

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

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|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a. <u>continent</u> | b. <u>openness</u> | c. <u>operate</u> | d. <u>dominant</u> |
| 2. a. <u>fluency</u> | b. <u>punctual</u> | c. <u>rusty</u> | d. <u>multinational</u> |
| 3. a. <u>creation</u> | b. <u>decision</u> | c. <u>immersion</u> | d. <u>translation</u> |
| 4. a. <u>Chinese</u> | b. <u>speech</u> | c. <u>technical</u> | d. <u>touchdown</u> |
| 5. a. <u>simplified</u> | b. <u>varied</u> | c. <u>mastered</u> | d. <u>immersed</u> |
| 6. a. <u>bilingual</u> | b. <u>dialect</u> | c. <u>derivative</u> | d. <u>profile</u> |

II. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.

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| 1. A. depend | B. agree | C. teacher | D. enjoy |
| 2. A. happen | B. enjoy | C. embroider | D. attend |
| 3. A. answer | B. suggest | C. picture | D. visit |
| 4. A. student | B. receive | C. explore | D. destroy |
| 5. A. alone | B. advise | C. affect | D. singer |

III. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

- The article was about the different varieties _____ English spoken throughout the world.
a. in b. of c. from d. among
- Susan _____ a bit of Spanish when she was living in Mexico.
a. looked up b. got by in c. picked up d. took in
- English grammar is said to be difficult to learn _____ its countless rules and numerous exceptions to them.
a. thanks to b. in spite of c. because of d. provided that
- You don't need to interrupt your reading to look up every unfamiliar word right away - it's better to _____ first.
a. master b. imitate c. translate d. guess
- _____ education is the use of two different languages in classroom instruction.
a. Vocational b. Bilingual c. Monolingual d. Cooperated
- New York, _____ population reached 10 million by 1930, was the world's first megacity.
a. whose b. which c. where d. of which
- Even though I spoke English, sometimes I didn't understand the _____ of some areas because some words meant something else.
a. accent b. pronunciation c. dialect d. derivative
- The man with _____ I dined last night will be the next President of Bigfoot.
a. whom b. who c. which d. that
- _____, it was also adapting and absorbing vocabulary from elsewhere.
a. Although English was spreading b. As English was spreading
c. As long as English spread d. Because of the spread of English
- "What is the longest English word that doesn't contain a vowel? I'd say *tsktsks*." _____
a. How come? b. Sound exciting! c. Spot on. d. Of course, it is.

VI. Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence.

- Everyone likes Jim because of his _____. He gave a great sum of money to charity. (GENEROUS)
- There are many _____ throughout the year. (CELEBRATE)
- She didn't satisfied with her _____ for Tet. (PREPARE)
- They have a strong sense of _____ in their work. (PROUD)
- People sang Auld Lang Syng on New Year's Eve. (JOY)
- They usually takes part in many _____ environment _____. (DIFFER) (ACT)
- John has been nominated as the most effective _____ in the town charity program. (ACTIVE)

IV. Read the text below and fill in the blank.

Tet Nguyen Dan, more commonly known by its shortened name Tet, is the most important and popular holiday and (1)..... in Vietnam. Tet (2)..... from the first day of the first month of the Lunar (3)..... until at least the third day. Many Vietnamese prepare for Tet by (4)..... special holiday foods and cleaning the house. There are a lot of customs (5)..... during Tet, like visiting a person's house (6)..... the first day of the new year, ancestral (7)....., wishing New Year's greetings, and giving lucky money to children and elderly

people. Tet is also an occasion for pilgrims and family reunions. During Tet, Vietnamese visit their relatives and temples, forgetting about the troubles of the past year and hoping for better (8).....year.

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|----|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. festival | B. activity | C. occasion | D. parade |
| 2. | A. takes part | B. takes care of | C. takes place | D. takes turn |
| 3. | A. calendar | B. paper | C. year | D. decade |
| 4. | A. taking | B. eating | C. baking | D. cooking |
| 5. | A. prepared | B. practiced | C. performed | D. done |
| 6. | A. on | B. at | C. in | D. by |
| 7. | A. celebrating | B. meeting | C. worshipping | D. decorating |
| 8. | A. coming up | B. upcoming | C. come up | D. upcome |

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- It snowed heavily, so we couldn't arrive home early. **THAT**
→ The snow was _____ arrive home early.
- Because she was ill, she didn't go to school yesterday. **DUE**
→ She didn't go to school yesterday _____.
- Matt was born in Paris. This country is very famous for its tourist attractions. **WHERE**
→ _____ very famous for its tourist attractions.
- He had an accident because he drove carelessly. **THAT**
→ Provided _____, he wouldn't have had any accidents.
- Ryan went on holiday to France even though the airfare was very expensive. **OF**
→ In spite _____, he went on holiday to Australia.
- There are lots of pictures on the wall of my room. It is painted blue. **WHICH**
→ The wall of my room _____.
- We arrived in Budapest two days ago. **(FOR)**
=> We _____ two days.
- I have visited the Stone Forest once before. **(SECOND)**
=> This is the _____ the Stone Forest.
- I find it hard to go at the same speed as my brother. **(UP)**
=> I find it hard to _____ my brother.
- Nam is very fond of travelling. **(KEEN)**
=> Nam is _____.

VII. Rewrite sentences without changing meaning of the original ones.

- You spent more money during the trip than I did.
=> I didn't _____.
- Have you ever been to Kuala Lumpur before?
=> Is this your _____.
- China is a huge tourist attraction. It has many old castles and pagodas.
=> As China _____.
- I found this place rather boring.
=> I wasn't _____.
- We last went to Spain three years ago.

=> It is _____

6. We visited a magnificent old house on the plateau.

=> The _____

7. My father started to work in this factory last week.

→ My father has.....

8. He started living in Ho Chi Minh City when he was 8.

→ He has

9. He learnt English when he was 18.

→ He has

10. They have worked in that factory for five years.

→ They began

11. We have learnt English for four years.

→ We started.....

III. Use relative pronouns or adverbs to join each pair of sentences below.

13. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in the hospital.

14. A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

15. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half an hour.

16. Some documents have been found. They were stolen from a car.

17. Marta has a brother. Her brother's name is Manuel.

18. The dog won the race. The dog is mine.

19. Show me the shoes. You bought them yesterday.

20. Our school has a good laboratory. The students practise chemistry in this laboratory.

21. Edward has just moved to France. His mother died last year.

22. Those are the books. He has just bought them from the bookstore.

23. The book is very interesting. It was written by Jane Austen.

24.The lady gave me good advice. I spoke to her an hour ago.

25.Is that the computer? Your father bought it last month?

26.I met Jane's father. He works at the university.

Ms. Khánh Hà's class



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