another teenager like him. The teenager was sitting in his bedroom and talking about how bored he was. “I can do better than that!” thought Charlie. So, he used his laptop and webcam to make his first video, and posted it on YouTube under the name “Charlieissocoollike”.

Two days after Charlie posted his first video, he had 150 subscribers, so he decided to make more videos. He soon became quite popular. A few months later, Oprah Winfrey, the famous American TV host, showed one of his videos called “How to be English” on her programme. In this video, Charlie wears a suit and tie and talks in a funny accent.

To say thank you to all his fans he made a video called “Challenge Charlie”, asking people to suggest funny or difficult things for him to do in his videos, without creating any nuisance to people. Challenges included drinking tomato ketchup, wearing all of his clothes at once and painting himself purple!

Charlie is also a singer and songwriter. His most popular videos are of him singing and playing the ukulele. In Duet with Myself, he uses special effects to sing a duet with himself about what a boring person he is. This has now been watched over 7 million times!

Oh, and how did Charlie do in his exams back in 2007? Well, he passed with nine A grades and one B! He says that he wants to go to university in the future but decided to try and make a career on YouTube before that. So, far, it’s going very well!

**66.** According to passage 1, how was Charlie about his upcoming exams?
 **A.** excited **B.** ambitious **C.** bored **D.** disappointed

**67.** How many subscribers did he gain after the first video uploaded?

 **A.** 250 **B.** 100 **C.** 150 **D.** 7 million

**68.** What can be inferred from Oprah Winfrey?
 **A.** She is an MC **B.** She often talks in a funny accent

 **C.** She stole videos of Charlie **D.** She teaches English.

**69.** “Challenge Charlie” **MAY** include things **EXCEPT**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
 **A.** drinking beer and coke **B.** beating or annoying others

 **C.** coloring his body **D.** putting on one strange wig

**70.** In the future, Youtuber can be his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** lifelong job **B.** boring job **C.** part-time job **D.** second choice

**PASSAGE 3**

**MYSTERY SHOPPER**

Rita Adams (not her real name) has an interesting job, but she’s not allowed to tell anyone about it in real life: ‘I’m a Mystery Shopper. That means that if I go shopping or go to a restaurant for a meal, people think that I’m a normal customer, but actually I’m there to check that everything’s OK.’

Rita is paid by the company that owns the restaurant or shop. ‘Large companies want to know what’s happening in their business, but it’s difficult for them to find out what the service is like or if the tables are clean, because if a manager visits, everyone will make a special effort.’ Most companies want to know what things are like for a normal customer – that’s why Rita’s job is so important. ‘If I go to a restaurant, I’ll check the time it takes for the food to arrive and if the table is clean. I also make sure the waiters say what they’re supposed to say.’

Although Rita looks for things that are wrong with a place, she likes it when staff are doing a good job. ‘I can usually find problems, but I really like it when I get good service. Sometimes a member of staff is very good at their job and they do everything they can for me as the customer. In my job, we call that “going the extra mile”.’

‘For every job I do, I have to write a report. I have to describe members of staff or write down their names if they are wearing a badge. The company can then use my report to sort out problems and also to give rewards to staff that are doing a good job.’

Rita enjoys the job, but it isn’t as easy as people think: ‘I get lots of free meals, but I never really relax when I’m working. I don’t do the reports until later, but I have to make notes or I’ll forget things.’ And there’s one thing that she needs to be particularly careful about: ‘If staff find out I’m a mystery shopper, I’ll lose my job. So I have to look like a normal customer. I’m quite good at that now, but I’m always slightly anxious that one day someone will guess what I do!’

**71.** According to passage 1, what can be inferred?
 **A.** She is a viewer. **B.** She must not share job information.

