

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ 1- KHỐI 10
I. VOCABULARY

Nào không có thì ghi x nha!

Vocab items	Unit	Word family and phrases					English definition	Vietnamese translation
		noun	verb	adj	adv	Phrases/ prep (nếu có)		
Example: disappoint	3	disappointment	disappoint	disappointing disappointed	disappointingly disappointedly	x	feeling upset	thất vọng
UNIT 3								
achieve	3							
entertain	3							
examine	3							
motivate	3							
relax	3							
employ	3							
prepare	3							
disaster	3							

exhaust	3							
imagine	3							
complete	3							
prohibit	3							
accept	3							
assume	3							
villain	3							

Genres of programs (thể loại chương trình), ghi theo **tiếng Việt: tiếng Anh**

- phim hoạt họa
- phim hành động
- phim cổ trang
- phim tài liệu
- phim kinh dị
- phim giật gân
- bản tin
- nhạc kịch
- chương trình thực tế
- khoa học viễn tưởng

Adjectives describing films (tính từ mô tả), ghi theo **tiếng Việt: tiếng Anh**

- thuyết phục
- gây hoang mang, khó hiểu

mang tính tưởng tượng, sáng tạo	.....
mang tính không thực	.....
cảm động	.....
không thực tế	.....
ấn tượng, ngoạn mục	.....

Tiền tố phủ định

<p>Vd: chắc chắn: certain</p> <p>mắc (mỏ)</p> <p>công bằng</p> <p>thành thật</p> <p>có thể chấp nhận</p> <p>có thể nhìn thấy</p> <p>hợp pháp</p> <p>kiên nhẫn</p> <p>có trách nhiệm</p> <p>có thể đọc được (chữ viết).....</p> <p>lịch sự</p> <p>có thể, khả thi</p>	<p>uncertain</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
---	---

Tự tổng hợp các từ ở trên theo thứ tự tiền tố nhé:

un-
:

.....

in-
:

.....

im-
:

.....

ir-

:

.....

il-

:

.....

dis-

:

.....

Collocations

have/express/ make/provide
 an effect
 a decision
 an opinion
 a benefit

UNIT 4

fog	4							
mist	4							
snow	4							
frost	4							
rain	4							
cloud	4							
sun	4							
shower	4							
effect	4							
explode	4							

pollute	4							
conscious	4							
approach	4							
behave	4							

Phrasal verbs

tiếp tục
 nảy ra ý tưởng/biện pháp
 từ bỏ/dừng
 tăng lên
 chăm sóc
 trì hoãn
 bắt đầu đi (hành trình)
 sử dụng hết

Disasters

drought	devastation
flood	destruction
epidemic	protection
famine	eruption
forest fire	prediction
earthquake	
tornado	
tsunami	

II. GRAMMAR

Grammar	Unit	Form	Usage	Example	Note
Quantity	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - many - much - a lot of/ lots of - a few - a little - few/little - some - any 	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
Modals	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - must - must not = mustn't - have to - don't have to = needn't 	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

		
Comparative adjectives	4	Short adjectives	.............................................	.............................................	.............................................
		Long adjectives	.............................................	.............................................	.............................................
		Far/much	...............	...............	...............

		
Superlative adjectives	4	Short adjectives	.............................................	.............................................	.............................................
		Long adjectives	.............................................	.............................................	.............................................

So sánh bằng	4	........................................	..................................................	..................................................	..................................................
Too and enough	4	........................................	..................................................	..................................................	..................................................

III. PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. Phonetics

- Question 1:** A. **violent** B. imaginary C. impolite D. correct
- Question 2:** A. astonished B. important C. supportive D. **envious**
- Question 3:** A. **achievement** B. exploration C. entertainment D. examination
- Question 4:** A. fantasy B. period C. comedy D. **reality**
- Question 5:** A. **witness** B. identify C. locate D. pollute
- Question 6:** A. fantasy B. **musical** C. cat D. spectacular
- Question 7:** A. rain B. game C. train D. **scary**
- Question 8:** A. breakfast B. bread C. **lead** D. dead
- Question 9:** A. good B. **blood** C. bamboo D. zoo
- Question 10:** A. **drought** B. bought C. thought D. brought

2. Vocabulary

- Question 11:** It was very funny, and the ending was hilarious as it is a _____
- A. **comedy** B. horror film C. musical D. war film
- Question 12:** It was the most exciting and _____ film I've ever seen. You didn't know who the murderer was until the very end.
- A. horrifying B. **gripping** C. embarrassing D. terrifying
- Question 13:** Jack was _____ when he realized that someone has stolen his laptop.
- A. **shocked** B. guilty C. excited D. jealous
- Question 14:** A(n) _____ film doesn't have real people in it.
- A. **fantasy** B. comedy C. science D. war

Question 15: The film Avatar is successful partly due to _____ effects.

- A. boring B. **special** C. short D. silent

Question 16: Laura was finishing her _____ for the journey.

- A. **preparation** B. prepare C. preparatory D. prepared

Question 17: Their amazing _____ certainly look good on their CVs when it is time for employment.

- A. achieve B. **achievements** C. **achievable** D. achieved

Question 18: His handwriting is so _____ that teachers find it hard to read.

- A. legible B. **illegible** C. legal D. illegal

Question 19: He was up all night playing _____.

- A. opinions B. **online games** C. effects D. benefits

Question 20: I want to think about it a bit longer before I make a(n) _____.

- A. opinion B. **decision** C. concern D. grade

Question 21: She's very _____. She wouldn't lie to you.

- A. dishonest B. **honest** C. fit D. unfit

Question 22: They couldn't get out of the house because there was so much _____ in front of the door

- A. mist B. **snow** C. clouds D. frost

Question 23: In the winter, people love watching _____ fall. It's amazing that each one is different.

- A. showers B. rains C. **snowflakes** D. winds

Question 24: I'm scared of _____ because of the loud noise.

- A. **thunder** B. cloud C. snow D. sun

Question 25: When it's _____, you should carry a raincoat or an umbrella.

A. cloudy B. sunny C. frosty D. icy

Question 26: It was difficult to see in the _____ weather, but then he noticed her walking towards him.

A. showery B. misty C. snowy D. sunny

Question 27: A large number of cases of a disease that happen at the same time will cause a(n) _____.

