

Name: .....

Grammar: .....

Class: S8...

Reading: .....

Ngày giao bài: Thứ....., ngày...../.....

Mini Test: .....

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ....., ngày...../.....



## FINAL TEST CORRECTION & FCE READING PRACTICE

### A. EXTRA VOCABULARY

| No. | Words                         | Meanings    | No. | Words                  | Meanings                |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------|-----|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1   | <b>textile</b> (n)            | vải dệt     | 4   | <b>manufacture</b> (v) | chế tạo, sản xuất       |
| 2   | <b>burst into tears</b> (phr) | khóc òa lên | 5   | <b>floral</b> (adj)    | liên quan/ thuộc về hoa |
| 3   | <b>fabric</b> (n)             | vải         | 6   | <b>abstract</b> (adj)  | trừu tượng              |

\* **Note:** *adj* = adjective: tính từ; *n* = noun: danh từ; *v* = verb: động từ; *phr* = phrase: cụm từ.

\*Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển và chép mỗi từ **1 dòng** vào vở ghi.

### B. CLASSWORK

Lưu ý:

- Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
- Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

## CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

### Part 3

For questions **17–24**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**

| Travel posters                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Travel posters were an important form of advertising in the first part of the (0) <i>TWENTIETH</i> century. The classic travel poster was designed to make people believe that they could (17) ..... a more luxurious lifestyle. They aimed to tempt people away from their ordinary working lives by presenting them with images of (18) ..... and glamour. | TWENTY<br>JOY         |
| As travel became less (19) ....., posters were produced to advertise railways, cruise liners, motoring and airlines, as well as individual tourist destinations. The golden age of posters, however, was the period from 1910–1950, before television made other ways of advertising more (20).....                                                          | RELAX<br>EXPENSE      |
| The value of a poster is often linked to the (21)..... who created the original. Some of the leading poster designers, influenced by (22) ..... such as cubism and surrealism, created their own style and use of colours, which is                                                                                                                          | EFFECT<br>ART<br>MOVE |

(23) ..... recognisable. Posters designed by these people are often the most striking and can command (24) ..... high prices.

INSTANT  
SURPRISE

## C. HOMEWORK

### GRAMMAR

#### I. Choose the correct answers.

0. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the gym three times a week.

- A. is going      **B. goes**      C. go      D. has gone

1. She usually walks to school, but today she \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus.

- A. take      B. is taking      C. are taking      D. has taken

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV when the lights went out.

- A. watched      B. are watching      C. were watching      D. had watched

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (never/see) a whale before that trip to the ocean park.

- A. had never seen      B. never saw      C. have never seen      D. has never seen

4. Look! The kids \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the backyard.

- A. play      B. played      C. are playing      D. have played

5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our grandparents this weekend. We've already bought the tickets.

- A. is going to visit      B. are going to visit      C. visited      D. visit

#### II. Rewrite the sentences using PARTICIPLE CLAUSE.

0. He finished his homework. He went out with his friends.

⇒ Having finished his homework, he went out with his friends.

1. She was surprised by the test result. She burst into tears.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, she burst into tears.

2. The girl saw a cat in the garden. She stopped playing.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, the girl stopped playing.

3. We walked through the forest. We saw many rare birds.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, we saw many rare birds.

4. He had studied all night. He was too tired to go out.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, he was too tired to go out.

5. I stood at the bus stop. I checked my messages.

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_, I checked my messages.

### III. Match two clauses to make complete sentences.

|                                    |                                               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 0. <del>Being hungry,</del>        | a. he ran away                                |
| 1. Seeing a policeman,             | b. the singer waved to the audience.          |
| 2. Having passed the driving test, | c. he borrowed some from his friend.          |
| 3. Having finished the last song,  | <del>d. the baby started crying loudly.</del> |
| 4. Watching the sunset,            | e. I took several photos.                     |
| 5. Not having any money,           | f. she bought a car.                          |

|              |          |          |          |          |          |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0 - <u>d</u> | 1 - ____ | 2 - ____ | 3 - ____ | 4 - ____ | 5 - ____ |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

### IV. Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form.

0. Having finished (finish) the report, she submitted it to her manager.

- The girl \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) into the room, \_\_\_\_\_ (smile) brightly.
- The guests, \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) last week, \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on time.
- The dog ran out of the house, \_\_\_\_\_ (chase) the cat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (damage) by the storm, the roof needs to be fixed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English for years, she could communicate fluently.

### V. Read the passage and put the verbs in the brackets into the correct form.

Every summer, my family (0) goes (go) on a short vacation to the countryside. This year, we are staying at a small homestay by the lake. We (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here for three days, and we really enjoy the peaceful atmosphere.

Yesterday, while we were walking in the forest, we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) an old wooden bridge. My brother (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (never see) anything like it before, so he took lots of photos. In the evening, we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) around a campfire and my dad told us stories about his childhood. This morning, we visited a nearby village where people made handmade pottery. It was a small, quiet place with friendly locals and beautiful shops. I bought a small gift for my friend because she has always wanted something unique and traditional. Watching the potters at work was fascinating—they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (shape) the clay so skillfully, using only their hands and simple tools. The whole experience gave me a deeper appreciation for handmade crafts.

## CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE

### Lưu ý:

1. Khi làm bài tập có từ mới, các con phải tra từ điển. Sau khi tra từ điển, các con chép mỗi từ mới **1 dòng** để ghi nhớ.
2. Các con gạch chân các từ khoá chính trong bài đọc.

### Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

In the exam, mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 A found      B arrived      C fetched      D reached

|   |          |          |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0 | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>D</u> |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|

### Vera Neumann: fabric designer

Vera Neumann was a designer and businesswoman whose products (0) ..... their way into the homes of people across the USA.

Vera was born in Connecticut in 1907 and showed artistic (1) ..... from an early age. After attending art college in New York, she got a job as a textile designer, but didn't like being (2) ..... what to do. Determined to develop her own styles, Vera started to produce tablecloths each item printed by hand in her kitchen.

But it was her scarves that (3) ..... Vera's name. Good fabric was in short (4) ..... during the Second World War, but Vera was lucky enough to (5) ..... across some silk left over from the manufacture of parachutes. Vera used it to design scarves with floral, abstract and geometric designs. These were an (6) ..... success when they appeared in department stores and during the 1950s they were the (7) ..... of fashion, being worn by celebrities such as the film star Marilyn Monroe. By 1960, the company which Vera had (8) ..... was employing 200 staff and producing 130 patterns per season.

- |   |              |                |               |            |
|---|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | A training   | B talent       | C expert      | D gift     |
| 2 | A led        | B directed     | C told        | D forced   |
| 3 | A got        | B did          | C gained      | D made     |
| 4 | A supply     | B availability | C quantity    | D delivery |
| 5 | A fall       | B come         | C happen      | D run      |
| 6 | A acute      | B urgent       | C instant     | D extreme  |
| 7 | A height     | B peak         | C top         | D crown    |
| 8 | A worked out | B put on       | C carried off | D set up   |