 **C.** Her job is normal. **D.** She loves eating and shopping.

**72.** What is the aim of businessmen who hired Rita?

 **A.** To check what’s happening in their business

 **B.** To have her clean tables

 **C.** To criticize waiters

 **D.** To have her eat more to gain profits

**73.** For “going the extra mile”, how does she often feel?
 **A.** pleased **B.** disappointed  **C.** angry **D.** neutral

**74.** Her reports after every job are
 **A.** detailed. **B.** to judge staff.

 **C.** important. **D.** All of the above are correct.

**75.** What is mainly discussed in the passage?

 **A.** Potentials of a mystery shopper

 **B.** Mixed points of a mystery shopper

 **C.** A no-risk job as a mystery shopper

 **D.** Admission requirements for a mystery shopper

**VI/ CLOZE TEXT**

**CLOZE TEXT 1**

**PROACTIVE JOB HUNTING**

Once upon a time, people **(76)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ left school or university would join a company and stayed with it until they retired. The concept of a job for life is now long gone, and nowadays many **(77)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ find it hard to stay loyal to their companies for even a relatively short period of time. According to a recent survey, this is particularly true in London, where more than half of those asked said that they constantly put one eye on other job opportunities, although they are fairly happy in their existing job. A high number of London **(78)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say that they are always on the search for vacancies. Job seekers find that the internet **(79)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them with a quick and easy way to find out what's available. **(80)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 53 percent said that they had happily applied for a job or registered with an employment agency in the past 12 months.

**76.** **A.** which **B.** whom **C.** whose **D.** who

**77.** **A.** employees **B.** employers **C.** teachers **D.** students

**78.** **A.** worker **B.** workers **C.** a worker **D.** work

**59**. **A.** provides **B.** serves **C.** delivers **D.** fulfills

**80.** **A.** However **B.** Moreover **C.** And **D.** But

**CLOZE TEXT 2**

Two weeks ago, my best friend Dani saw a job advertisement online which she was interested in. She lost her previous job during **(81)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and she has been looking for a job ever since. Dani has always wanted to work as a secretary for a big company, and this was going to be her chance to get the job she wanted. She immediately **(82)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the application form online and attached her CV. She had over ten years of experience as a receptionist and felt confident she could do the job. A few days later, Dani received an email inviting her for an interview. She was so excited, **(83)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very nervous at the same time. She wanted to look smart for the interview, so she went out and bought a smart black suit, a white shirt and a nice pair of black high heel shoes. She also wanted to make a good **(84)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so she made sure she was on time for the interview. On the day, they asked her lots of questions and asked her about her previous work experience and skills that she got from that job. Dani had to fill out some forms with important information. She did her **(85)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and thought the interview went well. Afterwards, the interviewers shook her hand and said, "We will be in touch." She was looking forward to hearing from them!

**81**. **A.** lock-in **B.** lock-down **C.** lock-out **D.** lock-away

**82**. **A.** filled out **B.** filled up **C.** filled in **D.** filled on

**83**. **A.** and **B.** or **C.** but **D.** so

**84**. **A.** decision **B.** appointment **C.** presentation **D.** impression

**85**. **A.** well **B.** better **C.** best **D.** good

**CLOZE TEXT 3**

China’s child labour is a huge problem, and there is evidence that it **(86)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increasing in China. Although there is no official figure on the number of children working in China, it is **(87)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by many that of the 10 million children out of school, over 5 million are working in factories. It was reported in Sichuan, China’s **(88)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ populated province, that 85% of children who drop out of school are working elsewhere. Even in some less populated provinces, over 20% of the work force is made up of children. **(89)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in the last few years, the rate of children kidnapped has increased rapidly. It is believed that the children kidnapped are sold off to factories to work. For example, in 1994, about 48 Chinese brick-shop-workers kidnapped over 100 children. It is known that forty of those children were forced to work 10 hours a day, but with no **(90)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. China’s child labour cannot be overlooked.

