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| UBND HUYỆN AN LÃO  **TRƯỜNGTHCS NGUYỄN CHUYÊN MỸ** | **CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  **Độc lập - Tự do – Hạnh phúc** |
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**ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN THI VÀO LỚP 10 THPT NĂM HỌC 2024-2025**

**MÔN : TIẾNG ANH 9**

**Phần 1: Kiến thức:**

**1. PHONIC:**

Stress and pronunciation

**2. VOCABULARY AND LANGUAGE FOCUS**

1/ Tenses 2/ Forms of verb

3/ Wish form (present, future) 4/ IF sentences (type 1, type 2)

5/ Passive voice 6/ Relative clauses

7/ Conjunctions

**3. COMMUNICATION**

1/ Offers 3/ Requests 5/ Advice

2/ Invitation 4/ Suggestion .................

**4. ERROR RECOGNITION**

1/ Subject, verb agreement 2/ Relative pronouns

3/ Qualifiers 4/ Word forms

5/ Articles

**5. READING**

1/ Gap fill: word choice, verb form, verb tense, relative pronouns, preposition

2/ Question and answer: (main idea, reference specific information)

**6. WRITING**

1/ - Reported speech 6/ - Adverbial clause

2/ - Conditional sentences: Type 1,2 7/ - Passive voice

3/ - Wish clauses 8/ - Comparisons

4/ - Relative clauses 9/ - Used to

5/ - Adjective + to V/ Adj + that - clause

**PHẦN 2: BÀI TẬP**

**PART 1: Mark letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently** **from that of the**

1. A. weave B. treat C. threat D. team
2. A. difficult B. conduct C. struck D. fun
3. A. affordable B. polluted C. forbidden D. metropolitan
4. A. house-keeping B. decision C. tense D. skill
5. A. decision B. advice C. delighted D. helpline
6. A. wonders B. returns C. wanders D. conducts
7. A. behave B. facility C. face D. occasion
8. A. domed B. event C. dogsled D. entertain
9. A. grate B. staple C. marinate D. shallot
10. A. sprinkle B. slice C. versatile D. combine
11. A. arctic B. diary C. facility D. igloo
12. A. under B. rubber C. sure D. Tunnel
13. A. tunnel B. pedestrian C. exhibition D. trench
14. A. slice B. garnish C. dip D. grill
15. A.stew B. sugar C. sauce D. steam
16. A. resort B. excursion C. season D. reasonable
17. A. universal B. punctual C. rusty D. subject
18. **A.** accent **B.** office **C.** official **D.** fluency
19. A. bank B. magnificent C. delay D. travel
20. A. variety B. immersion C. imitate D. massive

**PART 2: Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose main stress position is placed differently from that of the others in each group.**

1. A. electronic B. entertain C. television D. documentary
2. A. university B. college C. institute D. dormotory
3. A. pollution B. pesticide C. recycle D. dynamite
4. A. reduce B. tumble C. suggest D. conserve
5. A.environment B. consumer C. electricity D. pollution
6. A. distinguish B. activity C. parade D. charity
7. A. natural B. disaster C. volcano D. typhoon
8. A. extensive B. dangerous C. furniture D. carriage
9. A. village B. bamboo C. forest D. Hobby
10. A. performer B. assistant C. engineer D. Policeman
11. A. Cyclone B. cultural C. satisfy D. disaster
12. A. disappear B. mysterious C. imagine D. Identify
13. A. report B. spacecraft C. photographer D. Aerobics
14. A. approximate B. intermediate C. photography D. Inhabitant
15. A. surrounding B. establishment C. governmental D. Historical
16. A. interesting B. surprising C. amazing D. Successful
17. A. Disappointed B. complication C. electricity D. deforestation
18. A.industrial B. innovation C. communicate D. Occasional
19. A. refer B. cover C. manner D. enter
20. A. nominate B. religion C. charity D. horrible

**PART 3: Mark letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct preposition or adverb particle that completes the sentences**

1. Who does Jim take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A.after B.up C.in D.on

1. I am waiting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the result of the test.

A. for B. after C.on D.off

1. They haven’t agreed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_what make of car they would buy.

A.for B.in C.on D.with

1. “Who did you run\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yesterday?” “It was my old teacher.”

A.out of B.on C.into D.after

1. If we don’t conserve the natural gas, it will soon be used\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. up B. off C.to D.in

1. Are you still looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a job or have you already got one?

A.for B.up C.after D.on

1. Why did you stay\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_so late last night?

A. in B. up C.on D.of

1. When Mr.Brown went on a business trip, Mrs.Smith took\_\_\_\_\_his work.

A.off B.up C.over D.on

1. Jim promised to pick me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the airport.

A.up B.over C.on D.in

1. Peter took\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his rain coat before he came in.

A. off B. up C. over D. after

1. You mustn’t believe him. He made\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the whole story which was completely wrong.

A.in B.over C.on D.up

1. Many of my friends came to the airport to see me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.off B.up C.over D.in

1. The teacher told us to put\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_interesting details of the presentation.

A. off B. up C.away D.down

1. It is the shared mind that keeps us\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. together B. up C.with D.on

1. In a Japanese home, guesses are expected to take**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** their shoes before entering the room.

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

1. We will need to find someone to look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the baby while we are out tonight.

A.after B.on C.out D.of

1. Could you turn\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the radio? I am studying for the exam.

A.in B. out C.up D.off

1. I didn’t try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this dress at the shop, so I didn’t realize that it didn’t suit me very well.

A.up B. on C.by D.away

1. Hurry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! The train is coming.

A. up B. off C. to D.on

1. Why don’t you sit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and we will talk about our problem in more details?

A.of B.at C.in D.down

1. The picture reminds him of the time\_\_\_\_\_\_ he studied in New York.

A. which B. where C. why D. when

1. Viet got up late, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he couldn’t catch the first bus.

A. so B. because C. although D. but

1. I was tired, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I went to bed early last night.

A. because B. although C. however D. so

1. Thanh and Nga are going to Australia\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_learn English.

A. so as to B. in order C. so that D. so as

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our school is small, it has strict rules.

A. However B. So C. Although D. If

1. He wants to know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we will have the seminar at the Town Hall.

A. that B. when C. what D. where

1. It rained hard; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, my father went to work.

A. therefore B. because C. however D. so

1. Nam, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you met at the party, is Lan’s friend.

A. whom B. where C. that D. which

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I was talking to my teacher, my friends were waiting outside the classroom.

A. So that B. While C. Although D. In order that

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nam was tired, he helped his mother with her housework.

