

I. PHONETICS

Choose the word in which the letter in bold is NOT PRONOUNCED the same as the rest in the group:

1. A. changes <u>g</u>	B. laptops <u>g</u>	C. desks <u>g</u>	D. students
2. A. fixed <u>g</u>	B. stayed <u>g</u>	C. arrived <u>g</u>	D. learned <u>g</u>
3. A. meat <u>g</u>	B. bean <u>g</u>	C. great <u>g</u>	D. sea <u>g</u>

II. VOCABULARY

Choose the best answer A,B,C or D

4. Thomas sings very
A. good B. wonderful C. well D. great
5. Linda often very carefully before going to work.
A. gets dressed B. catches a bus
C. watches TV D. has breakfast
6. Your sister's daughter is your
A. daughter-in-law B. granddaughter C. aunt D. niece
7. I love days when I can sit nearby a fireplace drinking some hot chocolate.
A. sunny B. snowy C. rainy D. foggy
8. Japanese people often eat a lot fresh and some rice.
A. sugar B. bread C. meat D. vegetables
9. You get health service here. What place is it?
A. market B. church C. temple D. hospital
10. She drinks a of milk every morning.
A. jar B. bag C. tin D. carton
11. Rosy is from Edinburg, the capital of Scotland. She's not She's
A. English/ Scottish B. British/ Scottish
C. Scottish/ English D. Scottish/ British

III. GRAMMAR

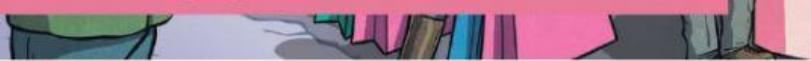
Choose the best answer A,B,C or D

12. James and Emma my siblings. They my cousins.
A. isn't/ is B. aren't/ are C. isn't/ are D. are/ isn't

IV. READING

Read the passage and choose the correct answers

The History of Christmas Traditions



Christmas is a time for traditions. Your family might have their own traditions. However, many traditions have been going for years but do we really know how they started?



Going Christmas Crackers!

The sight of a Christmas cracker lying on the dinner table has been a British tradition for many decades.

Crackers began around 1845 with a London sweet maker named Tom Smith. He tried selling sweets in individual wrappers but they did not do very well.

One night, he was sitting in front of his open fire, listening to the crackle of the wooden logs as they burnt. He had the idea to add a snap to the wrappers of his sweets so they would crack when they were pulled apart. This resulted in the early versions of the Christmas cracker.

Did You Know...?

Crackers were originally called 'cosaques' after the Cossack soldiers, known for their love of firing guns into the air when riding their horses at speed.

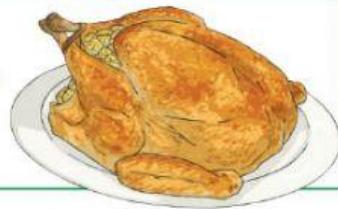


Christmas Pudding

Christmas puddings began in medieval England. Sausages were stuffed with fruits, grains and spices to preserve the meat for longer. In 1647, Oliver Cromwell was leading England as the king had been removed from the throne. Oliver Cromwell supported Parliament banning carol singing, Christmas puddings, Yule logs and nativity scenes as it was seen as wrong and ungodly. In 1660, there was a king back on the English throne and Christmas was celebrated again.

The Roasted Bird

Many people had goose for their Christmas dinner as they were cheap and easy to come by. Only rich people had turkey. However, by the end of the 1900s, most families had turkey.

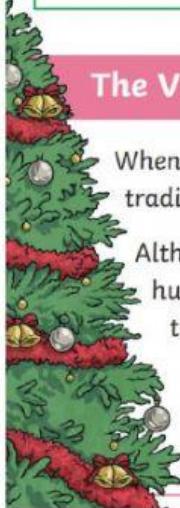


The Victorian Christmas

When Queen Victoria married Prince Albert in 1840, he brought with him some traditions from Germany that we continue now.