**86.** **A.** are **B.** is **C.**am **D.**be

**87.** **A.** estimated **B.** estimate **C.** estimating **D.** estimation

**88. A.** most **B.** best **C.** better **D.** more

**89.** **A.** Also **B.** However **C.** But **D.** Yet

**90.** **A.** wage **B.** salary **C.** reward **D.** All of them

**VII/ WORD FORMATION**

**91.** Hoang has a great sense of imagination. Therefore, he is quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**CREATE**)

**92.** It is a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job because it has high physical and mental demands. (**CHALLENGE**)

**93.** Her work is not really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but sometimes she needs to take a rest like a vacation. (**STRESS**)

**94.** An operator can find it quite boring in the sense that this job is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**REPEAT**)

**95.** Although her mom is a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she does not feel embarrassed but proud of her mom, which is her dignity. (**CLEAN**)

**96.** Unless I receive a satisfactory response from you within a month, I shall put this matter into the hands of my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**SOLICIT**)

**97.** She's a personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as distinct from a secretary. (**ASSIST**)

**98.** He was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who came to the table to take our order. (**WAIT**)

**99.** My mother usually tells me not to stay up late; otherwise, I would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and be late for school (**SLEEP**)

**100.** They work in the same company and department as well. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**WORK**) t

**101.** A/An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who repairs or makes locks and supplies keys **(LOCK)**

**102.** John is one of the famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the VAschools. **(PHOTOGRAPH)**

**103.** When the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honors the plant's needs, and only then, will it grow. **(GARDEN)**

**104.** Be careful not to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pasta! This party is very important to me. **(COOK)**

**105.** Britain is increasingly a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society as it includes many peoples *(dân tộc)* in the world. **(CULTURE)**

**106.** After receiving documents and not being happy, my boss asked me to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them. **(WRITE)**

**107.** Most people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what they can achieve in a day and underestimate what they can achieve in a year**. (ESTIMATE)**

**108.** You should make sure you are given a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for everything you buy. **(RECEIVE)**

**109.** Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who give only a small amount of money are hoping that the markets will improve. **(INVEST)**

**110.** Over the years it has developed into a highly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ business. **(PROFIT)**

**VIII/ Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

**FIRST CONDITIONAL**

**101.** Study hard and you will gain colorful scores.

🡪 If

🡪 Unless

**102.** You study hard at university, or you will not get a degree.

🡪 If

**103.** It can rain tomorrow; I will not go to school.

🡪 If

🡪 In case it

🡪 In case of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**104.** You go to work in America next year; you need to improve your English.

🡪 If

**105.** You don’t do your homework; you get in trouble with the teacher next week.

🡪 If

**SECOND CONDITIONAL**

***\* Cách nhận dạng****: Đề bài sẽ cho hai vế* ***câu ở hiện tại****, thường được nối với nhau bởi các liên từ như* ***so, because.***

**106.** Lan doesn’t help her mom cook dinner, so her mom is angry now.

🡪 If

**107.** Hana doesn’t have breakfast, so she feels very hungry now.

🡪 If

**108.** I don’t know Lana’s email address, so I can’t send her the document.

🡪 If

**109.** Mary doesn’t save enough money. Therefore, she can’t buy a new home.

🡪 If

**110.**  Lam doesn’t like spicy food, that’s why he doesn’t eat any food at the party.

🡪 If

**RELATIVE CLAUSE**

**Combine two sentences using *who*, *which*, *whom*, or *whose*.**

**111.** That is the man. His job is to look after the gardener.

**112.**  That is the hotel. We stayed there last summer.

**113.**  She is a woman. She has won the competition of cooking.

**114.**  She is my friend. I borrowed some money from her.

**115.**  That is the dog. It barked all night.

**PAST PERFECT**

**116.**  David had gone home before we arrived.

🡪 After

**117.**  We had lunch then we took a look around the shops.

🡪 Before

**118.**  My father had watered all the plants in the garden by the time my mother came home.

🡪 After

**119.**  Before she watched TV, she had done homework.

🡪 After

**120.**  They went home after they had finished their work.

🡪 Before

**KEYWORD TRANSFORMATION**

**121.** The toy company liked the video. He sent it via email yesterday. (**KEEN**)

**122.** The university education is too much valued. The public think much of it. **(OVERVALUED)**

**123.**  I work as a host with John in a show. That show is about stars. **(CO-HOSTS)**

**124.**  He’s an M**C.** He’s terrible at communicating with people. (**HOWEVER**)

**125.**  Being a surfing instructor sounds great. This job is funny. (**MORE**)

**PRACTICE TEST 1**

***Mark A, B, C or D to indicate the word pronounced differently from the rest in each of the following questions.***

**1. A.** operators **B.** receipts **C.** opticians **D.** coupons

***Mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.***

**2. A.** conference **B.** customer **C.** newsagent **D.** cosmetics

***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.***

**3.** His lifestyle has not changed very much since he became rich and unsuccessful.

  **A.** lifestyle **B.** very much **C.** since **D.** unsuccessful

**4.** Before working as a lorry driver, he was a director in many film projects.

  **A.** working **B.** as **C.** was **D.** many

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

**5.** Investment bankers should give honest - not just financially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advice.

