HỌC SINH GIỎI 7

I. Choose the best answers

1. Does your bike ever _____ down on the way to school?

A. break **B**. take **C**. do **D**. turn

2. I _____ go on foot when I was in primary school.

A. have to **B**. used to **C**. can **D**. may

3. Give a _____ before you turn left or right.

A. sign **B**. turn **C**. sound **D**. signal

4. A lot of dancers go to Rio de Janeiro to _____ the Rio Carnival.

A. join **B**. perform **C**. attend **D**. appear

5. I had to stand in the balcony to catch the whole _____ of the parade.

A. view **B**. picture **C**. sight **D**. vision

6. Everybody attends the festival _____ fun.

A. with **B**. for **C**. in **D**. of

7. On Thanksgiving, families and friends _____ to have a feast.

A. meet **B**. arrive **C**. gather **D**. appear

8. The end of the film was so _____.

A. moved **B**. moving **C**. move **D**. moveable

9. Although they spent a lot of money on the film, it wasn't a big _____.

A. success **B**. failure **C**. performance **D**. show

10._____ the film was gripping, Tom slept from beginning to end.

A. However **B**. Although **C**. In spite of **D**. Despite

11. We _____ to school two years ago. Now I go to school on foot.

A. used to cycle **B**. cycled **C**. was cycling **D**. went

12. My father used to go to work by motorbike. Now he _____.

A. cycled **B**. was cycling **C**. cycles **D**. used to cycle

13._____ the film is a bit frightening, I really enjoyed it.

A. However **B**. Nevertheless **C**. Although **D**. Despite

14._____ the silly story, many people enjoyed the film.

A. In spite of **B**. Although **C**. However **D**. Nevertheless

15. The film didn't receive good reviews from critics. _____, many people saw it.

A. Although **B**. In spite of **C**. Despite **D**. However

16. We will go on holiday with some friends of _____.

A. our **B**. ours **C**. us **D**. we

17. A friend of _____ is coming to stay with me next month.

A. me **B**. my **C**. I **D**. mine

18. What shall we do this evening? – We _____ to the cinema.

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A. go **B**. could go **C**. could have gone **D**. will be going

19. Careless driving _____ accidents on the road.

A. will cause **B**. have caused **C**. is causing **D**. is going to cause

20. Nuclear power _____ in the future.

A. will replace **B**. replaced **C**. will be replaced **D**. replaces

II. Complete the sentences

1. The film was boring, wasn't it? **INTERESTING**

The film……., …… it?

2. We often played these games when we were small. **USED**

We .....

3. What was the price of the first class ticket? **PAY**

How ....?

4. What is the distance from the village to the beach? **IT**

How .... to the beach?

5. The teacher was not satisfied with Tam's essay. **SATISFYING**

Tam's essay ....

6. Why don't you start to run and see if that helps you to lose weight?

You should .....

7. They have chosen John for the school's football team.

John has .....

8. It is very noisy in the city but we enjoy living there.

Although .....

9.The failure of the team caused us great disappointment.

We were .....

10. The guide speaks too quickly for me to understand

The guide doesn't .....

11. Your bicycle is just like the one I used to own. **SIMILAR**

I .....

12. This sauce hasn't got much favour, has it? **TASTELESS**

This sauce is .....?

13. Taking photographs inside the museum is forbidden. **NOT**

You .....

14. On Saturday night, the roads to the city centre are very busy. **TRAFFIC**

There is .....

15. Do you find it easy to make friends? **GOOD**

Are you .....?

16. My uncle drove carelessly some years ago, but now he doesn't. (**USED**)

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.....

17. The distance between Ho Chi Minh City and Vung Tau is about 120 km. (**IT**)

.....

18. Although she is so young, she performs excellently. (**AGE**)

.....

19. What's the distance between New York City and Boston? (**FAR**)

.....

20 .Critics found his performance as King Lear disappointing. (**AT**)

.....

III. Use the correct form of verbs

1. Don't worry. If we (not understand) ……..……..the lesson, the teacher (**explain**) ……..……..it again.

2. Nothing (**do**) ……..till they reach a decision.

3.- "Where is Tim going to meet us?"

- "He (**wait**) …….. for us when our train arrives. I am sure he (stand) …….. on the platform when we pull into the station."

4. The new museum (**visit**) …….. by millions of people so far.

5. His English (**improve**) …….. greatly since he (move) …….. to Australia.

6. - "Excuse me, which movie are you waiting for?"

- "We (**wait**) …….. for the new Stars Wars movie. In fact, we (wait)…….. here for more than five hours."

IV. Use the correct form of words

1. The beaches in Viet Nam are really ....and beautiful. **PEACE**

2. That area is very dangerous for tourists. There are many..... activities there. **LAW**

3..... is still a major problem in most big cities. **POOR**

4. Lack of education has caused many teenagers to become..... **CRIME**

5.Living in the slums is..... and unsafe. **HEALTH**

6.....(or the state of having no home) is a significant social issue worldwide. **HOME**

7. In this city, only a small number of ..... people are , with high living standards in the city. **WEALTH**

8. The infant..... rate in many countries in Africa is still very high. **DIE**

9. Life in the city is more..... than that in the countryside. **STRESS**

10. The healthcare system in this city is very bad. There are only 13..... out of 100,000 residents. **PHYSICS**

V. Find the mistake and correct it

1. We prefer <u>living</u> in the countryside <u>because</u> it has <u>fewer</u> pollution than <u>the city</u>.

A. living **B.** because **C.** fewer **D.** the city →

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2. Their children have never been given new clothes before, haven't they?

A. children **B.** been given **C.** clothes **D.** haven't they →

3.There are more opportunities to find jobs in Hong Kong as in Bangkok.

A. are **B.** opportunities **C.** find jobs **D.** as →

4. Your uncle works in Ha Noi for one year and then moved to Da Nang, didn't he?

A. works **B.** for one **C.** and then **D.** didn't he →

5. There used to be less unemployed people in this city five years ago.

A. used **B.** less **C.** this city **D.** years ago →

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