A. epidemic B. flood C. tsunami D. drought

Question 28: _____ is a very large wave, caused by extreme conditions such as an earthquake which can cause a lot of damage when it reaches land.

A. tsunami B. drought C. forest fire D. storm

Question 29: The fire caused the _____ of an old theatre.

A. eruption B. prediction C. destruction D. protection

Question 30: When she travels abroad, her parents will make an offer to help _____ her cats.

A. look up B. look for C. look into D. look after

3. Grammar

Complete the sentences with ***some*** or ***any***.

Question 31: I'm going out with _____ friends.

Question 32: We haven't got _____ pets.

Question 33: Have you got _____ homework?

Complete the sentences with ***a little*** or ***a few***.

Question 34: I spent _____ time chatting with my uncle.

Question 35: She bought _____ CDs in town.

Question 36: I only recognised _____ people at the party.

Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

Question 37: There aren't _____ cottages in the village.

Question 38: He doesn't speak _____ Vietnamese.

Question 39: Do you listen to _____ rap music?

Question 40: Has she got _____ friends at school?

Choose the correct word.

Question 41. You **must** / **mustn't** / **don't have to** turn off your mobile in class because you can use it in class.

Question 42. You **must** / **mustn't** / **don't have to** have tea. There's coffee too.

Question 43. You **must** / **mustn't** / **don't have to** swim in the sea today. There are sharks.

Question 44. You **must** / **mustn't** / **don't have to** wear a suit to the wedding. You can wear casual clothes if you prefer.

Question 45. You **must** / **mustn't** / **don't have to** use a knife and a fork. It's rude to eat with your fingers.

Rewrite the sentences using *must*, *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

Question 46. It isn't necessary for you to buy her a present.

You

Question 47. It is no need for us to arrive so early.

We

Question 48. It isn't allowed for them to use phones in exams.

They

Question 49. It is compulsory for him to wear a suit in formal meetings.

He

Question 50. It is a must that people fasten seatbelt on drive.

People

Complete the sentences with the correct form of comparative adjectives. (so sánh hơn)

Question 51. Eating at home is _____ eating in restaurants. (cheap)

Question 52. History is much _____ physics. (interesting)

Question 53. Houses are _____ they were ten years ago. (expensive)

Question 54. Ha Noi in summer is even _____ I expected. (hot)

Question 55. There is more traffic now, so the streets are _____. (noisy)

Question 56. Many people would argue that AI are _____ (intelligent) than humans.

Question 57. The weather this summer is even _____ (nice) than last summer.

Complete the sentences with *far/much (nhiều)* or *slightly (ít)*

Question 58. Lan has 9 points in Math. Cuc has 8 points. Lan is _____ better at Math than Cuc.

Question 59. He is tall 1.8m. She is tall 1.4m. He is _____ taller than her.

Question 60. The GDP of US is over 22.900 billion USD. The GDP of small nations in Africa is 100 million USD. Hence, GDP of the US is _____ higher than that of other African nations.

Complete the sentences with as...as (so sánh bằng)

Question 61. The blue car is _____ the red car. (fast)

Question 62. Peter is _____ Fred. (not/tall)

Question 63. The violin is _____ the piano. (not/big)

Question 64. This copy is _____ the other one. (bad)

Question 65. Oliver is _____ Peter. (optimistic)

Rewrite using (not) as...as (so sánh bằng)

Question 66. I'm quite tall but you are taller.

I'm not

Question 67. My salary is high, but yours is higher.

My salary isn't

Question 68. You know a bit about cars, but I know more.

You don't

Question 69. It's still cold, but it was colder yesterday.

It isn't

Question 70. I still feel quite tired I felt, but a lot more tired yesterday.

I don't

Write the superlative forms of these below adjectives

Ex: beautiful → **the most** beautiful.

Question 71

funny	-----	boring	-----
high	-----	lucky	-----
delicious	-----	smart	-----

easy	_____	dirty	_____
cold	_____	rich	_____
large	_____	valuable	_____
cheap	_____	bad	_____
long	_____	good	_____
		scary	_____

Write the correct form of adjectives (*comparative* or *superlative*)

Question 72. What is _____ (big) country in the world?

Question 73. Is the Atlantic Ocean _____ (large) or _____ (small) than the Pacific Ocean?

Question 74. Which is _____ (cold) continent in the world?

Question 75. Is gold _____ (heavy) than silver?

Question 76. What's _____ (high) mountain in the world?

Question 77. Which is _____ (near) to the Sun: Mars or the Earth?

Question 78. Titanic is _____ (successful) disaster movie of all times.

Question 79. Jupiter is _____ (large) planet in the solar system.

Question 80. New York is one of _____ (busy) cities in the world.

Complete the sentences with *enough* or *too* and the words in brackets.

Question 81. This film's _____ (scary) for me. I'm leaving.

Question 82. Have you had _____ (food)? I don't want you to be hungry.

Question 83. It's _____ (hot) in here. Can you turn on the air conditioner?

Question 84. The water isn't _____ (warm) to go swimming. You'll freeze.

Question 85. I'd like a new laptop, but it's _____ (expensive).

Question 86. I didn't enjoy the comedy. It wasn't _____ (funny)

Question 87. Go to bed. You've watched _____ (television)

Question 88. I am not _____ (old) to drive a car.

Question 89. He doesn't do _____ (exercise) to stay healthy.

Question 90. Susan isn't _____ (tall) to reach the shelf.

4. Communicative language

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 91: Jack is talking to Mary about the coming exams.

- Jack: "I'm so worried about exams next week."

- Mary: "_____."

A. Yes, continue to think

B. **Don't worry. Everything will be OK.**

C. I'm sorry

D. I'm afraid not

Question 92: Laura and Mitchell are talking at the restaurant.

- Laura: "The dishes here are so delicious."

- Mitchell: "_____."

A. They are so important

B. **I don't think so**

C. Thank you for paying

D. So sorry for taking you here

Question 93: Bonny is talking to Katie at 3 pm.

- Bonny: "Would you like to hang out with me for the film?"

- Katie "_____."

A. I'm sorry for making that mistake

B. Thank you for helping me

C. Not at all.

D. **I am afraid not. I am so busy tonight**

Question 94: Mom reminds Mie of some things.

- Mom: "There are a lot of clouds. It will be raining. Bring along an umbrella."

- Mie: "_____."