 **A.** demanding **B.** varied **C.** rewarding **D.** creative

**6.** My favorite bakery is selling everything at a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today.

  **A.** discount **B.** bargain **C.** special offer **D.** price tag

**7.** I bought this gold ring at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near my house.

 **A.** jeweler's **B.** deli **C.** cosmetics store **D.** DIY store

**8.** She didn’t want to risk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him money.

  **A.** borrowing **B.** to borrow **C.** to lend **D.** lending

**9.** If you work hard, the company \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you promotion to a more responsible position.

 **A.** gives **B.** giving **C.** give **D.** will give

**10.** She fell ill because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much.

 **A.** eats **B.** had eaten **C.** ate **D.** eating

**11.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy some new trainers after school. I’ve got money with me to buy them.

 **A.** will **B.** am going to **C.** won’t **D.** am not going to

**12.** Marge isn’t at home. Why don’t you try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her?

  **A.** phone **B.** phoning **C.** to phone **D.** to phoning

***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.***

**13.** The shop’s daily **profit** is usually around $500.

  **A.** interest **B.** increase **C.** loss **D.** price

**14.** The literature course has been hard work, but very **rewarding**.

  **A.** worthwhile **B.** self-service **C.** semi-professional **D.** disappointing

***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 following questions*.**

I would like to buy myself a car. This will be my first vehicle because I have just got my driver’s license. I like traveling with comfort to work and around the city, but the heavy traffic during rush hours makes public transportation really inconvenient for me. However, I am very conscious of the environment and wouldn’t like to spend money on a conventional automobile that will only *contaminate* the air we breathe. Therefore, the perfect car for me would be an electric one - ideally, a Tesla.

Teslas cost substantially more than usual petrol cars. Their price fluctuates around 80,000 - 100,000 USD. What I especially love about it is that it’s possible to design my own one - some parts of it can be customized.

Unfortunately, I can’t afford this car right now - I have just graduated and entered the job market with not the highest ever salary. Also, I haven’t taken up a single loan, and I am of a strong belief that credit must finance only investments that generate future returns. And such a consumeristic purchase as a car definitely won’t earn me any money. In fact, I will only spend even more on planned maintenance. Thankfully, Tesla is not a vehicle that needs petrol, so I will majorly save on gasoline. Thus, I will wait for a couple of years until my pay improves. I will also have a better range of car models to choose from.

**15.** Why would the writer like to buy himself a car?

 **A.** when he has a lot of money.

 **B.** since he wants to avoid the rush hour.

 **C.** as it costs a lot of gasoline.

 **D.** because he has just got his driver’s license.

**16.** The word ***“contaminate”*** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** pollute **B.** educate **C.** preserve **D.** beautify

**17.** What is the advantage of the electric car - Tesla?

 **A.** It needs petrol. **B.** It needn’t petrol. **C.** It’s cheap. **D.** It’s inconvenient.

**18.** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

 **A.** Teslas cost substantially less than usual petrol cars.

 **B.** The writer doesn’t care about the environment.

 **C.** It’s impossible to design the author’s own one.

 **D.** Some parts of Tesla can be customized.

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

China’s child labour is a huge problem, and there is clear evidence that it is increasing in China. **(19)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there is no official figure on the number of children working in China, it is estimated by many that of the 10 million children out of school, over 5 million are working in factories. It was reported in Sichuan, China’s most populated province, that 85% of children **(20)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drop out of school are working elsewhere. Even in some **(21)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ populated rural provinces, over 20% of the workforce is made up of children. Also, in the last few years, the rate of children kidnapped has increased rapidly. It is believed that the children kidnapped are sold off to factories to work. For example, in 1994, about 48 Chinese brick-shop-workers kidnapped over 100 children. It is known that forty of those children were forced to work 10 hours a day, but with no (**22)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. China’s child labour cannot be overlooked.

