Tên: ……..

Lớp: S9…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ ……, ngày ……/…….

Week: 34

Final Test: ……

FINAL TEST

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR (28 questions)

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. After three _____ seasons of below-average rainfall, the region's rivers dried up and thousands of hectares of farmland were wiped out.
   A. exceptional B. compulsory C. consecutive D. hectic
2. The pharmaceutical company's new executive drew up a strict _____ regarding the use of pesticides, warning that any violation would result in immediate dismissal.
   A. anti-bullying guidelines B. zero-tolerance policy
   C. qualifying round D. supporting statement
3. Despite a(n) _____ workload, the team managed to pitch in together and salvage the project before it fell apart completely.
   A. hectic B. jubilant C. compulsory D. exceptional
4. Wilma's extraordinary _____ allowed her to see off every obstacle placed in her path, from racial divides to a childhood illness that had left her partially paralyzed.
   A. resentment B. efficiency C. guideline D. resilience
5. The young athlete had been carefully _____ a reputation in the semi-finals, but a serious injury on the race track threatened to undo everything she had worked for.
   A. inducting B. salvaging C. carving out D. wiping out

II. Find ONE mistake in each sentence.

1. If the young activist **A. would have** persisted in her campaign rather than **B. giving up** after the first setback, the civil rights movement **C. might have** gained momentum **D. far** sooner.
2. The journalist mentioned that she **A. had already** considered **B. to take up** a career in biology before eventually **C. getting into** reporting, which she found **D. far more** rewarding.
3. The civil rights activist **A. had been** working with the tribe **B. for** nearly a decade when the apartheid regime **C. suddenly** expelled her — if only she **D. would have** documented her work more carefully before leaving.
4. The editor asked the dramatist **A. whether** she **B. had considered** making the villain **C. more cruelest** in the final act, arguing that a **D. ruthless** antagonist would build far more suspense.
5. By the time the orchestra reached the concert hall, the composer **A. had already** been waiting **B. since** over an hour, growing increasingly anxious about the **C. unpredictable** sound system that **D. had been** installed the day before.

III. Read the text and decide if the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

For many athletes, the road to success is rarely straightforward. Wilma Rudolph, who grew up under racial segregation in the United States, was partially paralyzed as a child and was told she would never walk normally. Yet through exceptional willpower and years of determined effort, she not only recovered but went on to carve out one of the most remarkable careers in athletics history.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Her journey to the top kicked off quietly, with coaches who saw potential and began recruiting young athletes from disadvantaged backgrounds. Wilma was among them. Training conditions were often below average, and the hectic schedule left little time for rest. There were moments when everything seemed about to fall apart — injuries, exhaustion, and the weight of racial divides that followed her everywhere. Yet she continued to pitch in at every session, determined to see off every obstacle in her path.

When Wilma was eventually inducted into the Athletics Hall of Fame, the spectators who had watched her race from the stands understood exactly what that moment meant. For three consecutive Olympic Games, she had performed at an exceptional level under enormous pressure, lifting the spirits of millions who saw in her story not just sporting excellence, but proof that resilience could overcome virtually anything.

Statements:

1. According to the text, Wilma was told as a child that she would make a full recovery. → _____
2. The text states that the coaches who recruited Wilma only worked with athletes from wealthy backgrounds. → _____
3. According to the text, Wilma's training schedule was demanding and left little time for rest. → _____
4. The text implies that Wilma gave up competing after suffering injuries. → _____
5. According to the text, Wilma's induction into the Hall of Fame was witnessed by spectators who understood its significance. → _____

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. She _____ **(research)** the topic for nearly three years before she finally _____ **(publish)** her findings last month.
2. While the sculptor _____ **(put)** the finishing touches on her latest work, her assistant _____ **(not help)** as instructed; he _____ **(hang)** out with friends outside the palace gates.
3. _____ the ecologist _____ **(conduct)** research on radioactive compounds when the unexpected chemical reaction _____ **(break)** out in the laboratory?
4. If the engineers _____ **(check)** the equipment more carefully before the expedition, the prototype _____ **(not fail)** on the very first day.
5. The new anti-bullying guidelines _____ **(distribute)** to all students next Monday by the school board.
6. The dramatist _____ **(not struggle)** with the unpredictable plot at that point; she _____ **(complete)** the final monologue of her most celebrated work.
7. By the time the awards ceremony _____ **(take place)** on 15th March next year, the research team _____ **(spend)** over two years collecting data from some of the most remote locations on the planet.

V. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

1. "I am struggling with this equation, so I cannot assist with the experiment," the mathematician said.

   → The mathematician said that _____ .
2. "Have you ever taken part in a civil rights movement before?" she asked me.

   → She asked me _____ .
3. "We are going to implement new restrictions on fossil fuels next year," the ecologist announced.