A. Thank you, mom.

B. I don't think it will be sunny.

C. It's so polite of you

D. I'm glad to see you

Question 95:

- Hai Dang: " Do you think wearing uniforms is a good idea?"

- Minh Dan: " _____."

A. Well done. You did it.
to wear every day.

B. Yes; you don't have to think of what

C. It's nice of you to say so.

D. I'm glad to hear that.

Question 96:

- Mary: "Thanks a lot for your help."

- John: " _____."

A. My excitement

B. My pleasure

C. My happiness

D. My nightmare

Question 97:

- Mary: "Why not going picnic at the weekend?"

- John: " _____."

A. That sounds great

B. Thank you so much

C. My happiness

D. Not at all

Question 98:

- Mary: "Do you like eating Chinese food?"

- John: " _____."

A. OK, I'll take it

B. I don't really fancy it

C. That is a nice idea
more

D. I couldn't agree with you

Question 99:

- Mary: "The comedy film is very boring because of the lack of funny scenes."

- John: "_____."

A. It is such a pity

B. It is a must for you

C. I'm glad to like it

D. Thank you so much for saying that.

Question 100:

- Mary: "What types of weather you like?"

- John: "_____."

A. Obviously sunny and mild

B. It depends on many reasons

C. It's time to think about it

D. Definitely not

Question 101:

- Mary: "Would you mind lending me some money?"

- John: "_____."

A. Of course not

B. My pleasure

C. Yes, I would. I will lend you now.

D. That is not true

Question 102:

- Mary: "It must not be her in Vietnam because she is travelling to the US."

- John: "_____."

A. I also think so

B. It is a good idea

C. I don't trust my ears

D. My thought is so poor

Question 103:

- Mary: "Shall we go to Thailand instead of Laos."

- John: "_____."

A. Sounds great

B. Not at all

C. it is a bad trip

D. My nightmare

Question 104:

John: "_____."

Mary: "Yes, I'd love to."

A. Do you often have time for a drink after class?
after class?

B. Would you like to have a drink

C. Do you often go out for a drink after class?
class?

D. Would you like tea or coffee after

Question 105:

"How was the reality show last night?" - "_____."

A. It showed at 8 o'clock.

B. Just talking about it.

C. It is a soccer game
informative

D. Great. It was really educational and

IV. PRACTICE TEST

DE 1

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

1. A. convincing B. combat C. concern D. observant **NB**
2. A. issue B. misty C. spin D. frostbite **NB**

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.

3. A. surface B. surprise C. message D. snowflake **NB**
4. A. episode B. argument C. attitude D. discomfort **NB**

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

5. Gary is very busy with his job but he still has _____ time for family and friends. **NB**
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
6. Listen carefully. I'm going to give you _____ advice. **NB**
A. some B. any C. little D. a few
7. He's a brilliant student – he _____ work hard to get good marks. **TH**
A. mustn't B. doesn't have to C. must D. don't have to
8. You can stay up late, but you _____ make a lot of noise and wake up your little sister. **TH**
A. mustn't B. doesn't have to C. must D. needn't
9. The larger the apartment is, the _____ the rent cost is. **NB**
A. expensive B. more expensive C. expensively D. most expensive
10. Of the four dresses, which is _____ expensive? **TH**
A. the best B. the most C. the more D. the greater
11. Environmentalists are furious with the American Government for delaying measures which will reduce greenhouse _____. **TH**
A. **effects** B. efforts C. edition D. economy
12. The gradual rise in the Earth's temperature is known as _____. **VDC**
A. greenhouse effect B. global warming C. ozone layer D. acid rain
13. Shakira had an _____ childhood as she had many happy and memorable moments with friends. **TH**

- A. interested B. interesting C. exhausted D. exhausting

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.

14. Hokkaido is one of the most cheap restaurants in Ho Chi Minh city and attracts many customers. **NB**

- A. is B. most cheap C. in D. many

15. Shakira published her first book in 1972; however, it was not enough convincing to be successful. **NB**

- A. her B. in C. enough convincing D. be

16. Lion has long been a symbol of strength, powerful and cruelty. **VDC**

- A. has B. a C. strength D. powerful

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.

17. If people carry on doing harm to environment and ecosystem, then the world might become no longer green. **VD**

- A. continue B. carry C. construct D. convey

18. His writing is so illegible that many people find it hard to read. **TH**

- A. unable to read B. able to read C. able to write D. unable to write

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.

Hurricane Who?

Tropical cyclones are called typhoons in Asia and hurricanes in North and South America. These storms go around like a wheel turning to the left when they hit in the northern part of the world. They have wind speeds of 60 kph or more. In the United States, the Tropical Prediction Center in Miami, Florida keeps an eye out for hurricanes.

When meteorologists detect a hurricane, they give it a name. They can use either a male or female name. Why should tropical cyclones have names? The name makes it easier for people to keep up with information about a hurricane and its possible dangers.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), an international weather group, decides what names will be used. The WMO makes lists of names using the English alphabet. Each name on the list starts with a different letter. The first hurricane of the year gets the first name on that year's list. The second hurricane gets the next name. For example, if the first hurricane is named Abel, the second might be named Betty. The name lists do not include

names beginning with the letters Q, U, X, Y, and Z. There aren't many names that begin with these letters.

Asian countries use a different list, which is made up by the WMO's Typhoon Committee. This list has a few personal names, but most of the names are of flowers, animals, trees, and other similar things.

19. What is the main idea of this reading?

- A. Why tropical cyclones are named B. What tropical cyclones can do
C. **How tropical cyclones are named** D. Who watches for tropical cyclones

20. In which direction do tropical cyclones go around in the northern part of the planet?

- A. Down B. The same direction as a clock
C. **The opposite direction** of a clock D. Up

21. The fifth hurricane of 2015 might have the name _____ .

- A. Diana B. Darren C. **Eric** D. Connie

22. Which name would a hurricane NOT have?

- A. Rita B. Veronica C. William D. **Yanni**

23. Why should tropical cyclones have names?

- A. It sounds interesting. B. **The names help people.**
C. The names are a code for the WMO. D. It is traditional.

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.

Attractive landscape sites, such as sandy beaches, lakes, riversides, and mountain tops and slopes, are often affected by mass tourism. Physical (24) _____ are caused not only by clearing and construction of tourism-related land, but by continuing tourist activities and (25) _____ changes in local economies and ecologies.