Although Queen Victoria was brought up decorating a tree indoors at Christmas, her husband was very enthusiastic about the tradition and decorated the Christmas tree with wax candles and sugared plums.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made Christmas a time for family. They loved spending the day having feasts, giving presents and playing games. These traditions still form an important part of modern Christmas celebrations.



24. Crackers were first made in 1845 in London by a person named Tom Smith.
A True B False C Doesn't say
25. Christmas activities have never been stopped in England.
A True B False C Doesn't say
26. People eat turkey instead of goose because it is more delicious.
A True B False C Doesn't say
27. German Christmas tradition was first brought to England by the Royal Family.
A True B False C Doesn't say
28. People spend a lot of time doing things with family on Christmas.
A True B False C Doesn't say

IV. WRITING

Writing 1: Choose the best sentence from the words given

29. He/ practice/ speak/ English every day. His English/ become/ better/ these days.

- A. He is practicing speaking English everyday. His English becomes better these days.
- B. He practices speaking English everyday. His English becomes better these days..
- C. He practices speaking English everyday. His English is becoming better these days.

D. He is practicing speaking English everyday. His English is becoming better these days.

30. I/ know/ my best friend/ 10 years/. We/ meet/ when/ we/ be/ grade 2.

- A. I've know my best friend for 10 years. We met when we was in grade 2.
- B. I knew my best friend for 10 years. We met when we were in grade 2
- C. I've known my best friend for 10 years. We've met when we've been in grade 2
- D. I've known my best friend for 10 years. We met when we were in grade 2.

Writing 2: Choose the sentence with the similar meaning as the given one

31. Chelsea played much better than Barcelona last Saturday.

- A. Chelsea didn't play as badly as Barcelona last Saturday.
- B. Chelsea played worse than Barcelona last Saturday.
- C. Barcelona didn't play as well as Chelsea last Saturday.
- D. Barcelona played not as well as Chelsea last Saturday

32. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

- A. Nothing isn't as precious as independence and freedom.
- B. Independence and freedom are precious than anything.
- C. Anything can't be compared with independence and freedom.
- D. Independence and Freedom are the most precious.

V. Grammar : Choose the part that needs correction

33. Is there any picture on the wall?

- A. Is
- B. any
- C. picture
- D. on

34. There are a set of 6 chairs, 4 armchairs and a big table in the dining room.

- A. There are
- B. a set of
- C. armchairs
- D. in the dining room

35. The weather is so depressing that I stayed at home curling up in my blanket.

- A. is
- B. stayed
- C. curling
- D. in

VI. READING 2

What are the keys to career success? Our background? Our education? Maybe. But they only affect our careers; they will not always guarantee success. If there is any guarantee of success, and that is questionable, it is through one's own **intrinsic** qualities, one's own hard work and a constant re-assessment of one's goals.

A recent study in the US showed that something between 10 and 20% of the Harvard College Class of 1958 have lost their jobs in the past ten years. So, not only the best education but also the best possible social background cannot guarantee career success.

If these people, mainly men, had not believed their background was an insurance to success in life, and if they had searched for ways to make new and better-quality contributions to their work, they wouldn't now be out of work. Anyone can succeed, and anyone can fail, and in terms of one's career this is very important to recognize. As long as one has goals and one takes action to achieve these goals, then one can be said to be following a successful career strategy.

Question 36: Which of the followings would be a suitable title for the passage?

- A. Career Success
- B. Background and Education
- C. The Guarantee of Success
- D. Our Intrinsic Qualities

Question 37: The word “*intrinsic*” means:

- A. financial
- B. basic
- C. hard-working
- D. physical

Question 38: According to the author's implication, some of the Harvard graduates lost their jobs because of:

- A. Their lack of good education
- B. Failure to work hard
- C. Bad luck
- D. Failure to improve their own abilities

Question 39: What is the author's attitude to having a good education?

- A. It cannot guarantee career success
- B. It is better than having one's goals
- C. It is better than having a good background
- D. It is an insurance to life and work.

Question 40: According to the passage, what is the way to a successful career strategy?

- A. Good education
- B. Having goals and taking actions
- C. Good background
- D. Good abilities