A. Because B. However C. Despite D. Although

**PART 4: Mark letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word.**

1. Many people were leaving their farms for the promise of urban life.

A. busy B. modern C. rural D. simple

1. The church is quite an ancient building.

A. old B. fresh C. historic D. modern

1. Jane says she is going to get married with a wealthy businessman.

A. poor B. famous C. mean D. positive

1. My granddad reads newspapers every day to remain mentally active after retirement.

A. physically B. spiritually C. emotionally D. orally

1. Education is free, but some people pay to send their children to private schools.

A. expensive B. popular C. public D. high

1. My grandparents didn’t have a mobile phone, so they used to talk face to face.

A. in person B. Facing them C. looking at themD. seeing them

1. Lack of sleep can have an enormous negative impact on a student’s grades.

A. positive B. cognitive C. affective D. creative

1. My elder sister failed her exam,which depressed my parents.

A. pleased B.encouraged C.embarrassed D.disappointed

1. My mother often tells me never to accept a lift from someone I've just met!

A. assist B. deny C. refuse D. prevent

1. When you bought that new computer a couple of years ago, you probably thought its 500-megabyte hard disk would last forever.

A. certainly B. absolutely C. possibly D. generally

1. The spoken language differs considerably from the written language.

A. greatly B. a lot C. very little D. similarly

1. In some rural areas, English is an optional subject for school children.

A. compulsory B. interesting C. voluntary D. academic

1. A small fish needs camouflage to hide itself so that its enemies cannot find it.

A. cover B. beautify C. show D. locate

1. Solar energy doesn't cause pollution, but it is not cheap.

A. expensive B. effective C. commercial D. possible

1. If you follow these simple rules, not only will you **save** money, but also the environment will be cleaner. A. earn B. count C. waste **D.** replace
2. Animal communication is not a **straightforward** subject. It’s complicated because animals communicate differently with each other.

A. impossible to express B. difficult to understand C. easy to interpret D. interesting to study

1. Mark seemed happy to see his old friend again.

A. upset     B. satisfied     C. funny    D. Interested

1. The church is quite an ancient building.

A. old B. fresh C. historic D. modern

1. She"s been trying to find a good job in the city and she"s finally succeeded.

A. stopped B. failed C. lost D. managed

1. The Ministry of Health is carrying out a health project for the poor in mountainous regions and rural areas. A. urban B. mountainous C. suburban D. coastal
2. Our children must attend some acceptable school during the years of compulsory education.

A. advisory B. inspirational C. commercial D. voluntary

1. If we had taken his sage advice, we wouldn't be in so much trouble now.

A. unwilling B. clever **C. unwise** D. eager

1. When you put on clothing or make-up, you place it on your body in order to wear it. **A. take off** B. look after C. wash up D. get on
2. What **benefits** does TV bring about to people’s life?

A. information B. programs C. events D. disadvantages

1. If you follow these simple rules, not only will you **save** money, but also the environment will be cleaner. A. replace B. count **C.** earnD. waste

**Mark letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined words.**

1. She was looking through a magazine as she was in the waiting room.

A. checking B. reading C. receiving D. publishing

1. Son Doong cave should be preserved for our descendants.

A. damaged B. spoiled C. destroyed D. conserved

1. She was looking through a magazine as she was in the waiting room.

A. checking B. reading C. receiving D. publishing

1. For nearly a hundred years, the lake was present continually, and has appeared and disappeared again several times since. A. vanish B. exist C. inhabit D. grow
2. When we travel overseas we hope to go to Iceland.

A. on the sea B. by water C. with foreigners D. to foreign lands

1. Son Doong cave should be preserved for our descendants.

A. damaged B. spoiled C. destroyed D. conserved

1. The artisans in my village can get money from basket weaving.

A. keep up with B. live on C. get over D. get out of

1. I’ll take the new job whose salary is fantastic.

A. pretty high B. acceptable C. wonderful D. reasonable

1. The helpline has received over 1.5 million calls from children and adults nationwide. A. club B. service C. centre D. hotline
2. Men are usually the breadwinner of the family.

A. worker B. owner C. supporter D. boss

1. She called in my office this morning and we had a collective chat.

A. personal B. friendly C. secret D. public

1. There are some **drawbacks** in the city life nowadays.

A. benefits B. advantages C. disadvantages D. entertainment

1. Wildlife on Earth is **disappearing** fast and will continue to do so unless

urgent action is taken. A. destroying B. damaging C. polluting D. vanishing

1. At weekends the city centre is always **packed** with people.

A. local B. fabulous C. crowded D. urban

1. The spoken language differs **considerably** from the written language.

A. similarly B. greatly C. a lot D. very little

1. The methods of producing handcrafted paper flowers in Thanh Tien village in Hue were **transferred** from generation to generation to keep the craft alive. A. found out B. turned downC. passed downD. brought up
2. The tour guide gave a short speech so that foreign visitors could **get information** about the process of making fish sauce in Phu Quoc.

A. find out B. take up C. deal with D. work out

1. He appeared **relaxed** before the match.

A. Comfortable B. confident C. stressed out D. interested

1. My closest friend is not very **sociable** and she likes having a small friend group but I like talking with a lot of people and hanging out.

A. Outgoing B. kind C. talkative D. hardworking

1. The limestone formation of Thien Duong Cave is astounding more than that of Phong Nha Cave.

A. considerable B. geological C. astonishing D. affectionate

1. We must **concentrate** on minimizing the impacts of the flood in the Central part Viet Nam.

A. focus B. pay attention C. determine D. recognise

1. Where did you get the information about Disneyland Resort?

A. run out B. bring out C. find out D. go out

1. In tonight's [quiz](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/quiz), [our](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/our) contestants have come from all over the [country](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/country).

A. participants B. supporters C. opponents D. advisors

1. Rice is the staple food in many Asian countries.

A. traditional B. main C. additional D. tender

1. She was looking through a magazine as she waited in the doctor’s office.

A. publishing B. checking C. receiving D. reading

**PART 5: Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase to complete each of the sentences.**

1. In 1990, due to the change of the economic situation, Dong Ho paintings were difficult to sell and many\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quit their job.

A. craftsmen B. crafts C. craftsmanship D. craft unions

1. The librarian told us not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reference books out of the library.

A.taking             B. to take C. take                          D. took

1. When I came to visit her last night, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bath.

A. is having B. had  C. were having              D. was having

1. Nobody liked the film, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. doesn't he B. did they C. does he                   D. didn't they

1. Jack has egg \_\_\_\_\_\_ because he couldn't remember how to spell "Batman"!  
   A. on his shirt B. on his teeth C. on his face D.on his fingers
2. We think our parents should ………………..in our shoes.

A. let them          B. put ourselves     C. put themselves        D. put them

1. He is famous for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . He is helpful to those less fortunate than himself

A. kindly B. kind C. unkind D. kindness

1. Hoa: I suggest going camping next Sunday. Lan: ………………………..

A. That’s a reason B. That’s a fine day C. That’s a good ideaD. That’s a good trip

1. I wish my parents could put themselves in my \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. shoes                  B. situation    C. feelings                    D. heart

1. He still doesn’t know how his budget when living alone in the city.

A. Managed B. managing C. manages D. to manage

1. Six people applied for the job, but four of them were \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. turned down              B. turned up C. turned on     D. turned off

1. Before ………... the room, you must ………… off your shoes.

A. enter/ to take B. entering/ taking C. enter/ taking D. entering/ take

1. I wish my friends spent less time \_\_\_\_\_\_ computer games and more time outdoors.’

A. play                        B. to play C. playing                 D. played

1. The teacher asked me not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do my homework

A. forgetting B. remembering C. remember D. to forget

1. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to translate each lesson into your language.This is not a good way to study English.