The development of tourism (26) _____ such as accommodation, water supplies, can (27) _____ sand mining, beach and sand dune erosion, soil erosion and extensive paving. (28) _____, road and airport construction can lead to land degradation and loss of wildlife habitats and deterioration of scenery.

24. A. actions B. acts C. **impacts** D. forces
25. A. long-time B. **long-term** C. long-life D. long-range
26. A. features B. activities C. abilities D. **facilities**
27. A. experience B. involve C. take part in D. **affect**
28. A. However B. Although C. But D. **In addition**

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 29: Jack is talking to Mary about the coming exams.

- Jack: "I'm so worried about exams next week."

- Mary: " _____ "

A. Yes, continue to think

B. Don't worry. Everything will be OK.

C. I'm sorry

D. I'm afraid not

Question 30: Hai Dang and Minh Dan are exchanging ideas about schooling.

- Hai Dang: " Do you think wearing uniforms is a good idea?"

- Minh Dan: " _____ "

A. Well done. You did it.
to wear every day.

B. Yes; you don't have to think of what

C. It's nice of you to say so.

D. I'm glad to hear that.

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

Question 31: It is ___ **safe** _____ not to fasten seat belt on drive (**SAFETY**) TH

Question 32: His apology was _____ **acceptable** _____ and everyone in the hall forgave him. (**ACCEPT**) TH

Question 33: Nowadays, _____ **environmental** _____ pollution is one of the pressing problems in the world. (**ENVIRONMENT**) TH

Question 34: Dat Rung Phuong Nam written by Doan Gioi has been really ___ **successful** _____ in the Vietnamese art world. (**SUCCESS**) TH

Question 35: The invaders entered the ailing country _____ **illegally** _____. (**LEGAL**) VDC

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using words provided in brackets.

Question 36. This room isn't large enough for us to hold the meeting. (**too**) TH

This room _____

Question 37. The test was so difficult that we couldn't do it. (**enough**) TH

The test was not _____

Question 38. It isn't obligatory to submit my assignment today. (**mustn't**) TH

I _____

Question 39. No one in the class is taller than Mike. **(tallest) TH**

Mike is _____

Question 40. My friends will take care of my cats when I am visiting Ha Noi next week.

(looked) VDC

My cats _____

5. Reading comprehension

a) 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.

Do you know anything about the BAFTA awards? It's not surprising if you don't, because many people see the awards as just a practice for the Oscars. However, BAFTA (British Academy of Film and Television) started in 1947 and their award ceremony was first held in 1948. The awards were not shown on television until 1967, but since then more and more people have started to watch. In 2011 the viewing figures were up to 5.3 million, and the awards are now a well-known event in the film industry calendar. The BAFTA awards ceremony celebrates the best of film and television every year. Although it has some special categories just for British films, it also awards prizes to many foreign films and programmes (usually American). When the award ceremony began in 1948, there was just one category and one prize - for best film. Nowadays there are over 25 award categories, including awards for current affairs programmes and sports programmes, as well as the usual awards for best actor and actress.

Awards are usually presented by actors or actresses, but in the past, members of the British royal family have also presented them. The prize is a golden mask statue. One of the eyes in the mask is missing, which makes it look quite strange. The BAFTA awards ceremony used to happen in April or March, but in 2002 they changed the date to February to make sure that the ceremony came before the Oscars. The Oscars now often nominate the same films, actors and actresses for prizes (even though the same actors and actresses don't always win). This happens so often that the BAFTAs are now seen as a good way to predict Oscar nominations. So if you are interested in the Oscars, it is worth watching the BAFTAs first.

Question 1: The BAFTA awards started in _____.

A. 1947

B. 1948

C. 1967

D. 2002

Question 2: The BAFTA awards honour _____.

A. international television and drama

B. mostly foreign productions

C. only the British film industry

D. only a few categories

Question 3: The BAFTA award prize _____.

- A. is a statue of the Royal family
- B. is a different design every year
- C. is made out of gold
- D. is always presented by an actor or actress

Question 4: BAFTA changed the date of the awards ceremony _____.

- A. to be closer to the Oscars ceremony
- B. to be earlier than the Oscars ceremony
- C. to the same month as the Oscars
- D. to come later in the year than the Oscars

Question 5: Watching the BAFTAs is a good way _____.

- A. to avoid watching the Oscars
- B. to see who will win an Oscar
- C. to see who will present the Oscars
- D. to see who might be nominated for an Oscar

b) 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.

British women have more free time than those in Europe says a recent survey and they spend most of it in front of the TV. The average woman in Britain spends five and a half hours relaxing each day according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). As many career women in Britain have to bring up children and also have to hold down a job, this figure is surprising.

According to the report British women at home spend much of their leisure time watching TV, more than two hours each day. Conversely, they spend just under 20 minutes each day on sport; but apart from the rare gym rat an overwhelming majority probably do nothing.

Oddly, the report classified child care as 'unpaid work'. However, many mothers with a career would disagree and say that it should be classified as 'leisure time'. Therefore, women at home actually have longer than five and a half hours of leisure.

British women who stay at home and are glued to the TV each day, are wasting a **colossal** amount of time and their own talent. It might be better for them to do something more useful like reading a book, joining volunteer activities, going to a museum, working in the garden, or learning to play musical instruments.

In addition, Britain's children are not doing well in educational achievement tables and obesity among young people is on the rise. By watching so much TV this survey suggests that British housewives are not setting the best example for their children.

Question 1: A recent survey has found that British women

- A. have more leisure time than other women all over the world.
- B. have more free time than those in Europe.
- C. like to work overnight and don't care about their family.
- D. watch TV and don't have children.

Question 2: The OECD has found that British women spend

- A. more than five hours at leisure. B. less than five hours enjoying the free time.
C. around half the day watching TV. D. the whole day doing nothing.

Question 3: According to the article, women in Britain

- A. watch TV more than doing anything else. B. watch TV for nearly half their leisure time.
C. watch TV for a few minutes each day. D. watch TV mostly in the evening.

Question 4: The writer states that

- A. British women go to the gym regularly. B. British women work out like rats in the gym
C. British women don't spend much time in the gym. D. British women find
the cost of gym membership unaffordable.

Question 5: What does the writer think about spending a lot of time watching TV?

- A. It is educational and stimulating activity.
B. It is important to bond the members in a family.
C. It is something that should be done over a long time period.
D. It is unproductive and useless.

c) 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.

