

I. Find the word with different sound in the underlined part in each line.

1. A. <u>s</u> ugar	B. <u>s</u> uch	C. <u>s</u> pring	D. <u>s</u> imilar
2. A. <u>l</u> ucky	B. <u>co</u> untry	C. <u>lu</u> nar	D. <u>f</u> unny
3. A. <u>s</u> amba	B. <u>f</u> lag	C. <u>fam</u> ily	D. <u>mar</u> ble
4. A. <u>fest</u> ival	B. <u>togeth</u> er	C. <u>eleph</u> ant	D. <u>teleph</u> one
5. A. <u>Eas</u> ter	B. <u>ear</u> th	C. <u>seas</u> on	D. <u>teach</u> er

II. Choose the best answer.

1. The people who watch a film are called _____.
A. directors B. actors C. characters D. audiences
2. When I was a child, I used to swim in the small _____ near my school!
A. sea B. pool C. stadium D. station
3. We are not allowed to ride a motorbike without wearing a _____.
A. helmet B. mask C. watch D. ring
4. We often go to the _____ to pray for good luck.
A. university B. concert C. pagoda D. hospital
5. A film that tries to make audiences laugh is called _____.
A. comedy B. documentary C. cartoon D. romantic comedy
6. Children receive their “lucky money” “inside red _____.
A. boxes B. envelopes C. wallets D. books
7. “The traffic in our city is getting worse and worse. “— “_____”

A. That's great B. That's good news C. That's disappointing D. That's disappointed

8. _____. There was no happy ending for any of the characters.

A. That film was so exciting! B. That film was so annoying!
C. That film was so entertaining! D. That film was so depressing!

9. It's so ____! No matter how much I study I can't seem to remember these words.

A. frustrate B. frustrating C. frustrated D. to frustrate

10. Khai is rich; _____, his cousin Khiem is poor.

A. in spite of B. however C. despite D. although

11. She looked very _____ when I told her we had to change the plan.

A. confuse B. confusing C. confused D. to confused

12. He _____ a computer. He just bought a brand-new one yesterday.

A. usedn't to have B. didn't used to have
C. usedn't have to D. didn't use to have

13. Everyone was surprised _____ the festival.

A. on B. in C. at D. up

14. My home is far _____ the cinema.

A. at B. from C. after D. for

15. I am interested _____ reading books.

A. on B. of C. in D. to

III. Fill in each gap with the suitable form of the adjective from the word given.

1. When we broke the vase, we felt very _____. (embarrass)

2. Is the book you are reading very ____? (interest)

3. The new James Bond film is really _____. (thrill)

4. We were _____ that she hadn't heard the news. (surprise)

5. I nearly fell asleep in the cinema. The film was so _____ (bore)

IV. Make questions for the underlined part of the following sentences.

1. It takes me 20 minutes to ride to school.

→

2. She goes to school six days a week.

→

3. They spent their holiday in Nha Trang last summer.

→

4. I listen to music because it helps me relax.

→

5. They often visit their grandparents at weekends.

→

V. Read the passage and decide which answer (A, R, C or D) best fits each space.

When you are in Singapore, you can go about (1) _____ taxi, by bus or by underground. I myself prefer the underground (2) _____ it is fast, easy and cheap. There are (3) _____ buses and taxis in Singapore and one cannot drive along the road (4) _____ and without many stops, especially on Monday morning. The underground is therefore usually quicker (5) _____ taxis or buses. If you do not know Singapore very well, it is difficult (6) _____ the bus you want. You can take a taxi, but it is (7) _____ expensive than the underground or a bus. On the underground, you find good maps that (8) _____ you the names of the stations and

show you (9) _____ to get to them, so (10) _____ it is easy to find your way.

1. A. by	B. in	C. at	D. on
2. A. but	B. because	C. when	D. so
3. A. few	B. a lot	C. many	D. some
4. A. quick	B. quickly	C. quicker	D. quickest
5. A. so	B. like	C. than	D. as
6. A. find	B. to find	C. finding	D. found
7. A. less	B. more	C. most	D. much
8. A. tell	B. told	C. tells	D. telling
9. A. who	B. what	C. when	D. how
10. A. how	B. that	C. when	D. where

VI. Choose the best sentence that can be made from the cues given.

1. It/ important/ us/ learn/ use/ roads properly/ safely.
 - A. It is important for us to learn to use the roads properly and safely.
 - B. It is important to us to learn use the roads properly and safely.
 - C. It is important for us to learn use the roads properly and safely.
 - D. It is important to us to learn to use the roads properly and safely.
2. We/ obey/ traffic rules.
 - A. We should obey all traffic rules.
 - B. We must obey all traffic rules.
 - C. We need obey some traffic rules.
 - D. We can obey all traffic rules.
3. He/ studies/ hard/ he/ encounters/ difficulties.
 - A. He studies always hard despite he encounters difficulties.
 - B. He studies hard always despite he encounters difficulties.
 - C. He always studies hard although he encounters difficulties.
 - D. He always studies hard despite he encounters difficulties.

4. Despite/ heavy/ rain, I/ went/ school/ on time.

- A. Despite of the heavy rain, I went to school on time.
- B. Despite the heavy rain, I went to school on time.
- C. Despite to the heavy rain, I went to school on time.
- D. Despite heavy rain, I went to school on time.

5. Although/ she/ intelligent/ she/ answer/ question.

- A. Although she was very intelligent, she can answer my question.
- B. Although she was very intelligent, she can't answer my question.
- C. Although she is very intelligent, she can answer my question.
- D. Although she is very intelligent, she can't answer my question.

VII. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. My brother used to take the bus to work.

My brother _____

2. He had much experiences in machinery. He didn't succeed in repairing this machine.

Despite _____

3. We did the test well. It was difficult.

In spite of _____

4. He studied very well. His life was hard at this time.

Although _____

5. The weather is bad. We are going to have a picnic.

Though _____