A. unproductive B. productive C. producing D. unproducing

1. Lan: “Let me congratulate you on your first prize in the English speaking contest, Trang”

- Trang: “\_\_\_\_\_”

1. A. No problem. B. You’re welcome. C. That’s a good idea. D. That’s very kind of you to say so.
2. Traditional craft has been ...................from generation to generation.

A. put away              B. passed down     C. gone through D. put down

1. She was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he never reply to her letter.

A. disappointing . B. disappoint C. disappointed D. disappointment

1. My grandfather is the\_\_\_ oldest artisan in the village; Ngoc`s grandfather is the oldest.

A. second              B. first   C. most                      D. one

1. My friends were all extremely …………when they heard I’d lost my job.

A. sympathetic B. tolerant C. obedient D. confident

1. The street food in Hoi An is delicious and……………. .

A. fascinating B. fabulous C. available D. affordable

1. Minh is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the most successful student in my class.

A. so now B. by how C. so long                D. by far

1. An Australian boy named Sam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Ba’s family in Vietnam now.

A. is living                  B. living C. lives                            D. lived

1. While the front door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please use the side entrance.

A. is repaired B. is repairing C. is being repaired D. repairs

1. She has a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a skillful painter.

A. reputation            B. voice C. famous                D. state

1. The children in my home village used to go ..................., even in winter. Now they all have shoes.

A. playing around        B. bare-footed C. on foot D. By car.

1. I don't agree with you, but your idea certainly gives me food \_\_\_\_\_.  
   A. for thought B. for consider C. for fun D. for thinking
2. She smiled so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that a lot of people glanced at her.

A. attraction B. attractively C. attractive D. attract

1. The picture reminds him of the time\_\_\_\_\_\_ he studied in New York.

A. which B. where C. why D. when

1. Viet got up late, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he couldn’t catch the first bus.

A. so B. because C. although D. but

1. I was tired, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I went to bed early last night.

A. because B. although C. however D. so

1. Thanh and Nga are going to Australia\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_learn English.

A. so as to B. in order C. so that D. so as

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our school is small, it has strict rules.

A. However B. So C. Although D. If

1. He wants to know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we will have the seminar at the Town Hall.

A. that B. when C. what D. where

**PART 6: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that is incorrect.**

1. Neither Mary nor her brothers needs a consent form for tomorrow’s field trip.

A. neither B. needs C. form D. field trip

1. She  is the most beautiful girl  whose I have  ever met.

A. whose B. the most C. is D. ever

1. The book whose was written by Shakespeare is considered to be the best one.

A. is considered B. The book C. whose D. the best one

1. Not only the teacher but also his students has been working hard for the next examination.

A. examination B. Not only C. has D. the teacher

1. The New Year Day is the day where all my family members gather and enjoy it together.

A. where B. gather C. together D. The New year Day

1. Air pollution, together with littering, are causing many problems in our large, industrial cities today.

A. are B. with C. many D. in our large

1. Collecting old coins and paper notes were one of my grandfather’s hobbies when he retired.

A. Notes B. were C. collecting D. retired

1. He comes from Venezuela, that is a Spanish-speaking country.

A. comes B. is C. that D. a Spanish-speaking country

1. The woman whose lives next door to us is a weathercaster on a local TV station.

A. whose B. on C. to D. local

1. When they lived in Jakarta, they used to eating Indonesian food.

A. local. B. they C. When D. eating

1. The new school to that I moved about 2 months ago seems like quite a friendly place.

A. friendly B. seems C. about D. to that

1. 2. Cuong asked her whether did she like sports or not.

A. did she like B. asked C. whether D. or not

1. They decided to changethe dateof meeting, did they?

A. did they B. to change C. the date D.of

1. The director is the man whom is wearing a suit with a red tie.

A. wearing B. red tie C. whom D. with

1. 1.All of the windows in my house was broken in the earthquake.

A. windows B. was broken C.the D.all of

1. My father, unlike many other drivers, drive very carelessly.
2. The doctor who we met in France has just sent us the greeting card.
3. Mumps are a very common disease which usually affects children.
4. We know the students whom are presenting the project.
5. We were advised not to drink a water in this bottle.

**PART 7: Read the following passage and mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word**

1. If you would like to go to a beautiful, faraway place, you should choose the Hawaiian Islands. Located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, in 1959 the islands (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_the 50th state of the U.S. Of all the Hawaiian islands, Kauai may be the best place for vacation as it is called a tropical paradise. With increasing (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ attraction, its population is getting higher especially in hot seasons. (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_thick green rainforests cover the island, the air makes your skin soft and smooth. There is little air pollution here, and no stress. The beaches of Kauai are large part of its beauty; they are all lovely, clean, white sand. If you want to meet colorful undersea creatures you may take a short course for diving. You need an enrolment to get training from professional divers. They also make wide explanations about the characteristics of the Ocean. As (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_as you make a (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_, reserve your place, buy your ticket and say goodbye to your stressful city!

A. became B. obtained C. turned D. made

A. tourist B. guide C. place D. holiday

A. Because B. However C. Because of D. Although

A. soon B. early C. fast D. long

A. decision B. selection C. choice D. pick

2. A big city is full of life. City life is more modern and (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ than elsewhere. It is usually very busy and noisy even at night. Life in a big city starts early in the morning. Soon the roads are (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of vehicles. School children in their uniforms can be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on the pavement, walking or waiting for buses. People rush to work. With every passing hour, the traffic goes on increasing. The shops and the market places remain crowded till the evening hours. Certainly (4) \_\_\_\_\_ life has certain charms. It offers great opportunities and challenges, especially for the young. There are lots of things to do, (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_ facilities are well-developed. There are fabulous places for amusement and recreation. One never feels bored in a city.

A. facinating B. boring C. busy D. polluted

A. full B. crowded C. many D. much

A. seen B. watched C. collected D. observed

A. urban B. rural C. country D. village

A. and B. but C. so D. although

3. Doing regular exercise or playing sports can be dangerous, (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you are over 40. This is why it is a very good idea to see your doctor (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starting if you think you are not very fit. Some people try to do exercise or play sports too vigorously too soon, and (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they cause themselves injuries which can take a long time to heal.

However, it is not only older people who should take care. Doctors report many injuries such as backaches, sprained ankles and pulled muscles, which can all be (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_if a little care is taken. If you do injure yourself, rest for a while to allow your body to recover naturally. Above all, don’t push yourself because you think it is doing you good. (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you could do yourself permanent damage.