Two years ago, our 14-year-old, Ben, asked us for a set of drums for his birthday. At first, we were very much against the idea because of the noise. "It's better than watching television or playing computer games in my free time", Ben argued, "and it'll keep me out of trouble". In the end we gave in. "All right", we said, "but you must consider the rest of the family and neighbours when you play". That was just the beginning. Because drums are not the easiest instruments to transport, the other members of Ben's band started appearing at our home with their guitars and other electrical equipment. And so, for several hours a week, the house shakes to the noise of their instruments and their teenage singing. At least Ben's hobby has been good for our health: whenever the band starts practising, my husband and I go out for a long walk. And I must admit that, although their music may sound a little strange, they are a friendly and polite group of young men. I cannot judge their musical skill - after all I didn't expect my parents' generation to like the same music as I did when I was a teenager - but they do play regularly in local clubs for young people. Our main worry is that they won't spend enough time on their school work because of their musical activities, though this hasn't happened yet. I am always stressing to Ben how important his studies are. But one thing is certain - Ben was right: it has kept him out of trouble and he is never bored.

Question 1: What is the writer trying to do in this text?

- A. complain about her son's friends B. give advice to teenagers
C. describe her son's hobby D. compare herself with her parents

Question 2: Why did the writer give Ben the present he wanted ?

- A. She wanted to reward him for working hard.
- B. He already had too many computer games.
- C. She knew he would use it sensibly.
- D. He persuaded her it would be a good idea

Question 3: Why do the band always practise at Ben's house ?

- A. It is difficult for Ben to move his drums.
- B. The neighbours don't mind the noise.
- C. Ben's parents enjoy listening them.
- D. They can leave their equipment there.

Question 4: What does the writer say about the band member?

- A. Their influence on her son worries her.
- B. Their taste in music is different from hers.
- C. They play their instruments well.
- D. They avoid any contact with her.

Question 5: Which of the following is TRUE of Ben's parents?

- A. They express concerns over Ben's studies.
- B. They like the band's music.
- C. They regret buying their son a set of drums.
- D. They are capable of judging someone's musical skill.

d) 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.

Britain's climate is often thought of as cool, wet, cloudy and windswept. This theory, however, fails to take account of the many regional variations in weather. It is also a fact that, for the UK at least, the worldwide phenomenon of climate change appears to be blurring the distinctions of the seasons, especially the autumn-winter-spring period. The British weather overall is controlled mainly by a series of depressions from the Atlantic that move across or pass near the British Isles because of the south-westerly wind.

Given the variations in Britain's weather, it is no surprise that there is a great deal of "weather talk" in the media, on TV, and among the population: it is a topic of conversation and a routine part of social interchange. Freak weather events, such as the catastrophic flooding of parts of southern England in late 2013, will occupy the headlines for days. In Britain, weather commentators always insist on stating that it was the hottest, wettest, or coldest since records began, although there are records for England going back to 1766, and even earlier if you include those of amateur meteorologists.

Historically, there have been many recorded "freak" conditions. For example, on January 21, 1661, five years before the Great Fire of London, Samuel Pepys recorded in his diary: "It is strange what weather we have had all this winter; no cold at all but the ways are dusty and rose bushes are full of leaves..." On the other hand, on a few occasions, such as in 1683

and 1771, the River Thames has frozen over, providing an unexpected arena for skating and other amusements.

So, although Britain tends to be cloudy, the fact is that only about half the country has more than 76cm of rain annually – except in recent years, as noted above, when freak flooding has overturned the rainfall tables. The wettest areas are Snowdonia, with about 508 cm of rain, and the Lake District, much loved by tourists, with 335cm. The wettest city is Glasgow with 170 rainy days (average) and the driest is Cambridge with only 107 wet days per year.

England itself generally enjoys the best weather, especially the southwestern part of the country, which benefits from its position in the part of the Gulf Stream (as do the Western Isles of Scotland). The coldest parts of Britain are the highlands of Scotland. On top of Ben Nevis, the highest peak, the mean temperature for the year is around the freezing point, while many north-facing gullies contain year-round snow. Air temperatures seldom rise above 32oC or drop below -10oC.

Question 1: According to the passage, climate change has

- A. made the seasons in Britain less different from each other.
- B. changed the length of the seasons in Britain.
- C. made summer in Britain longer than before.
- D. made changes to the local time in winter and summer in Britain.

Question 2: The flood in southern England in 2013 _____.

- A. was a strange event but ignored by British people as well as the media.
- B. was disastrous and it often appeared on the media at the time.
- C. happened once in 1766.
- D. was predicted by amateur meteorologists.

Question 3: Snowdonia and the Lake District

- A. are considerably wet and loved by visitors.
- B. have relatively high rainfall in comparison with other parts of Britain.
- C. are cloudy and rarely visited by sightseers.
- D. are wet areas and located in southern England.

Question 4: According to the passage, favourable weather conditions in Britain mainly result from

- A. its marine ecosystem
- B. its geological history.
- C. its geographical position.
- D. a blizzard happened a thousand years ago.

Question 5: What can be inferred from the passage about the Gulf Stream?

- A. Without the Gulf Stream, England would have a much colder climate.
- B. The Gulf Stream makes Scotland the warmest part in Britain.
- C. The Gulf Stream lets plants lose their leaves in winter in Britain.
- D. The Gulf Stream has made Ben Nevis cooler for years.

e) 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.

CARBON FOOTPRINTS

Humans are doing a lot of damage to the Earth. Our lifestyles rely on certain technologies. And many of these technologies require power. The sources of that power emit greenhouse gases. These gases pollute the air. Polluting the air has serious implications. For one thing, it's not healthy to breathe polluted air. In addition, greenhouse gases cause the Earth's temperature to rise. **This** causes changes in the climate. Climate change is responsible for extreme weather like floods, droughts, and storms.

Sometimes the problem seems overwhelming. Individuals wonder what they can do. One to grasp the subject is through the idea of a carbon footprint. This is the amount of greenhouse gases we are each responsible for. So, instead of feeling overwhelmed by the enormity of the problem, we can do something. We can reduce our carbon footprint.

How can we change our lifestyles to minimize our carbon footprints? First, we can assess our current level of consumption. Then, we can explore ways to reduce it. If we have to drive, we can set a limit to how much we drive. Then, we may not exceed this limit. But what if we do exceed it?