**19. A.** However **B.** Although **C.** In spite of **D.** Because

**20. A.** who **B.** which **C.** whom **D.** whose

**21. A.** few **B.** little **C.** less **D.** fewer

**22. A.** wage **B.** salary **C.** reward **D.** All of them

***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.***

**23.** - Tom: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 - Mike: “I won't say no”.

 **A.** How are things with you, Mike?”

 **B.** What about playing tennis this afternoon?

 **C.** Mike, do you know where the scissors are?

 **D.** What's your favorite, tea or coffee?

**24. -** Ryan: “Shall I tidy up the mess for you?”

 - Becky: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

 **A.** That would be a real help. **B.** Yes, I think so.

 **C.** Sure. You are. **D.** Yes. That’s right.

***Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.***

**25.** A lot of the work we have to do is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(REPEAT)**

**26.** My father has made a huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his company. **(INVEST)**

**27.** She was a successful businesswoman and she was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ secure. **(FINANCE)**

**28.** There was some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise. I have to hear it all day. **(AVOID)**

***Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.***

**29.** Make me some coffee, and I'll give you one of my biscuits.

🡪 If you .

**30.** A girl lives near my house. She was interviewed on TV last night.

🡪 The girl .

**31.** They don’t offer me the job, or else I would accept it.

🡪 If they .

**32.** Mr. Kate is our English teacher. Her hair is blonde.

🡪 Mr. Kate .

***-- This is the end of the practice test 1. --***

**PRACTICE TEST 2**

***Mark A, B, C or D to indicate the word pronounced differently from the rest in each of the following questions.***

**1.** **A.** dentist **B.** engineer **C.** hairdresser **D.** agent

***Mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.***

**2.** **A.** example **B.** coworker **C.** reminder **D.** gardener

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

**3.** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who designs houses or other buildings.

 **A.** groundkeeper **B.** architect **C.** cleaner **D.** solicitor

**4.** You get a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you book more than ten tickets.

 **A.** code **B.** refund **C.** receipt **D.** discount

**5.** When he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an advertisement of toy-making job, he was immediately excited.

 **A.** looked **B.** noticed **C.** met **D.** watched

**6.** My mum usually makes me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up my room.

 **A.** tidy **B.** tidying **C.** to tidying **D.** to tidy

**7.** By the time he won the lottery, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very poor.

 **A.** had been **B.** had been being **C.** has been **D.** has been being

**8.** If there were no atmosphere, human beings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_able to survive.

 **A.** will be **B.** will not be **C.** would be **D.** would not be

**9.** You don’t look well, Ben; I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get you a glass of water.

 **A.** will **B.** am going to **C.** intend to **D.** plan to

**10.** On the way back home, I stopped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a novel in the Fahasa bookstore.

 **A.** to buying **B.** buying **C.** to buy **D.** buy

***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.***

**11.** After he has realized the importance of P.E., he encouraged his children to do morning exercise.

 **A.** has realized **B.** importance **C.** children **D.** do

**12.** He has many sufferings in the film crew. His job is a stunt performance.

 **A.** sufferings **B.** His **C.** is **D.** performance

***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.***

**13.** I am very sociable; I really **fancy** going out and talking with new people.

 **A.** enjoy **B.** refuse **C.** hate **D.** mind

**14.** She **does not get enough money** for the job to which she is dedicated.

 **A.** is pre-paid **B.** is post-paid **C.** is underpaid **D.** is overpaid

***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 following questions*.**

Shopping habits in the UK have changed over the last sixty years, and this can be seen in the changing appearance of any British high street – the main shopping street in a town or city. In the 1950s, high streets had rows of individual shops selling different things. There was a greengrocer's next to a butcher's next to a baker's, and people visited each place to do their shopping. Most people did this every few days in order to buy fresh food. The high street was a sociable place to be.