A. especially B. even C. only D. as

A. before B. after C. until D. while

A. as a result B. despite C. in order that D. otherwise

A. avoided B. doubled C. increasing D. landing

A. On the contrary B. By the way C. In addition D. As usual

4. We know that nowadays students (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from test stress, and there are a few of the biggest causes. First, it is important to do your best and study hard, but you may push yourself too much to get a high grade, and pressure can be hard to deal with. (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, many schools want to show high test grades from their students to prove that they are doing a good job of educating them. Therefore, they have high expectations for the teachers, who then have high expectations for the students. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, most parents want to see great school reports, and they can start pushing their children when test time comes around. Moreover, if you had a bad time with a test in the past, or if you have (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poorly on one or more tests, you could feel anxious about the next one. Finally, sometimes other students can spread rumors about a test, or you might hear things from older friends and siblings. Rumors like "That teacher's tests are totally impossible to pass!" can make you (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more nervous.

A. suffer B. prevent C. experience D. show

A. Second B. And C. Secondly D. Next

A. In addition B. Moreover C. However D. Therefore

A. done B. come C. taken D. made

A. a lot B. many C. by far D. a lot of

5. Teenagers today live in a very competitive world. It is more important than ever to succeed at school if you hope to have a chance in the job market afterwards. It’s no wonder that many young people (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ about letting down their parents, their peers and themselves. To try to please everyone, they take on too many (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until it becomes harder and harder to balance homework assignments, parties, sports activities and friends.

The result is that young people face up to (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are different ways of dealing with stress. Everyone knows that caffeine, in the form of coffee or soft drinks, keeps you awake and alert. But caffeine is a drug which can become (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the end, like other drugs, caffeine only leads to more stress.

There are better ways to deal with stress: physical exercise is a good release for stress (5) ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_ it increases certain chemicals in the brain which calm you down. You have to get enough sleep to avoid stress and to stay healthy and full of energy.

A. worry B. talk C. care D. think

A. tasks B. homework C. chores D. housework

A. stress B. sorrow C. difficulties D. tiredness

A. addictive B. reliable C. self-controlled D. negative

A. because B. although C. however D. but

**PART 8:**  **Read the following passage and mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct**

1) After only 50 minute flying from Ho Chi Minh City, you will set foot on the tropical paradise of Vietnam and the world: Phu Quoc Island.

The island has a roughly triangular shape with a north-south length of 50km and a west-east width of 25km. A great part of the terrain is filled with beautiful sandy beaches, but there is a mountainous region with 99 peaks, among which the Peak of Chua Mountain is the tallest one at 603 meters. Due to Phu Quoc’s location in the Gulf of Thailand, its climate is sub-equatorial with a temperate weather all year round, making trips to Phu Quoc possible any time in the year. However, the best time to travel to this island is during the dry season, from November until March, when the sky is blue and clear and the rains are away.

Phu Quoc is most famous for its the cuisines and a natural wonderful coastline. The most famous food of Phu Quoc is fish sauce, which has become quite popular all over Vietnam and the world. Besides, another thing worth trying there is the spicy yet interesting black pepper. However, the factor that will definitely intrigue you to visit Phu Quoc is its untouched coastline featuring several heavenly beaches. They have yet to be explored to their full ability, but this fact might be actually positive as it gives the shores a romantic beauty that you can find in nowhere else in the world.

17. **What is Phu Quoc Island regarded as?**

A. Tropical Paradise B. Pearl of the Orient

C. City of Eternal Spring D. Lanterns Paradise

18. **According to the passage, Phu Quoc Island** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has both beaches and mountains B. doesn’t have much tourist attraction

C. has the tallest mountain in Vietnam D. doesn’t have rains all the year round

19. **Tourists can visit Phu Quoc anytime in the year thanks to**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. its temperate climate B. its friendly local people

C. its location by the sea D. its dry season

20. **The word “intrigue” has the closest meaning to**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. promote. B. attract C. inspire D. pay attention to

21. **Which of the following statements is NOT true**?

A. The island is roughly triangular in shape.

B. Phu Quoc Island is located in the Gulf of Thailand.

C. Phu Quoc’s dry season begins from November and lasts through March.

D. The beaches in Phu Quoc Island have been explored to their full potentials.

2) With a population of about 2.6 million people, Vancouver is the largest city in Western Canada. Vancouver is in the southwest of Canada, and it is only a few hours of driving away from the American border.

Vancouver is popular because it combines so many things. It is a huge, modern city. On the other hand, it is also one of North America's most beautiful areas. The natural beauty around Vancouver is famous all around the world.

Vancouver is right next to the Rocky Mountains, so it is wonderful for skiing and snowboarding. There aren't the only winter sports you can do there. If you can name a winter sport, then you probably do that sport in Vancouver. After all, the 2010 Winter Olympic were there. Vancouver is also great for hiking, jogging, and skateboarding. It even has beaches. The beaches aren’t the best and in the world, but they are clean and pretty.

Another place that you have to visit in Vancouver is Stanley Park. This is a public park that is **a stone's throw** from downtown. However, the park is completely surrounded by the Pacific Ocean. The nature in Stanley Park is beautiful. **It is close to downtown, it feels like it is 100 kilometres away**. The park also has playgrounds, gardens, beaches, tennis courts, and even an aquarium.

Vancouver is something for everybody. It is no wonder that people think it is one of the world's best cities.

**17. What does the passage say about Vancouver's beaches?**

A. They are pretty good beaches. B. They are terrible beaches.

C. They are the world's best beaches. D. Nobody goes to those beaches.

**18. Which of the following is not near Vancouver?**

A. Atlantic Ocean B. The American border

C. The Rocky Mountains D. The The Pacific Ocean

**19. What does the sentence "It is close to downtown, but it feels like it is 100 kilometres away" inparagraph 4 mean?**

A. Stanley Park is more than 100 years old.

B. Stanley Park is 100 kilometres long.

C. Stanley Park is far from downtown, but it feels like it is very close.

D. Stanley Park is close to downtown, but it feels like a very different place.

**20.Which of the following is NOT popular in Vancouver?**

A. winter sports B. football C. skateboarding D. jogging

**21. What could replace the phrase "a stone's throw" in paragraph 4?**

A. moving very quickly B. a little bit long distance

C. a short distance D. an act of throwing a stone

3) In the early years of television, educational specialists believed that ***it*** would be very useful in teaching and learning. Many schools have bought television sets, intending to use them effectively to improve the quality of education; but actually they are rarely used properly in classrooms. Meanwhile, children spend the majority of their out-of-school hours watching TV and their typical school days proceed as if television did not exist.

There are some explanations for the failure of television to get the interest of the teachers. Firstly, the schools that purchased television sets have not set aside money for equipment repairs and maintenance, so these television sets are sooner and later out of order. Secondly these schools have not found an effective way to train teachers to integrate television into their ongoing instructional programs. Lastly, most teachers do not regard the quality of television and its usefulness in the classroom.