The other positive thing we can do is offset our carbon footprint. This means doing positive things for the Earth to counter the negative things we do. For example, we can plant trees. Trees filter the air and also serve as an energy source.

Question 1: The underlined word "this" in the passage refers to

- A. increased temperature
- B. greenhouse gases
- C. humans' lifestyles
- D. technologies

Question 2: Which of the following was mentioned as a result of greenhouse gases?

- A. Health problems
- B. Increased UV rays
- C. High unemployment rate
- D. Disturbed food chain

Question 3: According to the passage, what can people do to reduce their carbon footprint if they can't change their lifestyles?

- A. to volunteer to work for some environmental organisations
- B. to assess their level of consumption
- C. to offset their footprint by doing something positive
- D. to make use of more technology in their work

Question 4: Planting trees can help offset our carbon footprint because

- A. trees help to prevent floods.
- B. trees are home to birds and small mammals.
- C. trees are capable of adjusting extreme weather.
- D. trees provide us with more clean air.

- Question 5:** It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. modern technologies do harm to the environment.
 - B. carbon footprints will be reduced if we stop driving.
 - C. it seems to be unlikely to reduce carbon footprints.
 - D. climate change leads to the rise in the earth's temperature.

6. Cloze text

a) 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 from 1 to 5.

TELEVISION

Television is one of man's most important (1) _____ of communication. It brings pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the President (2) _____ a speech or visit a foreign country. He can see a war being fought and watch statesmen try to (3) _____ peace. (4) _____ television, home viewers can see and learn about people, places, and things in faraway lands. TV even takes viewers out of this world. It brings them (5) _____ of America's astronauts as the astronauts explore outer space.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. procedure | B. means | C. manner | D. technology |
| 2. | A. compose | B. type | C. computerize | D. make |
| 3. | A. bring about | B. make out | C. bring round | D. move around |
| 4. | A. In | B. Because of | C. At | D. Through |
| 5. | A. covering | B. views | C. coverage | D. looks |

b) 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 from 1 to 5.

VIDEO GAMES

In the last 10 years, video games have come a long way. Computers today are more powerful, the games are more exciting, and for some people, video games have become the most enjoyable form of entertainment. There is already a multi-billion dollar global (1) _____, and it is getting bigger every year. Top games can bring (2) _____ over \$150 million on their first day, putting them in the same league as films like Spiderman. Video games are big business, and companies that (3) _____ to employ just a few programmers fifteen or twenty years ago now have hundreds of artists and designers making each game, often spending years in the process. The nature of games is also changing rapidly. In the past, many games (4) _____ shooting guns and rockets but now there is much more variety. Recent titles range from complex games of strategy which

can take weeks to learn, to games about pets, and families aimed at much younger children. By changing in this way, the industry is hoping to (5) _____ people of all ages and backgrounds, just as the movie industry has always done.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. market | B. sales | C. shopping | D. production |
| 2. | A. do | B. have | C. make | D. bring |
| 3. | A. didn't use to | B. used | C. wasn't using | D. were using |
| 4. | A. included | B. meant | C. involved | D. needed |
| 5. | A. appeal | B. attract | C. invite | D. draw |

c) 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 from 1 to 5.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Earth is the only place we know of in the universe that can support human life. (1) _____ human activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the western world (2) _____ on consuming two-thirds of the world's resources while half of the world's population do so (3) _____ to stay alive we are rapidly destroying the very resources we have by which all people can survive and prosper. Everywhere fertile soil is either built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover completely. We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a result the planet's ability to support people is being reduced at the very time when rising human numbers and consumption are (4) _____ increasingly heavy demands on it.

The Earth's natural resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to (5) _____ us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are sensible in how we use the resources they will last indefinitely. But if we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon run out and everyone will suffer.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. Although | B. Still | C. Yet | D. Despite |
| 2. | A. carries | B. repeats | C. continues | D. follows |
| 3. | A. already | B. just | C. for | D. entirely |
| 4. | A. doing | B. having | C. taking | D. making |
| 5. | A. hold | B. maintain | C. stay | D. keep |

d) 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 from 1 to 5.

WEATHER DATA

Data on the weather is collected from all over the world. Meteorologists work (1) _____ the clock, recording temperatures and wind speeds. Weather satellites take pictures of the whole Earth, even the North and South Poles. These pictures provide information (2) _____ weather conditions, even though they are taken from far away. A lot of this information is (3) _____ over the internet so that (4) _____ ordinary people can see what the weather is like on the opposite side of the world. Forecasters can analyse weather patterns and even predict the weather up to ten days in (5) _____ with some certainty.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. all | B. over | C. behind | D. around |
| 2. | A. in | B. of | C. on | D. off |
| 3. | A. tolerable | B. available | C. comfortable | D. preferable |
| 4. | A. even | B. whether | C. providing | D. unless |
| 5. | A. difficulty | B. return | C. advance | D. addition |

e) 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 from 1 to 5.

RAINING ANIMALS

There are (1) _____ examples of strange occurrences in the animal world, and none more bizarre than those which (2) _____ animals falling from the sky. Showers of fish have been reported on various (3) _____ throughout history, including as recently as 2010 in the remote Australian town of Lajuana. Hundreds of small white fish, many of them still alive, were seen falling from rainclouds over the (4) _____ of two days. It is believed the fish were (5) _____ up by a small whirlwind during a thunderstorm and then dumped on the confused residents of the small desert town, which is over 300 miles from the nearest river.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. plenty | B. wide | C. numerous | D. full |
| 2. | A. consist | B. compose | C. involve | D. contain |
| 3. | A. events | B. occasions | C. times | D. incidents |
| 4. | A. course | B. way | C. gap | D. span |
| 5. | A. sipped | B. risen | C. bolted | D. sucked |

