



Chuyên cung cấp giáo viên gia sư ngoại ngữ chất lượng  
Mọi ngôn ngữ - Mọi trình độ - Mọi lứa tuổi  
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Full name: .....

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST

Class: .....

Time: 45 minutes

### I. LISTENING

1. Listen to Son and Peter talking about the most important inventions of the 21th century. Fill each of the gaps with no more than THREE words and/or a number. You will listen TWICE.

|                   | Facebook                                                 | Youtube                           | Google Driverless Car                         |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Year of invention | (1E) _____                                               | (2) _____                         | 2012                                          |
| Usage             | It (3M) _____<br>1.6 billion people<br>around the world. | World most popular<br>(4D) _____. | Change the way people<br>(5M) _____ the city. |

2. Listen to a talk between Tom and Nick about cloning technology. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Circle T or F. You will listen TWICE.

- |                                                        |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1E. Tom read about human cloning technology yesterday. | T | F |
| 2. Nick also knows well about this.                    | T | F |
| 3M. Nick feels this is a terrible technology.          | T | F |

- 4M. Tom says that this technology can be used for good purposes. T F
- 5D. Tom thinks this technology is wonderful because it helps people to have babies. T F

## II. READING

### 1. Read what Tom and Sara thinks about the Internet. Match the correct person with his/her opinion.

**TOM.** I have worked in IT for 17 years and have seen it grow and develop. It's a fantastic tool and most businesses rely on it these days and it's also great for keeping in touch with friends, relatives and doing your shopping, etc. The only downside is that it wasn't regulated correctly from day one and there are some shocking sites and big scams going on. The Internet is now so big that I think it is difficult to get it under control.

**SARA.** The Internet itself is like any other invention. Neither good nor bad. It's how it's used that makes the difference. To me, the Internet is the greatest technological invention of all time. Before the Internet, the world was a huge place and people on opposite sides of the world could only communicate by snail mail or occasional phone calls as these were too expensive for regular use. The world has become a much smaller place and the places we cannot visit have become alive to us because of it.

- 1E. The Internet has made the world smaller. T S
2. The Internet is good for people to keep in touch. T S
- 3M. The bad sites make the Internet bad. T S
- 4M. The Internet had made one kind of communication cheaper. T S
- 5D. Whether Internet is good or bad depends on the use of it. T S

### 2. Read the passage and complete the sentences. Circle A, B, or C.

Giving positive nonverbal messages can improve your relationship with your child and develop emotional connections in your family. Most children love being hugged and kissed, for example. This warm and caring body language sends the nonverbal message that you want to be close to your child.

Some children with special needs – for example, children with autism and sensory sensitivities – might find body contact difficult.

On the other hand, negative nonverbal communication – for example, a grumpy tone of voice or a frown – when you're doing something fun together might send the message that you don't really want to be there.

So matching your verbal and nonverbal communication makes your words more effective.

For example, a teacher might explain a maths problem using her hands to show size and shape.

But when verbal and nonverbal messages don't match, your child might believe the nonverbal – after all, what you see is what you get. Your child learns a lot about nonverbal communication by watching you. For example, if you approach new people in a relaxed way, your child is more likely to do the same.

1E. A hug or a kiss sends the message that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I want to be loved
- B. I want to be near
- C. I want to be emotional

2E. Children with autism and sensory sensitivities find it hard to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. love
- B. communicate
- C. contact physically

3M. A frown sends the message that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I don't want you
- B. I want to be near
- C. I don't really want to join

4M. \_\_\_\_\_ makes words more effective.

- A. Using positive actions and body language
- B. Combining verbal and nonverbal communication
- C. Explaining a problem using body language

5D. The best way for children to learn nonverbal messages is through \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. observation
- B. communication
- C. imitation

### III. WRITING

**1. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.**

**Here is an example.**

0. "The bookshop is opposite the library," Ha said.

→ Ha said the bookshop was opposite the library.

1E. "Paper was first used by the Chinese," we all know this.

We all know that \_\_\_\_\_.

2E. "I am going to read some scientific books this weekend," Mai said.

Mai said that \_\_\_\_\_.

3M. "The invention of the Internet in 1969 is the greatest invention," Ha said.

Ha said that \_\_\_\_\_.

4M. "The first handheld mobile phone weighed 2.5 pounds," John told me.

John told me that \_\_\_\_\_.

5D. "Apple has sold over 900 million iPhones globally," the manager said.

The manager said that \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Your pen pal is curious about how teenagers in Viet Nam use the Internet. He/She asks you for some information. Now write an email (80-100 words) to describe the situation to him/her.**

**You should write about:**

- The use of Internet in learning
- The use of Internet in entertainment
- The use of Internet in communication

**Hi Adam,**

**Write and let me know.**

#### IV. LANGUAGE FOCUS

**1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others'. Circle A, B, or C.**

1. A. space      B. active      C. save
2. A. steam      B. create      C. decrease
3. A. succeed      B. foresee      C. cheer
4. A. research      B. nuclear      C. earing
5. A. archeology      B. admire      C. machine

**2. Fill each gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

- 1E. I wanted \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday but I lost your number. **(call)**
- 2E. We've decided \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting via Skype with Jane. **(cancel)**
- 3M. See you at 10p.m. tonight. I \_\_\_\_\_ in the chatroom. **(wait)**
- 4M. I think in the future people will prefer online \_\_\_\_\_ to face-to-face meeting. **(chat)**
- 5D. Hey. I have tried \_\_\_\_\_ you so many times this morning. **(phone)**

**3. Choose the best option to complete each sentence. Circle A, B, or C.**

- 1E. Alexander Graham Bell was the \_\_\_\_ of the telephone.  
A. developer  
B. inventor  
C. writer
- 2E. Sir Alexander Fleming was the \_\_\_\_ of penicillin.  
A. creator  
B. explorer  
C. founder
- 3M. He works as a software \_\_\_\_, writing programmes for IBM.  
A. explorer  
B. engineer  
C. developer
- 4M. As a/an \_\_\_\_, he works on reactions in laboratories.  
A. chemist  
B. engineer

C. archeologist

5D. The environmental \_\_\_\_ met to discuss ways to deal with sea pollution.

A. doctors

B. conservationists

C. developers

**- The end -**