Teachers at the schools work hard for at least twelve years to train their students to become good readers. However, according to recent statistics, teenagers seldom spend their free time reading books and newspapers but watching television instead.

17. **According to the text, TV \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. has not attracted students’ interest B. has been used effectively in classrooms

C. has not existed in classrooms D. has not been used properly in classrooms

18. **The text is about \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. the use of television at schools B. watching TV outside school

C. educational specialists D. teaching and learning television

19. **The word** **"it"** **in the first sentence is closest in meaning with \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. early yea B. educational specialists C. Television D. quality of education

20. **When TV first appeared, educational specialists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. believed it would be useful for schooling B. somewhat appreciated it

C. banned children from watching TV D. did not appreciate it

21. **Children spend their free time \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. watching TV B. learning foreign languages

C. reading newspapers D. reading books

**PART 9: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given one.**

1. **“Can you speak English?”, my boss asked.**

**A.** My boss asked me if I can speak English.

B. My boss asked me if I could speak English

**C.** My boss asked me if can I speak English.

**D.** My boss asked me if could I speak English.

1. **I strongly disapproved of your behavior. However, I will help you this time.**

**A.** Because of your behavior, I will help you this time.

**B.** Despite of my strong disapproval of your behavior, I will help you this time.

C. Despite my strong disapproval of your behavior, I will help you this time.

**D.** Although I strongly disapproved of your behavior, but I will help you this time.

1. **Richard is very wealthy. He can afford to buy almost anything he wants**.

**A.** Although Richard is very wealthy, he can afford to buy almost anything he wants.

**B.** Richard can afford to buy almost anything he wants, but he is very wealthy.

C. Richard is so wealthy that he can afford to buy almost anything he wants.

**D.** Richard is very wealthy so that he can afford to buy almost anything he wants.

1. **I’ll let you borrow the book but you must promise to return it next week.**

**A.** If you promised to return the book, I’ll let you borrow it.

**B.** If you promise to return the book next week, I won’t let you borrow it.

**C.** If you promise to return the book, I let you borrow it.

D. If you promise to return the book next week, I’ll let you borrow it.

1. I was very exhausted, but I didn’t stop working.

**A.** I stop working because I was very exhausted.

**B.** If I didn’t stop working, I would be very exhausted.

**C.** Even though I was very exhauted, I didn’t stop working**.**

**D.** I didn’t stop working; therefore, I was very exhausted.

1. **She doesn’t have much money now, but she wants to buy a house in Vinhomes.**

**A.** If she has much money, she will buy a house in Vinhomes.

**B.** If she has much money, she wants to buy a house in Vinhomes.

**C.** If she had much money, she will buy a house in Vinhomes.

D. If she had much money, she would buy a house in Vinhomes.

1. **She was seriously ill, but she enjoyed life very much.**

**A.** She was seriously ill because she enjoyed life very much.

**B.** Although she enjoyed life very much, she was seriously ill.

**C.** Despite seriously ill, she enjoyed life very much.

D. In spite of her serious illness, she enjoyed life very much.

1. **I’m not a millionaire, so I can’t take a trip to space.**

**A.** If only I was a millionaire, I would take a trip to space.

B. If I were a millionaire, I would take a trip to space.

**C.** Unless I was a millionaire, I would take a trip to space.

**D.** If I am a millionaire, I will take a trip to space.

1. **She tried hard, but She couldn't open the window.**

**A.** In spite of She tried very hard, She couldn't open the window.

B. Although She tried very hard, She couldn’t open the window.

**C.** She couldn't open the door, even though trying very hard.

**D.** Although She tried very hard, She could open the window.

1. **My sister gave me a new pair of jeans on my fifteenth birthday.**

**A.** I am given a new pair of jeans by my sister on my fifteenth birthday.

**B.** I was given on my birthday a new pair of jeans by my sister.

**C.** I am given a new pair of jeans on my fifteenth birthday by my sister.

D. I was given a new pair of jeans by my sister on my fifteenth birthday

1. **I’m not a millionaire, so I can’t take a trip to space.**

**A.** Unless I was millionaire, I would take a trip to space.

**B.** If only I was a millinaire, I would take a trip to space.

**C.** If I am a millonaire, I will take a trip to space.

D. If I were a millionaire, I would take a trip to space.

1. **The policeman said, “Please show me your driving license.”**

**A.** The policeman asked me to show him your driving license.

**B.** The policeman asked me show him my driving license.

**C.** The policeman ordered me to show him your driving license.

D. The policeman ordered me to show him my driving license.

1. **Although his leg was hurt, he managed to drive a car.**

**A.** His leg was hurt. However, he managed to drive a car.

**B.** In spite of the fact that his hurt leg, he managed to drive a car.

C. Despite his hurt leg, he managed to drive a car.

**D.** His leg was hurt. But he managed to drive a car.

1. **You don’t try to work hard. You will fail in the exam.**

**A.** Unless do you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.

**B.** Unless you don’t try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.

C. Unless you try to work hard, you will fail in the exam.

**D.** Unless you try to work hard, you won’t fail in the exam.

1. **In spite of all our efforts, we failed in the final match.**

**A.** We made all our efforts so that we could gain success in the final match.

B. Although we tried very hard, we failed in the final match.

**C.** We failed in the final match as a result of all our great efforts.

**D.** Whatever efforts we had made, we weren’t able to win in the final match.

1. **She is too weak; she can’t sit up and talk to you.**

**A.** If she isn’t too weak, she can sit up and talk to you.

B. If she weren’t too weak, she could sit up and talk to you.

**C.** If she wasn’t too weak, she can sit up and talk to you.

**D.** If she hadn’t been too weak, she could sit up and talk to you.

1. **It was thought that the accident was caused by human error.**

A. The accident was thought to be caused by human error.

**B.** The accident was thought to cause by human error.

**C.** The accident is thought to cause by human error.

**D.** The accident is thought be caused by human error.

1. **We are not very good friends. We’ve known each other for a long time.**

**A.** We are not very good friends so we’ve known each other for a long time.

**B.** We are not very good friends because we’ve known each other for a long time.

**C.** Though we are not very good friends, we’ve known each other for a long time.

D. We are not very good friends though we’ve known each other for a long time.

1. **Although Jimmy was stronger of the two, his attacker soon overpowered him.**

**A.** Despite of his superior strength, Jimmy was soon overpowered by his attacker.

**B.** Despite his superior strength ,Jimmy soon overpowered by his attacker.

**C.** In spite his superior strength, Jimmy was soon overpowered by his attacker.

D. Despite his superior strength ,Jimmy was soon overpowered by his attacker.

1. **Leave right now, or we’ll be late for the train.**

**A.** We will be late for the train if we didn’t leave right now.

**B.** We won’t be late for the train if we don’t leave right now.

**C.** Unless we don’t leave right now, we won’t be late for the train.

D. Unless we leave right now, we’ll be late for the train.

**PHẦN 10: Mark the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the sentence that is BEST written from the words/phrases given.**

1. **Old/ man/ wish/ his/ grandchild/ visit/ him/ more/ often.**

­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­A. The old man wishes his grandchild visit him more often.