7. Fill in the blanks with the correct form.

1. That famous film _____ used to be a well-known actor. **(DIRECT)**
2. They were _____ opposed to the plans. **(VIOLENT)**
3. I might go to the cinema tomorrow. It _____ what time I get home from work.
(DEPENDENT)
4. It's _____ to expect to pass an exam without studying for it. **(REALISTIC)**
5. Documentaries are often _____ by well-known actors. **(NARRATION)**
6. They were arrested for entering the country_____. **(LEGAL)**
7. There was a _____ sunset last night. **(SPECTACLE)**
8. Thanks to computer _____ , it is now possible to make cartoons much more quickly than in the past. **(ANIMATE)**
9. The doctor examined him and took his _____ **(TEMPERATE)**
10. _____ is less thick than fog **(MISTY)**
11. In the cold_____ weather it was very difficult to repair them **(FOG)**
12. Are plastic bottles _____ or do they go in the garbage? **(RECYCLE)**
13. The children _____ around in their new clothes last night. **(PARADE)**
14. We _____ the Eiffel Tower now. **(APPROACH)**
15. You dealt with the situation very _____.**(EFFECT)**
16. The play was _____ funny. **(DEVASTATE)**
17. The children can watch this program because it doesn't contain any _____ at all. **(VIOLENT)**
18. The students are thinking of some adjectives to describe the _____ and make up an interesting slogan for it. **(PRODUCE)**
19. Is playing computer games good for children's education, health and _____ skills? **(SOCIETY)**
20. In this action and adventure series, the main character has to face a lot of _____ situations. **(DANGER)**
21. The local people don't use coal or oil so there is not much _____ on the islands. **(POLLUTE)**
22. The two men who started the fire at the market yesterday did it _____.
(INTENTION)
23. The earthquake was the _____ and the most difficult crisis for the whole country. **(TOUGH)**
24. It is expected by the _____ that many plant and animal species could die out because of climate change. **(SCIENCE)**

25. The effect of the _____ was not as devastating as the bomb. **(EXPLODE)**

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

1. It is unnecessary to wear uniform on Saturdays. (use a modal verb)

→ Workers _____.

2. The class president insisted that all of us attend the festival. (use a modal verb)

→ The class president insisted that
_____.

3. It's compulsory to wear a helmet when riding a bike or motorbike. (use a modal verb)

→ People _____.

4. It's likely that they will face challenges during the project. (use a modal verb)

→ It's likely
that _____.

5. It's good to revise your lessons once you get home from school. (use a modal verb)

→ You _____.

6. There is no one taller than my father in my family.

→ My father _____.

7. Other oceans in the world aren't as large as the Pacific Ocean.

→ Pacific Ocean
_____.

8. Lan is the most intelligent in her class.

→ No one in Lan's class _____.

9. The white car is cheaper than the black car.

→ The black car _____
_____.

10. No one in her team is more beautiful than Salim.

→ Salim is
_____.

11. The patient was too weak to get up. (using enough)

→ The patient
_____.

12. The book is very difficult to understand.? (using too ... to ...)

→ The book _____
_____.

13. You speak too fast for me to catch up with your words. (using enough)

→ You don't speak
_____.

14. Was the lesson not easy enough for you to learn? (using too ... to ...)

→ Was the lesson _____
_____.

15. We didn't have sufficient time to catch the train. (using enough)

→ We _____.

16. The patient was too weak to get up. (using enough)

→ The patient
_____.

17. Was the lesson not easy enough for you to learn? (using too ... to ...)

→ Was the lesson _____
_____.

18. You speak too fast for me to catch up with your words. (using enough)

→ You don't speak

-----.

19. Was the lesson not easy enough for you to learn? (using too ... to ...)

→ Was the lesson _____.

20. We didn't have sufficient time to catch the train. (using enough)

→ We _____.

21. My doll is pretty but her doll is prettier than mine. (using as ... as")

→ My doll _____.

22. Traveling by train is quite exciting but traveling by plane is more exciting. (using as ... as")

→ Traveling by train

-----.

23. My salary is high, but my husband's is higher. (using as ... as")

→ Was the lesson _____.

24. It's warm today, but it was much warmer yesterday. (using as ... as")

→ Today it

-----.

25. I still feel a bit tired, but I am better than yesterday. (using as ... as")

→ I don't feel _____.

ANSWER KEYS EXERCISE 7

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. DIRECTOR2. VIOLENTLY3. DEPENDS4. UNREALISTIC5. NARRATED6. ILLEGALLY7. SPECTACULAR8. ANIMATION9. TEMPERATURE10. MIST11. FOGGY12. RECYCLABLE13. PARADED	<ol style="list-style-type: none">14. ARE APPROACHING15. EFFECTIVELY16. DEVASTATINGLY17. VIOLENCE18. PRODUCT19. SOCIAL20. DANGEROUS21. POLLUTION22. INTENTIONALLY23. TOUGHEST24. SCIENTISTS25. EXPLOSION
--	---

ANSWER KEYS EXERCISE 8

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Workers don't have to wear uniform on Saturdays.2. The class president insisted that we should all attend the festival.3. People must wear a helmet when riding a bike or motorbike.4. It's likely that they might face challenges during the project.5. You should revise your lessons once you get home from school.6. My father is the tallest in my family.7. Pacific Ocean is the largest among other oceans in the world.8. No one in Lan's class is as intelligent as she is.9. The black car is more expensive than the white car.10. Salim is the most beautiful in her team.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">14. Was the lesson too difficult for you to learn?15. We didn't have enough time to catch the train.16. The patient wasn't strong enough to get up.17. Was the lesson too difficult for you to learn?18. You don't speak slowly enough for me to catch up with your words.19. Was the lesson too difficult for you to learn?20. We didn't have enough time to catch the train.21. My doll is not as pretty as hers.22. Traveling by train is not as exciting as traveling by plane.23. My salary is not as high as my husband's.
--	---

<p>11. The patient wasn't strong enough to get up.</p> <p>12. The book is too difficult to understand.</p> <p>13. You don't speak slowly enough for me to catch up with your words.</p>	<p>24. Today it is not as warm as it was yesterday.</p> <p>25. I don't feel as tired as yesterday.</p>
---	--

IV. PRACTICE TEST

ĐỀ 2

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

1. A. amusing B. script C. story D. understand NB
2. A. foggy B. snow C. show D. rainbow NB

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.