   → The ecologist announced that_____ .

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. "Did the composer devote most of his life to writing music for the orchestra?" he asked.

   → He asked _____ .

5. "The young mathematician will be nominated for the Fields Medal next month," the professor said.

   → The professor said that _____ .

6. "Why are the authorities not dealing with the radioactive contamination more urgently?" the activist asked.

   → The activist asked _____ .

CAMBRIDGE READING (10 questions)

You are going to read an article about the first days of television. For questions **43–52**, choose from the sections (**A–E**). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Tip!

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

In which section does the writer mention

a change of heart about the poor quality of programmes?	43 ☐
a concern about how theatre and cinema might be affected by TV?	44 ☐
a difficulty involved for the makers of one programme?	45 ☐
the idea that a break between programmes could be good for the listener?	46 ☐
an experimental version of TV which predated the official beginning?	47 ☐
written evidence of someone's dislike of a programme they'd seen?	48 ☐
a published complaint about the interest value of a programme?	49 ☐
a practical problem for certain people who appeared on TV?	50 ☐
a programme that featured ordinary people doing unusual things?	51 ☐
TV being presented as something mysterious and unexplainable?	52 ☐

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The first days of television

A At 3pm on 2 November 1936, BBC television officially began. Mr RC Norman, the BBC chairman, gave a speech that introduced those watching to a new word: 'viewers'. A musical star, Adele Dixon, then sang a song, Television, composed for the occasion, which gave thanks for the 'mighty maze of mystic, magic rays' that 'bring a new wonder to you'. The BBC's director-general, John Reith, attended that evening's broadcast, a single programme called *Television Comes to London*. In his diary he wrote that it was a 'ridiculous affair' and that he 'left early'.

Recently, the BBC4 channel remembered the occasion in a programme called *Television's Opening Night: How the Box Was Born*. The first broadcast was recreated using the original technology. This was quite a challenge as no recording exists, of course – all television then was live and died on the air as it was broadcast.

B John Logie Baird had first demonstrated television in 1925, but the BBC was lukewarm about his invention. The BBC yearbook for 1930 reflected the official view. 'If this power is ever brought to mechanical perfection,' it wrote of television, 'there is little reason . . . that anyone but a few should go in person to any place of entertainment again.' The BBC had trialled the new television service it was developing for two weeks in autumn 1936, in order to sell some of the new television sets at the Radiolympia show. But it was the launch on 2 November that gave us television that we would recognise today: broadcast two hours a day, at 3pm and 9pm, except Sundays.

C As time went on many more programmes were developed. L Marsland Gander, one of the first television critics, wrote in his newspaper: 'I find that next Saturday a Mr JT Baily is to demonstrate on the television screen how to repair a broken window. . . . Probably at some future time, when we have television all day long, it will be legitimate to cater for a minority of potential window repairers. Out of two hours, however, the allocation of 30 minutes to such a subject seems disproportionate.' From the start, television had more of what we'd now call lifestyle programmes than radio: cookery, and gardening, for example. Gander wasn't alone in finding the content generally mundane and banal. He did concede later that the first edition of *Picture Page*, on that opening night of 2 November, had filled him 'with an enthusiasm for a new artform that has never waned'.

D On *Picture Page* there was a series of quick-fire interviews with everyone from a bagpiper in Trafalgar Square to a London cab driver who'd driven someone to the far north of Scotland. *Picture Page* epitomised a key advantage that television had over radio: informality. Radio talk at this time was often scripted, and delivered in an extremely formal tone. On television, the announcers could not read from a script if they wanted to look at the viewer, and could not see much in the glare of the lights anyway, so they had to speak more spontaneously and learn to sound natural.

E Even so, Reith never changed his position, and said later that the arrival of television influenced his decision to leave the BBC in 1938. On his last day, the corporation presented him with a rather tactless leaving present: a television set. He barely looked at it. Were Reith alive today, what would he make of BBC television now? Mostly he would be appalled by the sheer abundance of it, the way it fills every hour of the day. This was a man, after all, who decreed that there be a few minutes' silence in between radio programmes to allow people to switch off!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE LISTENING (5 questions)

Con làm bài nghe theo link/code sau:
https://soundcloud.com/ms-chi-english/first-trainer-2-track-12

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about camping trips. For questions **19–23**, choose from the list (**A–H**) what opinion each speaker gives about the camping trip they went on. Use each letter only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A It was more comfortable than I had thought.

B It made me want to go camping again.

C It brought the family closer together.

D It was easy for me to choose a good camp-site.

E It cost less than my usual holidays.

F It made me feel healthier.

G It brought back happy memories.

H It was a great way for me to relax.

Speaker 1		19
Speaker 2		20
Speaker 3		21
Speaker 4		22
Speaker 5		23

LIVEWORKSHEETS