B. The old man wishes his grandchild visited him more often.

C. The old man wish his grandchild visited him more often.

D. The old man wishes his grandchild visits him more often.

1. **The man / you / meet / last week / her father.**

A. The man whom you met last week is her father.

B. The man whom you meet last week is her father.

C. The man whom you meets last week is her father.

D. The man whom you meet last week her father.

1. **You / confident / win / the / competition?**

A. Are you confident win the competition?

B. You are confident to win the competition?

C. Are you confident to win the competition?

D. Are you confident to winning the competition?

1. **Yesterday/ my father / pick / me /up / late / than / usual.**

A. Yesterday my father picked me up later than usual.

B. Yesterday my father pick me up later than usual.

C. Yesterday my father picked me up late than usual.

D. Yesterday my father picked me up more late than usual.

1. **My uncle/used/ ride/ his bicycle/ countryside/ the weekend.**

A. My uncle was used to ride his bicycle to the countryside at the wekend.

B. My uncle got used to riding his bicycle to the countryside at the wkend.

C. My uncle is used to riding his bicycle to the countryside at the wekend.

D. My uncle used to ride his bicycle to the countryside at the weekend

1. **The church / our class / visit / last summer / over 500 years old.**

A. The church which our class visited last summer is over 500 years old.

B. The church that our class visited it last summer is over 500 years old.

C. The church which our class visited it last summer is over 500 years old.

D. The church our class visit last summer is over 500 years old.

1. **I/ wish/ I/ have/ enough money/ buy a new computer.**

A. I wish I had enough money to buying a new.

B. I wish I had enough money to buy a new computer.  
C. I wish I have enough money to buy a new computer.  
D. I wish I will have enough money to buy a new computer.

1. **She /excited / receive / letter / her mother / last week.**

A. She was excited that receive a letter from her mother last week.

B. She is excited to receive a letter from her mother last week.

C. She was excited to receive a letter from her mother last week.

D. She was excited receiving a letter from her mother last week.

1. **He / study / than / I do**

A. He studies better than I do B. He studied better than I do

C. He studies as good than I do D. He studies as well than I do

1. **Andy/ wish/ he/ can/ speak English/ good/ as a native speaker.**

A. Andy wishes he can speak English as well as a native speaker.

B. Andy wish he could speak English as well as a native speaker.

C. Andy wishes he could spoke English as well as a native speaker.

D. Andy wishes he could speak English as well as a native speaker.

1. **I/ so/ excited / I/ go/on /vacation /my family tomorrow.**

A. I’m excited that I’m going on vacation with my family tomorrow.

B. I’m so excited so I can go on vacation with my family tomorrow.

C. I’m so excited because I can’t go on vacation with my family 2morrow.

D. I’m not excited that I’m going on vacation with my family tomorrow.

1. **The man/ you/ see/ yesterday/ be/ my secretary**

A. The man whom you see yesterday is my secretary.

B. The man who you see yesterday is my secretary

C. The man whom you saw yesterday is my secretary

D. The man which you saw yesterday is my secretary

1. **We/wish/ try/all/ special food/of/ village**

A. We wish we can try all the special food of the village.

B. We wish we could try all the special food of the village.

C. If only we couldn’t try all the special food of the village.

D. We wish we could try all special food of the village.

1. **This/ delicious cake/ I/ ever/ eat**

A. This is the most delicious cake I ever ate

B. This is a delicious cake I have ever eaten

C. This is the most delicious cake I haven’t ever eaten

D. This is the most delicious cake I have ever eaten

1. **Father/ I/ use/ go fishing/ when/ I/ child**

A. My father and I used to go fishing when I was a child

B. My father and I did use to go fishing when I was a child

C. My father and I used to going fishing when I was a child

D. My father and I used to go fishing when I am a child

1. **This/ woman/ about/ they /talking**

A. This is a woman about that they are talking.

B. This is the woman about her they are talking.

C. This is the woman about whom they are talking.

D. This is the woman about who they are talking

1. **Life/ city/ not/ peaceful/ as/ life/ the countryside**

A. life in the city does not peaceful as life in the countryside.

B. life in the city is not more peaceful as life in the countryside.

C. life in the city is not as peaceful as life in the countryside.

D. life in the city not so peaceful as life in the countryside.

1. **wish/mum/a day off /go out/ me**

A. I wish my mum can have a day off and go out with me.

B. I wish my mum could have a day off and go out with me.

C. She wishes my mum has a day off and goes out with me.

D. She wishes her mum will have a day off and go out with her.

1. **What /you/use to do/your free time/a child?**

A. What did you use to do in your free time as a child?

B. What did you use doing in your free time as a child?

C. What do you used to do in your free time when a child?

D. What were you used to do in your free time as a child?

1. **The English couple / live / next / us / fluent / Vietnamese.**

A. The English couple who lives next to us is fluent in Vietnamese.

B. The English couple who live next to us are fluent at Vietnamese.

C. The English couple who lives next to us is fluent at Vietnamese.

D. The English couple who live next to us are fluent in Vietnamese

**FOR BETTER STUDENT ONLY**

**ĐỀ SỐ 1**

1: A. operated B. attached C. witnessed D. developed

2: A. sprinkle B. financial C. bilingual D. environment

3: A. technology B. simplicity C.expedition D. biology

4: A. remind B. surface C. wander D. spacecraft

**III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the**

5: This meat is extremely **tough**, so our grandparents can’t eat it.

A. strong B. hard C. flexible D. tender

6: “*Thank God, you’re here*” is very **entertaining** comedy programme based on Australian TV show.

A. interesting B. surprising C. exciting D. boring

**IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the**

7: Son Doong cave should be **preserved** for our descendants.

A. conserved B. damaged C. destroyed D. spoiled

8: Talking with friends is a **common** way of relaxing at recess.

A. popular B. easy C. pleased D. interested

**V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that complete each of**

9: Captain Cook discovered Australia on a \_\_\_\_\_ to the Pacific.

A. travel B. vacation C. voyage D. cruise

10: The seaside resort always gets overcrowded in \_\_\_\_\_ season.

A. peak B. hard C. off D. hard

11: After August, heavy rains cause river levels to rise and make Son Doong Cave largely \_\_\_\_\_. A. inaccessible B. accessibly C. access D. accessible

12: My sister is studying medicine. She has to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. put herself in my shoes B. have a lot of friends

C. play in a group D. burn the midnight oil

13: Mai: “Would you like to join us on the trip to Sapa?” Linh: “\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Sounds great. B. For now.