3. A. tsunami B. earthquake C. global D. blizzard NB
4. A. acceptable B. dependent C. effective D. unrealistic NB

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

5. The museum was very crowded. There were too _____ people. NB
A. much B. a few C. few D. many
6. We've been having _____ problems with the new computer. NB
A. a few B. much C. a little D. a lot
7. This warning sign indicates that you _____ step on grass. TH
A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. ought not to D. don't have to
8. I found the book so _____ that I couldn't put it down. TH
A. confuse B. confusing C. confused D. confusingly
9. He is _____ his father when he is behind the wheel. NB
A. careful B. as careful as C. so careful D. more careful
10. Malaysia is _____ than Canada. TH
A. more hotter B. further hotter C. much hot D. much hotter
11. He lost _____ after his accident and regained it after 2 months. TH
A. temper B. consciousness C. experience D. way

12. A lot of people enjoyed the new *Star Wars* film because of its spectacular special
----- VDC

- A. influences B. impacts C. **effects** D. advantages

13. It's amazing how a talented make-up----- can make a plain person look attractive on screen. TH

- A. technician B. **artist** C. carer D. beautician

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.

14. We only have a little apples. We should go and buy some more.. NB

- A B C D

15. This is a more wonderful book she has ever read. NB

- A B C D

16. One of the greater football players in Vietnam is Quang Hai. VDC

- A B C D

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.

17. The boy was brought up with a family in the countryside. VD

- A. risen B. **raised** C. born D. grown

18. Marine biologists are concerned about the effects of untreated sewage that is flowing into coastal waters. TH

- A. connected with the ground
B. connected with the island
C. **connected with the sea**
D. connected with the forest

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.

Hurricane Who?

The weather is a national obsession in Britain, perhaps because it is so changeable. It's the national talking point, and most people watch at least one daily weather forecast. Most of the viewers imagine that the presenter does little more than arrive at the studio a few minutes before the broadcast, read the weather, and then go home.

In fact, this image is far from the truth. The two-minute **bulletin** which we all rely on when we need to know tomorrow's weather is the result of a hard day's work by the presenter, who is actually a highly-qualified meteorologist.

Every morning, after a weather forecaster arrives at the TV studios, his/her first task of the day is to collect the latest data from the National Meteorological Office. The information is very detailed and includes predictions, satellite and radar pictures, as well as more technical data. After gathering all the relevant material from this office, the forecaster has to translate the scientific terminology and maps into images and words which viewers can easily understand. The final broadcast is then carefully planned. The presenter decides what to say and in what order to say it. Next a "story board" is drawn up which lays out the script word for word.

The time allocated for each broadcast can also alter. This is because the weather report is screened after the news, which can vary in length. The weather forecaster doesn't always know how much time is available, which means that he/she has to be thoroughly prepared so that the material can be adapted to the time available.

What makes weather forecasting more complicated is that it has to be a live broadcast and cannot be pre-recorded. Live shows are very nerve-racking for the presenter because almost anything can go wrong. Perhaps the most worrying aspect for every weather forecaster is getting the following day's predictions wrong. Unfortunately for them, this is not an unusual occurrence; the weather is not always possible to predict accurately.

These days, a weather forecaster's job is even more complicated because they are relied upon to predict other environmental conditions. For example, in the summer the weather forecast has to include the pollen count for hay fever sufferers. Some also include reports on ultraviolet radiation intensity to help people avoid sunburn. The job of a weather forecaster is certainly far more sophisticated than just pointing at a map and describing weather conditions. It's a job for professionals who can cope with stressful and challenging conditions

19. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. How to become a good weather forecaster
- B. An overview of the work of weather forecasting**
- C. Is the weather forecast always right?
- D. The weather - the main discussion topic in Britain

20. What perception do most people have of weather forecasters?

- A. They have many qualifications.
- B. They do a hard day's work at the studio

- C. They work very short hours.**
D. hey always tell the truth.
21. The computer has to be carefully programmed _____
A. so that the visuals are sequenced correctly.
B. so that the script is visible to the presenter.
C. because the script has to be written on a story board.
D. because electronic maps are used.
22. Meteorologists get the latest data from _____ .
A. the TV studio.
B. the country's main weather centre
C. satellite and radar information.
D. their office.
- 23 What does the word "bulletin" in the passage mean?
A. a news programme
B. a TV channel
C. a newspaper
D. a commercial

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.

The History of Film

The world's first film was shown in 1895 by two French brothers, Louis and Auguste Lumière. Although it only (24) _____ of short, simple scenes, people loved it and films have been popular ever since. The first films were silent, with titles on the screen to (25) _____ the story.

Soon the public had their favourite actors and actresses and, in this way the first film stars appeared. In 1927, the first 'talkie', a film with sound, was shown and from then on, the public (26) _____ only accept this kind of film.

Further improvements continued, particularly in America, which produced 95% of all films. With the arrival of television in the 1950s, (27) _____ people went to see films, but in recent years cinema audiences have grown again. More countries have started to produce films that influence film-making and there are currently (28) _____ national film industries.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 24. A. consisted | B. contained | C. belonged | D. held |
| 25. A. join | B. read | C. explain | D. perform |
| 26. A. should | B. would | C. might | D. will |

27. A. other B. each C. any D. fewer
 28. A. lots B. plenty C. many D. much

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 29: Jack is talking to Mary about the coming exams.

- Tim: "How are things going with you?"

- Mary: " _____ "

- A. Quite well, thank you. B. Don't ask me the problem.
 C. How do you do. D. Please to tell you

Question 30: 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.

Question 31: They had a _____ **discussion** _____ about global warming. (**DISCUSS**) TH

Question 32: My uncle works for Greenpeace. It's a large _____ **organization** _____ that campaigns for the environment. (**ORGANIZE**) TH

Question 33: Scientists' _____ **prediction** _____ is that climate change will get worse in ten years. (**PREDICT**) TH

Question 34: My dad made a(n) _____ **speech** _____ at my sister's wedding. He told some jokes (**SPEAK**). TH

Question 35: The film was so _____ **moving** _____ that I cried at the end. (**MOVE**) VDC

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using words provided in brackets.

Question 36. He drove too quickly for us to keep pace with (**enough**) TH
 He didn't drive _____

Question 37. The child isn't tall enough to reach the ceiling. (**too**) TH
 The child _____

Question 38. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask. (**should**) TH
 If you have any questions _____

Question 39. I've never met any more dependable person than George. **(tallest) TH**

George is _____

Question 40. Jimmy refused a high-paying job because he didn't like his boss **(turn) VDC**

Jimmy _____

-hết-

Keys for rewrite

36. He didn't drive slowly enough for us to keep pace with.

37. The child is too short to reach the ceiling.

38. If you have any questions, you should not hesitate to ask.

39. George is the most dependable person I've ever met.

40. Jimmy turned down a high-paying job because he didn't like his boss.