This started to change in the 1970s with the arrival of supermarkets. They gave people the chance to buy everything that they needed in one place. People didn’t need to go to individual shops anymore. At the same time, more and more people had freezers in their houses. So this new type of shop, along with a new way of storing meat and fruit at home, meant that instead of doing a small shop every few days, people could buy all the food that they needed for a week, or sometimes even a month.

As supermarkets became more popular, they changed from small local shops to huge superstores. And because of their size, many of these supermarkets were outside town. They took people away from the high street. They also tried to offer customers everything that they needed, like a coffee shop, a hairdresser's and a chemist's. The idea was to get customers to spend all their money in one place. But this meant that the shops on the high street started to close down as they lost their customers.

These days, more and more people are choosing not to go to supermarkets to do their shopping. Instead, they are using the internet to shop from home and get their shopping delivered. People are also trying to spend less money, so a new type of discount shop has become very popular. It may be because of this that people have stopped doing big weekly or monthly shops. Now they go to shops more frequently to buy what they need for the next few days. So, in many ways, people seem to be going back to the way people shopped in the 1950s.

**15.** What can be the best title of the passage?

 **A.** Comparison between supermarkets and markets

 **B.** Changes of shopping habits

 **C.** Overview of online shopping

 **D.** Benefits of shopping with the Internet.

**16.** In the 1950s, British streets were filled with a great number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.** supermarkets **B.** outdoor markets **C.** individual shops **D.** malls

**17.** What can be inferred from paragraph 2?

 **A.** The appearance of supermarkets played a changing role in British shopping industry.

 **B.** Supermarkets sold nearly all items, which was convenient for buyers.

 **C.** People could just buy food for a week.

 **D.** In spite of supermarkets, people still needed to go to other small shops.

**18.** Why did supermarkets want to extend the scale into superstores?

 **A.** To have customers spend money

 **B.** To start to close down

 **C.** To show brand image

 **D.** To compare with other shops

***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

 It is now extremely popular to take a gap year between school and university or university and work, and to spend it **(19)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. There are plenty of reasons to recommend it - travel broadens the mind, you’re only young once, life isn’t a rehearsal and so on. And if you don't do it, you may always regret that you didn't take the chance. In the end, there's only one response: Well, why not?

The idea may have its roots from the 18th century. Grand Tour once undertaken by the young, rich and noble, but it is the middle-class people **(20)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**have turned it into something that 200.000 British youngsters do every year. Travel has never been so easy and cheap, with more places open to tourists than ever. Also, the gap year is now accepted by many **(21)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**and universities.

The States, the Far East and Australia were among the original destinations, and these remain in the top five; **(22)** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, young explorers are now going even farther. The most far-flung comers of the world are growing in popularity year by year.

**19.** **A.** going **B.** travelling **C.** coming **D.** reaching

**20.** **A.** who **B.** which **C.** whom **D.** whose

**21.** **A.** employers **B.** employees **C.** employer **D.** employee

**22.** **A.** also **B.** moreover **C.** in spite of this **D.** although

***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.***

**23.** Jack is talking to Mary about the coming exams.

- Tim: “How are things going with you?”

- Mary: ‘’\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ‘’

 **A.** I’m doing great, thank you. **B.** Don’t ask me about the problem.

 **C.** How do you do. **D.** Please to tell you.

**24.** - A: Let’s watch a movie. What do you think?

 - B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A.** You can say that again. **B.** Sounds great!

 **C.** Remember to do it. **D.** Very well, thanks.

***Fill in the blank with correct form of the word in brackets.***

**25.** He is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; he has many dreams to develop himself and career. (**AMBITION**)

**26.** This job is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it gives me good pay scale and passion. (**REWARD**)

**27.** The immediate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period in Europe (after the war finished) was dominated by the Soviet Union annexing **(WAR)**

**28.** Small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with only a small amount of money are hoping that the markets will improve. **(INVEST)**

***Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.***

**29.** Be hard working and you will succeed in life.

If you

**30.** That is the neighbor. He has three cats and two dogs.

That is the neighbor who

**31.** They went home after they had finished their work.

Before

**32.** The team lost the match last season as they did not perform well. (**UNDERPERFORMED**)

The team who

***-- This is the end of the practice test 2. --***