C. I don’t think so. D. Better things happened.

14: Nam: “When you visit Hue, it’s probably best to use rickshaws to get around.” John: “\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. It isn’t really worth seeing them B.Thanks, that’s really useful

C. That sounds better D. It’s nice of you to say so

15: Do you remember the year \_\_\_\_\_ we started to learn English?

A. where B. that C. why D. whose

16: The roads will be flooded \_\_\_\_\_ we repair and raise them.

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

17: My teacher suggested that I \_\_\_\_\_ the problem by myself.

A. solved B. solve C. solving D. to solve

18: After finishing his studies, Elena intends \_\_\_\_\_ in a vocational course.

A. to enroll B. enroll C. enrolling D. to enrolling

19: The flight to the Unites States has been \_\_\_\_\_ until next month.

A. set up B. gone over C. looked up D. put off

20: A pile- \_\_\_\_\_ has just happened near the hotel. A lot of cars have been seriously damaged.

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

**VI. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the part that is incorrect.**

21: Greenhouse effect, and other pollution greatly contribute to global warming.

A. effect B. pollution C. contribute D. to

22: Collecting old coins and paper notes were one of my grandfather’s hobbies when he retired.

A. Collecting B. notes C. were D. retired

**VII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word**

Ha Long Bay is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and popular travel (**23**) \_\_\_\_\_ in Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam. The bay features thousands of limestone karsts and isles in various shapes and sizes. Ha Long Bay is a center of a (**24**) \_\_\_\_\_ zone which includes Bai Tu Long Bay to the northeast, and Cat Ba Island to the southwest.

Ha Long Bay has an area of around 1,553km2, including 1,960 - 2,000 islets, most of which are limestone. The core of the bay has an area of 334km2 with a high density of 775 islets. The limestone in this bay has gone through 500 million years of formation in different conditions (**25**) \_\_\_\_\_ environments. The evolution of the karst in this bay has taken 20 million years under the impact of the tropical wet climate. The geo-diversity of the environment in the area has created (**26**) \_\_\_\_\_, including a tropical evergreen biosystem, oceanic and sea shore biosystem. Ha Long Bay is (**27**) \_\_\_\_\_ to 14 endemic floral species and 60 endemic faunal species.

23: A. ground B. situation C. direction D. destination

24: A. more large B. largest C. larger D. much large

25: A. moreover B. and C. because D. so

26: A. biodiversity B. biochemical C. bioconversion D. biodefense

27: A. home B. house C. centre D. village

**VIII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word**

**Footprints on the moon**

Long ago a lot of people thought the moon was a god. Other people thought it was just a light in the sky. And other people thought that it was a big ball of cheese. Then telescopes were made. And men saw that the moon was really another world. They wondered what it was like. They dreamed of going there. On July 20th, 1969, that dream came true. Two American men landed on the moon. Their names were Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin.

The first thing the men found was that the moon was covered with dust. The dust was so thick that the men left footprints where they walked. Those were the first marks a living thing had ever made on the moon. And **they** could stay there for years and years. There is no air or wind to wipe them off. The two men walked on the moon for hours. They picked up rocks to bring back to earth for study. They dug up dirt to bring back. They set up machines to find out things people wanted to know. Then they climbed back into their moon landing craft to begin their long trip back to the earth. Behind them they left the plains and mountains of the moon. They left the machines they had set up and they left footprints that last forever.

28: What is the story about?

A. How men discovered the moon. B. The first men walking on the moon.

C. Dirt and rocks on the moon. D. How men flew to the moon.

29: What is the surface of the moon?

A. rocks B. dirt C. footprints D. machines

30: What does the word “**they**” in bold letters mean?

A. The footprints B. The two men C. The telescopes D. The two men’s names

31: Why is it difficult for the footprints to disappear?

A. Because air and wind are not strong enough. B. Because the air and wind can’t wipe them off.

C. Because air and wind don’t exist on the moon. D. Because they are very deep on the moon.

32: What may next people who travel to the moon find?

A. They may find things people wanted to know. B. They may find their moon landing craft.

C. They may find that the machines are nowhere to be seen. D. They may find the footprints.

**IX. Mark letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given one.**

33: “Let’s go to Ngoc Son temple on New Year’s Eve,” Mai said

A. Mai suggests going to Ngoc Son temple on New Year’s Eve.

B. Mai suggested going to Ngoc Son temple on New Year’s Eve.

C. Mai suggested that we went to Ngoc Son temple on New Year’s Eve.

D. Mai suggest go to Ngoc Son temple on New Year’s Eve.

34: Although he is strong, he can’t move that stone

A. As he is strong, he can move that stone.

B. Even though he not strong, he can move that stone.

C. In spite of his strength, he can’t move that stone.

D. He can’t move that stone because he is not strong.

35: He is late for school so he can’t get the lesson.

A. If he weren’t late for school, he could get the lesson.

B. If he were late for school, he could get the lesson.

C. If he wasn’t late for school he can get the lesson.

D. If he was late for school he couldn’t get the lesson.

36: Many people think Steve stole the money.

A. Steve is thought to have stolen the money. B. It was not Steve who stole the money.

C. Many people think the money is stolen by Steve. D. The money is thought to be stolen by Steve.

**X. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is BEST written from the words/**

37: **It/ careless/ you/ let/ your children/ play/ fire.**

A. It’s careless of you to let your children play with fire.

B. It’s careless for you to let your children play with fire.

C. It’s careless with you to let your children play with fire.

D. It’s careless of you to let your children to play with fire.

38: **There/ used/ be/ hotel/ near/ airport, but/ it/ close/ a long time ago.**

A. There used to be a hotel near the airport, but it closed a long time ago.

B. There used to be the hotel near the airport, but it closed a long time ago.

C. There used to be a hotel near the airport, but it close a long time ago.

D. There used to be a hotel near a airport, but it closed a long time ago.

39: **Mary/ think/ Melbourne/ liveable city/ Australia.**

A.Mary think Melbourne is the most “liveable” city in Australia.

B.Mary thinks Melbourne is the most “liveable” city in Australia.

C. Mary thinks Melbourne is most “liveable” city in Australia.

D. Mary thinks Melbourne is the more “liveable” city in Australia.

40: **I/ wish/ not have/ work/ weekends.**

A. I wish I hadn’t have to work at weekends. B. I wish I didn’t have to work at weekends.

C. I wish I don’ have to work at weekends. D. I wish I wouldn’t had to work at weekends.

**ĐỀ SỐ 2**

1. A. decision B. official C. delicious D. musician

2. A. borrowed B. relaxed C. released D. published

1. A. determine B. dialect C. dominant D. fluency

2. A. explore B. massive C. orbit D. helpline

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined**

1. The Japanese like ***raw*** food and do not use sauce with a strong flavour.

A. pickled B. simple C. cooked D. fresh

2. The seaside resort always gets overcrowded in ***peak season***.

A. dry season B. low season C. rainy season D. high season

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined**  1. Heavy rains cause river levels to rise and make the cave largely **inaccessible.**

A. need to be careful B. shouldn’t access C. may be flooded D. can’t be reached

2. The use of lasers in surgery has become **relatively** commonplace in recent years.

A. reasonably  B. excessively  C. carelessly    D. consequently

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that completes each of**

**1**. My sister suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit Ha Long Bay in the summer.

A. to go B. go C. should go D. going

**2**. She didn't hear me calling outside because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ headphones.

A. was wearing B. wore C. hasn’t worn D. is wearing

**3.** The food at that restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this world.

A. out B. in C. up with D. out of

**4.**  Mai: “I think we should cycle to school so that we can save the environment.” Lan: “\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. That’s a good idea B. Yes, I’d love to

C. Congratulations D. It’s nice of you to say so

**5**. He asked his father how to cope \_\_\_\_\_ negative emotions.

A. to B. with C. up D. on

**6.** He used to earn his living by selling \_\_\_\_\_handicrafts.

A. traditional B. tradition C. traditionally D. traditions

**7**. The artisan moulded the clay \_\_\_\_\_ he could make a mask.

A. despite B. though C. when D. so that

**8.** Susan: “Do you think Jack is good at Japanese?” Nick: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. He is. But he’s a bit shy to speak it B. Yes, he does

C. No, he doesn’t D. He has been there twice.

**9.** She has good \_\_\_\_\_\_ skills. She can cooperate with others and resolve conflicts well.

A. self-care B. cognitive C. social D. housekeeping

**10.** You should book tickets \_\_\_\_\_\_ because it costs more at the airport.

A. in advance B. at a price C. for a start D. by chance

**11**. That is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ is bilingual in English and Vietnamese.

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

**12.** Marinate the chicken \_\_\_\_\_\_ white wine for one hour before roasting.

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

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the part that is incorrect.**

1. English is the first language in many countries outside United Kingdom.  
A. United Kingdom B. outside C. many D. first

2. The village which I lived was very small, and there were a few houses.

A. was B. The C. which D. few

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word**

The survey of eating habits was conducted in Ho Chi Minh City by a group of Japanese nutritionists (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ understand the changes of eating environments and habits accompanying with the economic growth after the war in Viet Nam.

The surveys were made in 2002 and 2006. In the survey in 2002, the Vietnamese surely took three meals a day without (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ any snacks. They mainly took staples like rice, bread, noodles and some vegetables. But the intake of oils and fats and milk products was rare. It is like (3) of Japan in several decades ago.

In the survey in 2006, the changes in eating habits were observed. Due to the rising of (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concern on eating, they rarely took food late at night. The variety and frequency of food was increased. The intake of snacks was also increased. These changes are considered to have been caused by the change in their attitude towards eating due to the change in (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and those changes had been observed in Japan. More rapidly, however, they were in Viet Nam.

**1.** A. in order to B. so that C. when D. so as

**2.** A. doing B. taking C. drinking D. making

**3.** A. those B. what C. that D. which

**4.** A. theirs B. them C. they D. their

**5.** A. lifestyle B. lifeline C. live D. lively

**Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the s that follow.**

The price of holidays can fluctuate a great deal throughout the year, so you can save a lot if you are flexible with your travel dates and avoid peak holiday times. It can be also cheaper if you book well in advance. Before your departure, make sure you get as much information about your destination as you can. Find out if you require any special visas or permits to travel there. Think about spending money as well. Will you be able to access your own money easily enough or will you need to take cash with you? Think about eating larger lunches and smaller evening meals to help your money go further, as lunch is generally cheaper. Make sure that you keep sufficient identification with you at all times. It may also help to email a copy of your passport details to yourself, in case **it** is lost or stolen. Label your suitcases clearly so that they can be easily identified as yours. It can be useful to store a copy of your itinerary in a prominent place in your suitcase so that the airline will know where to find you if your luggage gets lost. Be sure to pack any medication or other essential items in your hand luggage. If your flight is delayed, or your luggage is lost, these can be difficult to obtain in an airport or foreign country.

**1.Which can be the best title for the passage?**

A. Travel advice B. Protect your luggage

C. How to adjust travel dates D. Travel procedures

**2. Which one of these is NOT advisable according to the passage?**

A. Apply for visas if necessary B. Always bring identification

C. Research your destination D. Save money by cutting out dinner

**3. According to the passage, your luggage should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. painted a bright colour B. stored in a safe place

C. packed with your passport D. tagged in case of being lost

**4. The underlined word ‘it’ refers to your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. flight B. passport C. luggage D. identification

**5. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. travelling may cost more in peak season B. you can’t get back your lost luggage overseas

C. you must always take cash with you D. larger lunches cost more than smaller ones

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is CLOSEST in meaning to the**

**1. Unless we protect the environment, our life will be badly affected.**

A. If we don’t protect the environment, our life will be badly affected.

B. If we protect the environment, our life will be badly affected.

C. If we don’t protect the environment, our life won’t be badly affected.

D. If we protected the environment, our life would be badly affected.

**2. Huong is writing to a newspaper in England. He wants to find a pen friend.**

A. Huong is writing to a newspaper in England in order to find a pen friend.

B. Huong is writing to a newspaper in England and then he finds a pen friend.

C. Huong wants to find a pen friend, although he is writing to a newspaper in England.

D. So as to find his friend in England, Huong has to write to a newspaper there.

**3. ‘Where should we park our bikes?' asked Hoa and Mai.**

A. Hoa and Mai could decide where they should park their bikes.

B. Hoa and Mai couldn’t decide where to park their bikes.

C. Hoa and Mai couldn’t decide where should they park their bikes.

D. Hoa and Mai couldn’t decide where we should park their bikes.

**4. Her father invited him to the conference.**

A. He is invited to the conference by her father.

B. He was invited to the conference by her father.

C. He has been invited to the conference by her father.

D. He will be invited to the conference by her father.

**Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is BEST written from the words/**

**1. The building/ look/ much/ nice/ green/ than/ previous white.**

A. The building look much nicer in green than the previous white.

B. The building looks much nice in green than the previous white.

C. The building looks much nicer in green than the previous white.

D. The building looks much nicer in the green than the previous white.

**2. We/ wish/ try/ all/ special food/ the village.**

A. If only we couldn’t try all the special food of the village.

B. We wish we could cook all the special food of the village.

C. We wish we could try all the special food of the village.

D. We wish we can try all the special food of the village.

**3. He/ used/ have/ meals/ his family.**

A. He used to have meals with his family. B. He used to have meals with his family any more.

C. He used to having meals with his family. D. He didn’t used to have meals with his family.

**4. It/ impolite/ her/ criticize/ him/ front/ his friends.**

A. It was impolite of her to criticize him in front of his friends.

B. It was impolite for her to criticize him in front of his friends.

C. It was impolite of her criticize him in front of his friends.

D. It was impolite of her to criticize him in front his friends.